PLENARIES

Michał Krzyżanowski

Discourse-Historical Approach in CDA and *Begriffsgeschichte*: Interfaces and Synergies.
Developed since the early 1990s – initially at the University of Vienna and recently at Lancaster University in the UK – the Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA) remains one of the most open and interdisciplinary traditions in Critical Discourse Analysis. The diverse theoretical and analytical approaches applied by the DHA over the years have originated in a range of social sciences and cognate areas, including, *inter alia*, social theory, (political) sociology, political science, European integration research, legal studies, social anthropology, organisational research and, last but not least, history. History has always been particularly prominent in DHA, not only designating the historical orientation of the approach but also as a source of in-depth contextual information in DHA's diachronically-oriented explorations (e.g. on anti-Semitic or other discourses in Austria or elsewhere). However, in the last decade, we have also seen that many analytical and conceptual tools which developed within history – or more specifically such areas of social history as *conceptual history* or *historical semantics* – have been used ever more widely in the DHA explorations.

A particularly prominent role has been played here by the German tradition of history of concepts – or *Begriffsgeschichte* (hereinafter BG) – which has been widely present in diverse DHA studies of the last decade on such topics as, *inter alia*, construction of collective identities in national or supranational settings or the dynamics of national and transnational public discourses. The aim of my presentation is to emphasise that role and provide a comprehensive synthesis of multiple interfaces between DHA and BG developed in recent years. The presentation will start from a brief outline of those foundations of BG which are relevant to DHA work as well as those elements of DHA conceptual apparatus which provide an opportunity for DHA-BG synergies. Then, the presentation will outline interfaces between BG and DHA at the theoretical, conceptual as well as analytical and interpretative levels. It will also point to a set of joint BG-DHA research foci and projects.

Gerlinde Mautner
Critical discourse analysis and corpus linguistics: An exercise in reflexive methodology
In the past few years, analytical techniques developed by corpus linguistics have been edging their way into CDA's methodological canon (Hardt-Mautner 1995, Stubbs 1996, Baker 2006, Mautner 2009a and 2009b). They allow researchers to work with larger data volumes, complementing and triangulating other forms of analysis, and thus making results more reliable. Three types of approaches have proved to be especially fruitful for CDA, and arguably also hold considerable promise for conceptual history: (i) investigating large, computer-held corpora to extract linguistically encoded social information and, in particular, to study linguistic phenomena that crystallise around key words; (ii) tapping into such corpora for the comparative evidence needed to put qualitative findings into perspective, and (iii) applying concordancing software to purpose-built corpora which may be small enough to be handled manually, but where computer support facilitates discovery.

On the basis of examples from recent projects, I will discuss both the potential synergies to be gained by combining the two approaches, but also the tensions, challenges, and pitfalls involved. While a good case can be built to show that CL is extraordinarily useful for critical research, it is equally important to self-reflexively confront the limitations of the method, and remain suitably modest about its potential as a heuristic tool. Crucially, the more solid empirical grounding that CL undoubtedly allows should not lull us into a false sense of security, or tempt us to draw rash conclusions from language data. On the contrary, Alvesson and Skölberg's warning (2000: 5), that "an assumption of a simple mirroring thesis of the relationship between 'reality' or 'empirical facts' and research results (text) has to be rejected" – appears to resonate particularly strongly when technology allows us to access, gather and process data in such deceptive abundance. Social scientists in general, and conceptual historians in particular, should not be deterred from adopting CL techniques, but would be well advised to approach them with a healthy mix of enthusiasm and skepticism.

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Jan Ifversen
Conceptual history in the linguistic minefield - some pressing challenges

I will look at the language theory involved in Reinhart Koselleck's version of conceptual history and point to some theoretical and methodological questions left unanswered. I will concentrate on five linguistic challenges to conceptual history. The first challenge concerns the unclear linguistic status of the concept of the concept. The second has to do with describing and delimiting key concepts (Grundbegriffe). The third takes issue with the relations between words in semantic fields. The fourth challenge deals with the weak link between semantics and pragmatics in conceptual history. The fifth challenges touches upon the unclear distinction between referentiality and context.

