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Contenidos

Monitoring European violent right-wing extremist organizations: transnational dimension and symbols

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Among the legal instruments that address organized right-wing extremism in Europe, proscription is one of the most severe (Fraussen and Halpen, 2018). Yet there is scant comparative work on where, how frequently, and against which right-wing extremist organization proscriptions have been applied (Mudde, 1995).

This presentation shows a dataset from the first part of a project on Proscribed Right-wing Extremist Organizations (PREOs) in Europe. In that project, a typology of countries' proscriptive regimes illuminated how proscription by executive decrees was more frequent than proscription by judicial ruling, and how proscription by executive decrees appeared to be more responsive to high-profile incidents of extremist violence (Ravndal, 2023). That descriptive overview was then complemented with a close investigation of patterns in Germany, the state that has most frequently used proscription against right-wing extremist organizations.

This new dataset discussed here is part of a new EU funded project (EVREM: European Violent Right-Wing Extremism Monitoring Project) as part of the EU Internet Forum and continuation of the previously mentioned work. We will focus specially on the Spanish case with the three organizations, the Spanish team of the project has studied: Blood & Honour, Hogar Social and Hammerskin. In particular, I will show the three areas we have studied: a) Proscription context and Other legal instruments: relevant laws and other legal instruments relevant for proscription, b) Trend analysis and Financing: digital presence and fundraising activity and c) Transnational Dimension and Symbols: links to other groups, in and out of Europe, and relevant or banned symbols and possible variations for this context. Out of the three, I will explain in detail the last one focusing on how Semiotics can help decode the visual discourse of extremist organizations.

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Representations of masculinities in animal advocacy documentaries in English (2000-2021)

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Brett Mills
María Teresa Lajoinie

In this presentation, I will introduce the aims and results of the research project "Representations of masculinities in animal advoacy documentaries in English (2001-2021)" CIGE/2021/1000, funded by the Conselleria d'Educació, Universitats i Ocupació de la Generatitat Valenciana, as well as the proposal for its continuation in the new project "Ethics and aesthetics of animal advocacy documentary film in Western cultures of the 21st Century". The aims of both projects is to contribute to the field of Critical Animal Studies through the analysis of its intersectionality with Gender Studies in general and Masculinity Studies in particular, taking as our corpus documentaries on topics related to animal rights or animal welfare. We sought an approach that allowed us to understand how discourses related to (new) masculinities and other Gender identities are articulated, imbricated or "(re)constructed within the context of animal advocacy narratives, and how they inform the games of legitimation, authority and authenticity that constitute the essence of the documentary as a genre.

Some of the issues being investigated include the representation of men and various masculinities in this type of documentaries, emphasizing the representation of the body and its association with vegetarianism and veganism; the relationship between the representation of non-human animals, sexuality, gender and the roles associated with them, and how these categories can determine ethological investigations that in turn are intertwined with activist discourses; and the application of the most recent theories of Masculinity Studies and the most consolidated ecofeminist theories in making this type of documentaries, examining how they influence the audiovisual representation of the industries and practices of animal exploitation.

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Learning about and from the 20th Century:
Historic memory through autobiography and testimony
in contemporary German children and youth literature

Leonie Heinecke

The German history of the 20th century is an investigation field which draws attention to multiple and interdisciplinary research interests. Among these, examining the importance and potential of Children and Youth Literature by high lightening its pedagogical role and significance for the creation of a historic memory is the core aim of the publications which will be detailed below and whose research has been carried out from 2021 to 2023.

The articles „Kordons Berlin: Bilder und Emotionen der deutsche Hauptstadt im 20. Jahrhundert" and „Grenzerfahrungen: Klaus Kordons *Die Flaschenpost* (1988)" as well as the book chapters „Auch nicht nur zur Weihnachtszeit': Die Sehnsucht nach dem Guten. Zur literarischen Symbolik Weihnachtens in Klaus Kordons Werken" and „Heimat und Identität zwischen Ost und Westdeutschland: Klaus Kordons *Auf der Sonnenseite* (2009)" examine different novels by the German Children and Youth Literature author Klaus Kordon who deal with varying historic contexts of the German history of the 20th century. By approaching historic events on the one side and personal destinies, friendships and family stories, as well as narrating the difficulties of life in the divided Germany and the search for a (German) identity after the reunification on the other side, they constitute a channel of communication with the potential to create a link between these past events and the reader.