Hans Erich Bödeker
Historiographic History of Concepts. Theoretical and Methodological Assumptions.
My presentation of the basic assumptions of the historiographic history of concepts will deal with two issues.
 It will first address the characteristic traits of the subject of the history of concepts. The historiographic history of concepts comprehends word und concept as different linguistic signs, which are interrelated but have different qualities. The meaning of a word seems to be stable, while concepts by contrast are conceived of as always being ambivalent, continuously being contested. Concepts then are always considered as elements of conceptual configurations, as theoretical schemes, as theoretical configurations. Thus, the historiographic history of concepts reaches beyond the history of a particular concept and infers to semantic fields, semantic structures.
 The paper then will focus on the main theoretical problem of a history of concepts, the problem of a possible change of concepts: "Concepts as such don't have a history; they contain history, but don't have a history" (R. Koselleck). What has been conceived of as a concept must have a history. But once and for all conceptualized, the concept proper cannot change any longer. Meticulously argued only the consecutive usage of distinct concepts creates different meanings of a concept. Put bluntly, a concept does not have a history, its modes of reception, its modes of appropriation, however, has.
 The historiographic history of concepts ultimately turns out to be the history of the usage of distinct concepts by distinct speakers, in distinct circumstances for distinct purposes.

Michaela Mahlberg
Challenges at the interface of corpus linguistics and historical discourse analysis: the example of 'popery' in C17th pamphlet literature

This paper addresses the challenges posed by a cross-disciplinary approach to key concepts in early modern religious discourse using the example of 'popery'. As a team of corpus linguists and historians (including Justin Champion, Gaby Mahlberg and Mike Scott) we have identified a number of issues that need to be dealt with if the two disciplines want to work together efficiently and successfully. Our choice of subject matter – early modern religious discourse – meanwhile responds to the growing popular and political interest in religion as relations between Islam, Judaism and Christianity remain strained worldwide and religious

discrimination cases (about wearing headscarves or crosses at work) and various atheist campaigns (Dawkins etc) make the headlines in the UK. We aim to explore how early modern society dealt with and related to the religious "other" by looking at languages used in early modern England in relation to religious groups such as 'dissenters', 'non-conformists', 'fanatics', 'papists', etc. or towards critics of religion variously referred to as 'anabaptists', 'blasphemers' or even 'atheists'. Discourse analysis, however, is approached in different ways by different disciplines and various challenges arise when trying to bring these different approaches together. In particular quantitative research or computer-assisted methods are relatively new to the history of ideas, while corpus linguistics might need to adapt to the nature of historical documents and historians' ways of validating and contextualising their findings. Theoretical challenges need to be addressed as well as more practical issues, such as the use of resources like EEBO.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

Alexander, Marc
Fizzing, eximious, and all wool and a yard wide: conceptual search across integrated resources.

Current corpus search tools focus on lexical and grammatical results, with their results concerned with the distribution of text around a particular linguistic form. An issue which thus arises for content-driven work, such as that carried out in CDA or Conceptual History, is the lack of a comprehensive conceptual-search facility in the vast majority of corpora. The JISC-funded Enroller project at the University of Glasgow integrates a series of linguistic and literary datasets into a single cross-searchable online portal, providing a unified interface for research into English and Scots. It is this integration which enables the Enroller platform to address the problem of conceptual searches in the humanities.

This paper thus explores the research potential unlocked by such searches in existing corpora using the extensive database of the Historical Thesaurus of English (HTE) to examine collocates of the concept of excellence (HTE category 02.01.15.07.08.06) in the Scottish Corpus of Texts and Speech (SCOTS). Excellence is the third most lexicalised concept in English, with 224 different terms expressing the concept over the past twelve centuries alone, including slang and dialectal terms (such as Scots braw from c1565, or the US out-of-sight, from 1896). Focusing on that which is being described as excellent is of interest to determine the nature of the discourse of approbation within the domain of the constitutive texts of SCOTS (particularly the large number of Scottish Parliament texts it contains); however, as this concept is so variously lexicalised, repeated manual corpus searches of each term in this area would be a disproportionate use of a researcher's time, especially over multiple corpora. In this way, the combination of lexical and corpus resources on the eScience platform of Enroller aims to provide the community with significant research dividends.

Archer, Dawn and Christian Kay
Out of the *Darkness* ...

The term **black** denotes a colour which absorbs (as opposed to emitting or reflecting) light in any part of the visible spectrum. As well as being part of a number of recognised multi-word units (black-mouthed dogfish, black bun, Black Foot Indian ...), **black** can also symbolize *emotion* and concepts such as *darkness*, *the supernatural*, *disease*, etc. Some of these uses of **black** have been current for some time. Others are relatively new.

Using **black** as a case study, this presentation will demonstrate how our plans to map the semantic categories within the UCREL Semantic Analysis System (USAS) to those detailed within *The Historical Thesaurus of the OED* (HTOED) will enable users to trace, over time, the multiple uses of concept-rich terms (like **black**) within previously-unseen data.

USAS automatically assigns part-of-speech categories and semantic categories to data in a plain text format. Originally designed with modern data in mind, Archer and Rayson have been developing a historical version of the web-based tool since 2002 (see, e.g., Archer and Rayson 2003; Rayson et al 2007; Rayson et al 2008); and, thanks to the work of Baron, the historical version now allows for the detection and normalisation of spelling variants prior to - as a means of improving the accuracy of - the tagging process (see, e.g., Baron and Rayson 2008; Baron et al 2009).

As part of the next stage in the tagger's development process, Archer and Rayson plan to make use of the wealth of data within the HTOED, with the collaboration of Prof. Kay and her team. The HTOED consists of the contents of the second edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED), supplemented by Old English

vocabulary not included in the OED, all arranged in hierarchically-structured conceptual fields (which contain lists of synonyms and their dates of use under brief explanatory headings). *HTOED* was completed in 2008 and published in book form by Oxford University Press in October 2009 (Kay et al. 2009).

By bring together the USAS tool and the *Historical Thesaurus*, we are effectively producing a means by which we might tackle two key problems in computational lexicology; multiple meaning and variable spelling. We believe that this work will also be of benefit to researchers interested in Conceptual History – hence this presentation.

Paul Baker
The Representation of Muslims in the British Press 1998-2009

This talk describes some preliminary analyses of a 150 million word corpus of national UK newspapers which refer to Islam or Muslims. The corpus is marked for time period and newspaper, enabling general patterns to be observed as well as allowing us to take into account change over time or between/within newspapers. I will discuss Sketch Engine, a sophisticated piece of analysis software which allows salient grammatical patterns to be quickly identified. For example, Sketch Engine can distinguish between verbs which position Muslims as subjects or objects. I also discuss some results based on collocational patterns, comparing change over time and between newspapers.

Chiluwa, Innocent. Freiburg
'Militants' or 'Freedom Fighters': the Press and the Ideological War in Nigeria

The Niger Delta (ND) struggle in Nigeria was radicalized in the early 1990's following the formation of the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) led by the late Ken Saro Wiwa (author and environmentalist). This radical dimension became militarialised in 2003 with the emergence of ethnic militia groups known in the media as 'militants,' 'miscreants,' 'thieves,' 'criminals' etc. Security situation in the region worsened with increasing rate of violence, kidnappings and bombings of oil facilities/installations believed to be reactions to institutional neglect and poverty prevalent in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria – a region solely responsible for Nigeria's oil-based economy. Poverty in the ND is linked with degradation of agricultural lands and fishing waters with over 75% of the people living in rural areas without any form of developed social infrastructure. This study will apply Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Corpus Linguistics (CL) to examine the ideological consequences of media representation of the militia groups as 'militants' representing the value judgements of the press and the Federal Government (FG) of Nigeria on the one hand, and self-identifying label of 'freedom fighters' by the armed militia groups on the other. The study will examine:

(i)   the definitions of the terms 'militants' and 'freedom fighters' by the Oxford Dictionary of Contemporary English (ODCE)
(ii)   how the two terms – militants (a noun) and freedom fighters (a noun phrase) are used in the Native Speaker English (NSE) environment using the British National Corpus (BNC)
(iii)   the collocates of the two terms in the BNC and the 'Corpus of the Nigeria Media' (a corpus of 500,000 words compiled by the researcher)
(iv)   how a collocational analysis (which will include comparing the collocates of the terms in the BNC and that of the Nigerian context) which is likely to reveal an 'ideological war' between the two value judgements seeking patronage and sympathy

At the end of the analysis, it will become clearer which of the controversial terms is the more appropriate construction of the identity and actions of the militia groups. The study will begin with a general overview of the Niger Delta crisis and discuss the rise of armed militia groups in the region.

Crisp, Peter
Metonymy in late medieval and early modern allegory
It is commonly recognized now that there is a continuum from the purely metaphorical to the purely metonymic, with a range of varying combinations of metaphoric and metonymic elements in between. Allegory is clearly in the first instance a large scale or super-extended metaphor. It would be surprising though if, when conceptual metaphor is so regularly combined with conceptual metonymy at the small scale

of linguistic metaphor, this did not also happen at the large scale of allegory. And so it does. This paper looks at how it does this in two allegories, the late medieval *Everyman* and the early modern *The Pilgrim's Progress*. In doing this, it helps us to understand the relation between these two works and something of the cognitive changes that took place between their creations. We will see that allegorical personification is itself usually, though not always, metonymic in nature, for it usually involves a mapping from a character markedly instantiating some property to that property itself. Since a character and any property they instantiate clearly belong to the same conceptual domain, such mappings are metonymic. They are central in both *Everyman* and *The Pilgrim's Progress* both belonging to a tradition of personification allegory dating back to the *Psychomachia* of the 5th century Prudentius. An analysis of the interaction of metonymy with metaphor in personification shows that it is, at best, a simplification to say that the character Everyman represents the whole human race, though he does ultimately do this, or that Christian in *The Pilgrim's Progress* simply represents all Christians. This analysis reveals the profound social, cognitive changes separating the two works, but also shows that they are still both, ultimately, structured cognitively by the common schema of Prudentian allegory.

Efe, Ibrahim Lancaster University
Critical discourse analysis of Turkish new reporting on secularism and Islamism
This research project is aimed at analysing Turkish news reporting with respect to a highly contentious social issue in Turkey, i.e. the fissure caused by the conflicting ideologies of Islam and 'Secularisation' (Berkes 1964, Feroz 1976, Yavuz and Espesito 2003). The specific problem this research project is dealing with requires much social, cultural and historical background knowledge to be brought into the analysis of the use of language by newspapers. It is also essential for this research project to develop a thorough understanding of the functions of the genre of newspapers as a form of mass media communication in general and in Turkey in particular. These being said, this research project will draw upon the Discourse-Historical Approach (Wodak and Reisigl 2001, Wodak and Meyer 2009) to analyse the discourse(s) on and around the above mentioned phenomenon by allowing enough space for essential aspects of the many layers of socio-political and historical context. Thus, necessarily, this research will be of an interdisciplinary nature. The historical significance of the social problem under investigation, the complexities of the genre, i.e. newspapers, and the difficulty of positioning a critical perspective to the data to be analysed are the main reasons why I chose the DHA as theoretical and methodological approach for this research project. The data to be analysed consists of hard news and articles from four national Turkish newspapers, *Zaman, Vakit, Hurriyet* and *Cumhuriyet*. The data will be analysed both quantitatively, using Corpus Linguistics, and qualitatively by refereeing to various analytical tools offered by the DHA. The very first results show that both Islamist and Secular newspapers use traditional discourse methods to construct in-groups and out-groups (i.e. subject pronouns, nominations), however, indirect and/or figurative uses of language occur more predominantly due to censorship and monopoly issues in the Turkish media. Another interesting finding is the fact that Secular newspapers are not opposing 'Islam' itself per se but trying to bring a different understanding of it than those of the Islamist papers.

Feres, João
Methodological remarks on a transnational project in conceptual history: Iberconceptos

This presentation aims at critically reflecting on methodological issues pertaining to the *Proyecto Iberoamericano de Historia Conceptual* – Iberconceptos. Iberconceptos is presently the largest research project in conceptual history being carried out. In its first phase, from 2006 to 2009, it encompassed nine teams of researchers (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Spain and Venezuela) working on a list of ten key political concepts of the eighteenth and nineteenth century. In its second phase, now under way, the project has expanded to 12 teams, focusing on another list of ten concepts. The final goal is to produce a lexicon of political concepts used in the Iberian Atlantic regions around the time the colonies acquired political independence. In terms of methodology, Iberconceptos aims at accomplishing a feat already adumbrated by Melvin Richter more than fifteen years ago, namely, to combine the approaches of German *Begriffsgeschichte* and the British Cambridge School. Its main methodological document, a text produced by Javier Sebastian, the project's chief coordinator, lays out the guidelines that researchers should follow while working on the history of each concept. Based on my experience as researcher and author in the project and as coordinator of the Brazilian team, I will comment on the synergies and limitations produced by this methodological fusion, as well as on possibilities that remain unexplored, such as working with digital textual databases.

Fischer, Sabina von
Framing Diversity – a Muslim American Approach
Diversity is a structural and a structuring concept of American society expressed in the paradigm *E pluribus unum*. A feature of American diversity is religion, which from a historical perspective has contributed significantly to the development of a pluralistic society. Today, this pluralistic society encompasses the Muslim community, which is highly heterogeneous itself. Muslim Americans refer to *E pluribus unum* to legitimate Islam and Muslims as features of the American fabric. In doing so, they advance a communitarian identity. This appropriation of a communitarian identity raises questions concerning common ground and the integration of the community's heterogeneity. On the basis of print and Internet media published by American Muslim organizations this paper establishes a Muslim American theory of diversity. It argues that this particular theory promotes an intrafaith *E pluribus unum* in order to integrate the community. Combining Critical Discourse Analysis and Corpus Linguistics this approach examines how Muslims (re---)formulate their self---perception within an American context. Based on the media corpus the paper (re---)constructs diversity as a discursive concept. The collocations of diversity mark the semantic field the concept draws upon. Further, the corpus displays discursive qualifications and justifications of diversity from a Muslim American perspective. The (re---)constructed Muslim American theory of diversity is finally contrasted with general American theories on pluralism. In a more general sense, this paper aims to contribute to the analysis of integration processes as matters of discourse.

González Manso, Ana Isabel
Historical References: The Interface Between Conceptual History And Discourse Analysis

In order to understand the meanings of political discourse in Spain in the period 1810-1844, it is necessary to include temporal elements of the Koselleckian inspiration in the Skinnerian programme of linguistic action. Nevertheless if only these two methodological approaches are taken into account, we risk misinterpreting the ideologies of the authors. On the grounds of rhetorical context only, every political tendency presents repetitive rules which are empty of real ideological content while from Koselleck's perspective the analysis of discourse may be insufficient and the information obtained may result contradictory owing to the influence of the discursive strength. A possible way to overcome these drawbacks is that of analyzing the reiterated historical references used in a transfer of some present characteristics to the past. Many concepts are projected to the past making them live a fictitious, but useful, experience which provides information and examples for a better understanding of the way in which authors made up their minds in their present. In this way it is possible better to understand the meaning of the concepts, obviously shaped by the personal characteristics of every author (according to Bevirian individualism) but refined of rhetorical deviations of their use in argument. When the historical references are used as rhetorical formulae, they do not reflect the thoughts of authors but, when they are used like a workshop of past, they help us to outline their ideologies. A clear example of previous considerations is the position of the Spanish "afrancesados" in the period 1810-1844, who used exemplary references of History, in particular of the Middle Ages, for justifying their ideological stance.
This work is a contribution to the attempts to combine different methodologies used to analyze discourse in order to understand ideologies.

Gupta, Katherine
Identities and representations of the British suffrage movement, 1908-1914
This paper explores how members of the suffrage movement were represented in *The Times* newspaper between 1908-1914. The suffrage movement was not a unified one; rather, it was composed of various groups with differing backgrounds, ideologies and aims. Historians working with suffragist-produced texts have noted the different terminology used to describe different factions of the movement. The term *suffragist* was used to describe constitutionalists who campaigned by lobbying Parliament and/or considered the more inclusive term. The term *suffragette*, originally a pejorative coinage by the *Daily Mail*, was variously used by and in reference to campaigners who saw the vote as an end unto itself, who were prepared to engage in direct action, who were members of a militant organisation such as the Women's Social and Political Union or who challenged the constitutionalist approach (Holton 1986). Less attention has been paid to how the

suffrage movement was perceived by those outside the movement, and particularly how it was represented in the press. This paper focuses on their representation in *The Times* newspaper, and particularly how this representation changed over time in response to the changing strategies of the movement. I use collocational analysis of the terms *suffragist* and *suffragette* to build "categories of representation" (Baker et al 2008) as a means of characterising the newspaper's usage and in doing so, seek to investigate how these terms were used between 1908 and 1914, whether the newspaper distinguished between the two groups, and whether the newspaper representation followed the same pattern of use identified by historians as present in suffragist-produced documents. By refining our understanding of the suffrage movement and its socio-historical context, this investigation demonstrates what advances may be made through the juxtaposition of established critical historical approaches with corpus linguistic methodologies.

Jakobsen, Uffe. University of Greenland
Different Usages of Democracy in Public Discourses: Is there a Pattern?

The paper takes its methodological inspiration from the approach of Conceptual History in the study the discursive construction of the key political concept of democracy in changing historical contexts during the development of democracy in post-Second World War Denmark. In practical terms, however, it utilises the availability of digital corpuses and relevant software tools. The concept of democracy is generally acknowledged as a universal value and as a contested concept. So, while everyone tends to valorise democracy positively in public discourses, democracy means different things to different people. Therefore, the paper aims at mapping the different usages at different times, in different contexts, by different types of actors, for different purposes etc. in order to analyse whether any patterns can be discerned. Then, to establish the widest possible examples of usages of democracy in daily language, the paper uses the corpus that was selected for and used in the compilation of "The Danish Dictionary" that describes the vocabulary of the Danish language from 1955 to the present. The web-based "KorpusDK" (http://ordnet.dk/korpusdk_en), the corpus for the dictionary, consists of a large number of electronic texts totalling 56 millions words. The texts are compiled with the aim of depicting the written and spoken language as diversified as possible according to types of texts and types of language users or political actors etc. Together with the compilation of the linguistic corpus, the software tool "Semaskop" (http://korpus.dsl.dk/e-resurser/semaskop.php?lang=uk) was developed to make different kinds of analyses and tests available by producing concordances and collocations. As the paper demonstrates, especially the software function of collocations is fruitful for mapping different usages by different actor types.

Jeffries, Lesley, Brian Walker
New Labour keywords: a critical corpus-based analysis of ideology in the Blair years (1998- 2007)

This paper will report on a corpus-based study that aims to assess the ideological landscape during the important years of the New Labour project by analysing print news reporting during that period. Our investigation identifies cultural keywords (in the Raymond Williams' sense) via the analysis of key-words (in the corpus/statistical sense) extracted from newspaper data in the years from 1998 to the end of 2007. The project demonstrates that certain lexemes (or combinations of lexemes) gain currency and can take on political importance in relatively short historical periods.

A corpus of political news-related items from three national daily newspapers (*The Guardian, The Independent, and The Times*) was assembled from a large, on-line newspaper database. Because downloading and cleaning the data was largely manual and very time consuming, we took a structured sampling approach to the corpus building, collecting texts from just the politically 'busy' month of September (party conferences). The resulting corpus was approximately 2.3 million words. A comparison corpus was built along similar lines using newspaper data from the five year period prior to 1997. The corpus was analysed, in the first instance, using Wmatrix (Rayson 2008), which can calculate keyness at the word level (key-words), at the grammatical level (key-POS), and the semantic level (key-concepts). The present paper investigates just the key-word output and considers the following:

- How does the semantic co-occurrence of the key-word demonstrate particular nuances of meaning?

- How does the semantico-syntactic behaviour of the key-word (in terms of transitivity roles) demonstrate meaning specific to the context?

- Does the key-word enter into any unconventional lexical relations (e.g. opposition)?

- Is the key-word associated with any modal or negated text worlds?

Our paper will report our findings and list what we consider to be important cultural keywords from the Blair years. <u>Research questions</u>

What are the key-words for the years 1998 – 2007, as evidenced in three British newspapers?; Have they developed meanings specific to this period? Can the key-words identified be seen as cultural keywords?

Jessop, Bob
Rivalry or complementarity? Putting different approaches to discourse analysis in their place

Abstract: There have been many discussions about different approaches to the analysis of discourse and how best to relate discourse to historical contexts, to explore discursive practices and their performativity, and to relate the discursive and extra-discursive in specific situations and over time. This paper focuses on four important options and their principal followers: German Begriffsgeschichte; the Cambridge School of conceptual history; the histoire de mentalites approach; the discourse historical approach. While these approaches are often presented as rivals, I suggest that there are important respects in which they can be seen as complementary. In this context I introduce cultural political economy as a fifth option and suggest how it draws on different aspects of the other four without claiming to synthesize of supersede them.

Kashaga, Frateline
Taking into account indigenous African religious conceptions in articulating national development policies in Tanzania

This article presents a substantiation of the argument, captured in the quotation above, that success in implementing modernization goals in Africa, often reflected in national development plans and policies, requires that the modernization is articulated taking into account indigenous African religious conceptions. Specifically, the article critically evaluates the extent to which indigenous African religious conceptions, as well as the currently dominant Christian and Islamic religious conceptions, have influenced the articulation of development plans and policies in Tanzania. The substantiation is based on a textual analysis of a number of relevant social scientific textbooks, articles and policy documents. The analysis draws heavily on Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), which is a methodological approach that is currently being used extensively in sociology and linguistics. A CDA study of the relevant texts assists in isolating lexicon and syntactic renderings that tend to carry bias and emotive value judgments that are inadvertently presented as common sense. Terms found in some of these texts such as primitive religions, paganism, witchcraft, witchdoctors, primitive people, savages and savage cultures , when analyzed using CDA, are likely to reveal the extent to which emotive value judgments may cloud the understanding of a given social phenomenon and thus lead to inappropriate articulations of solutions to given socio-economic problems. The article is a contribution to literature on indigenous African religious conceptions and the extent to which they have been taken as an important cultural contextual factor in the articulation of the development plans and policies in post-colonial Africa.

Prentice, Sheryl
Using automated semantic tagging in Critical Discourse Analysis: A case study on Scottish independence from a Scottish nationalist perspective

To date, studies of social attitudes towards Scottish independence tend to have been of the structured survey or interview variety. This study seeks to support and build upon the findings of recent social attitude surveys on Scottish independence using what is, as far as the author is aware, a novel methodology. This involves combining the corpus linguistic technique of automated semantic tagging with a discourse-historical Critical Discourse Analysis framework. Applying this to a 3 million word corpus built from a pro-independence Internet discussion forum, the analysis shows firstly, a view that independence will strengthen, consolidate, or transform Scottish identity in a positive way and, secondly, a distinct lack of strategies that seek to dismantle British identity or refer to historical disputes. Thus, an evaluation of this methodology suggests that

it successfully manages to produce findings that support previous research, challenge existing stereotypes, and allow new insight into Scottish nationalist ideology.

Pumfrey, Stephen, Paul Rayson & John Mariani
Experiments in 17th century English: manual and automatic conceptual history
Beginning from a research question focussing on investigating the rise of experimental science in 17th century England, we will describe a number of significant practical problems in the use of the online interface to the Early English Books Online (EEBO) website. These problems permit small-scale manual analysis to be undertaken, however quantitative analysis is extremely time consuming. We wished to investigate a hypothesis that the scientific concept of experiment evolved from a concept, primarily religious, of experience and undertook a manual analysis of "experimental" in the EEBO online interface in order to distinguish religious and scientific senses. The talk will describe the possibilities of using corpus linguistic techniques (in the CQPweb system) in order to extend these manual analyses to semi-automatic analyses of a much larger dataset of occurrences of "experiment" and all its variants. The corpus linguistics methodology opens the possibility of being able to ask different types of research questions with historical data such as EEBO.

Tereick, Jana
Using large manually-compiled Corpora in Discourse Analysis – the Example of '9/11'
Compared to a 'traditional' approach working with a handful of carefully selected texts, corpus linguistic methods offer the opportunity for a less biased investigation in Discourse Analysis. However, the researcher still faces several problems of pre-selection bias when compiling her corpus. Mostly, she will use search terms to choose a set of texts from a large generic corpus; unfortunately, this often restricts the view of the discourse. Even conducting a pilot study will still result in many false-positive and false-negative texts. This paper explores the advantages (and disadvantages) of a different approach to building a discourse-specific corpus: Manually choosing the texts to reach a more nuanced view of the discourse. The problems of text-selection, as well as the possibilities of analysis, are demonstrated using the German print media discourse on 11 September 2001 as an example. The corpus (8696 articles, c. 5.5 million words) consists of articles from seven major German newspapers and magazines dating from the weeks after the event, which were manually selected from *all* articles published in the period (25970 articles).
Manual selection addresses several problems that specifically occur with wide-spread
discourses such as the 9/11 discourse. The more dominant a discourse, the more *implicit*
references to it become. Vaguely-referring texts can present a lot about discourse formation – but become lost when using automatised selection. Similarly, forms of anti-hegemonic discourse and ways of dealing with it can be made visible. The case study demonstrates how a corpus driven approach can be combined with a corpus-based qualitative analysis to trace the formation of the concept '9/11', and the constitution of the event as a crucial turning-point in contemporary history. It also shows how a consensus on how to apprehend the event is negotiated and reproduced, an "how truth-effects are produced inside discourses" (Foucault).

Teubert, Wolfgang
Translation equivalence and interpretive corpus linguistics
Interpretive corpus linguistics compares equivalence relations between expressions in two or more discourses. In this presentation, I will discuss the relationship between '孝' (xiao), a key concept in Confucius' Analects and in Confucian worldviews today, with its western equivalent, the concept of filial piety, as it emerged in the wake of the first contacts between Confucian scholars and Jesuit missionaries in the 17th century. These contacts led in China to a reconstruction of Confucian thought as well as to a reconsideration of worldly issues in the Christian church in the western world.
Over the last decade, corpus linguistics has begun to open itself up to the necessity to take account of the diachronic dimension of discourse. Only when we relate new utterances to those prior utterances to which they are a reaction we can do justice to their meaning. It makes sense, though, to extend this notion of intertextuality to the notion of interdiscursivity. For discourses also impact on each other. This is certainly the case for modern Asian Confucianism and for modern Christian perspectives on people's rights and responsibilities, despite a refusal on both sides to acknowledge such interference. A hermeneutic interpretation of the evidence made available by corpus linguistics will help us to understand how discourses react to each other.

Thomas, Martin, Bogdan Babych Anthony Hartley
Widening access to corpus-based research into shifting terms, concepts and their contexts (or There's never a corpus linguist around when you need one)

Researchers working in diverse fields to which shifting relationships between terms and concepts are central, including media analysis, language teaching and translation studies, have affirmed the benefits of exploiting large corpora harvested from the web. However, the collection and processing of such corpora have thus far remained largely the preserve of those with specialist computing expertise. While relatively large projects involving partners with complementary skills have enjoyed considerable success, the absence of local collaborators may inhibit those designing pilot studies and smaller projects from pursuing novel, yet productive, approaches.

This paper describes IntelliText, a project involving corpus linguists, translation theorists, language teachers and historians, which exploits synergies between existing computational methods and the needs of researchers working in the humanities to produce dual outcomes. Firstly, IntelliText will contribute directly to existing research activities in several sample areas. Secondly, this collaboration will inform the development of software generalised to the needs of a wider spectrum of humanities researchers. We will bring together state-of-the-art open-source tools and implement an intuitive, well-documented and freely available interface to them. This will empower researchers with no specialist computing background to collect project-specific corpora from the web, specifying domains and genres of interest, to enrich these automatically with linguistic and other annotations as appropriate, and then uncover interesting patterns in the data.

Such tools might be of special interest to those working within critical discourse analysis and conceptual history. They will support the maintenance of monitor corpora of texts from a given domain in order to investigate shifts in the usage of terms associated with particular concepts. Beyond keyword-based queries combining lemma and part-of-speech information traditionally used to build frequency lists and concordances, IntelliText will incorporate functionality to identify terms automatically, to build time-lines for the occurrence of expressions and to generate lists of synonyms and otherwise related terms.