In all the novels that have been examined, the author's personal background and experiences play a major role: Born in Berlin in 1943, Kordon spent his early childhood in Berlin during the end of the Second World War and the subsequent period of the post-war. He later experienced life in both the Eastern and Western part of the city until their division by the Berlin Wall in 1961, followed by adolescence and young adult life in the Eastern Part of Berlin. In 1972, he made an failed attempt to escape the GDR with his family which was followed by imprisonment and the eventual emigration (after application to for departure) into the West. Many years later, after the Fall of the Berlin Wall, Kordon ultimately returned to the Eastern part of Berlin.

Combined these facts with narrating his partly autobiographic novels (depending on the epoch) through family and generational stories, Kordon provides his young readers with authentic information about the German history of the 20th century, namely the end of the Kaiserreich, Weimarer Republic, the 1930s and nazi regime, Second World War and holocaust, post-war period, division of Germany into GDR and FRG and their eventual reunification.
With his literature and by creating vivid and authentic (his-)stories (-y), Kordon supports the creation of a historic memory and underlines its importance four our

contemporary society. Likewise, his novels encourage his young readers to practice empathy and the ability of reflection. Also, they contribute to raising awareness for the importance of taking responsibility for one's own actions, as well as they foster critical thinking and political participation, which are undoubtedly of contemporary and timeless relevance.

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Leveraging AI and linguistics for advanced detection of online extremism and disinformation

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This paper aims to elucidate the motivations, rationale, and methodological foundations underlying the collaborative efforts between linguistics and computer science that have led to the development of *Nutcracker*, a cutting-edge semi-supervised algorithm designed for detecting extremist profiles, radicalisation and disinformation on social networking sites. This algorithm, accessible at https//nutcracker.ugr.es, is a result of a transdisciplinary collaboration initiated under the auspices of five national and European research projects, all spearheaded by the University of Granada since 2017. The fruitful synergies established between linguists and computer scientists have progressively empowered the training and implementation of *Nutcracker*. The algorithm, rooted in what we call deep-relations, focuses on the following objectives: (1) differentiating extremist from non-extremist profiles; (2) distinguishing potential purveyors of disinformation from those who are not involved in disseminating misleading content; (3) identifying user networks through linguistic patterns reflecting attitudes and sentiments (as exemplified in Francisco & Castro, 2020; Francisco, Benítez-Castro, Hidalgo-Tenorio & Castro, 2022). *Nutcracker* relies on various ontologies, meticulously identified by the discourse analysts in the team (Dhiab-Hassan, Benítez-Castro & Hidalgo-Tenorio, 2018). The algorithm's ability to detect attitudes and sentiments is built upon an ontology derived from Systemic Functional Linguistics' Appraisal Theory. Specifically, it incorporates a psychologically inspired version of the taxonomy proposed in Benítez-Castro & Hidalgo-Tenorio (2019). The collaborative endeavours between these disciplines have culminated in the creation of *Nutcracker*. By seamlessly integrating insights from linguistic analysis and cutting-edge computational techniques, this algorithm serves as a compelling demonstration of the effectiveness of transdisciplinary research in addressing complex challenges at the intersection of technology and societal issues.

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LATILL: Level-Adequate Texts in Language Learning

Martina Kienberger

Level-adequate reading materials are a key factor to successful foreign language learning. However, when searching for suitable material outside of textbooks or adapted readings, teachers often have to rely on their intuition based on experience to identify texts that match the level of their learners. In this context, the LATILL project (https://www.germ.univie.ac.at/projekt/latill/) aims to provide teachers of German as a foreign and second language with AI based tools for identifying level-adequate texts, helpful information on teaching reading and motivating materials for the classroom (Kienberger et al. 2022). The AI tools and supporting materials are available freely on a platform for teachers of German as a Foreign or Second language (www.latill.eu). The project also includes a professional development programme to support level-and-learner-adequate teaching of reading skills. An evaluation study is conducted to look into the teachers' use of and perspectives on the developed tools and materials in classrooms at the secondary level and allows for conclusions on desirable improvements of the tools, materials and accompanying measures (García-Holgado et al. 2023, Vázquez-Ingelmo et al. 2024).

In my presentation, I will present the LATILL project with its objectives, the institutions involved and the expected outputs and results. A demonstration of a first version of the LATILL platform can provide an insight into the functionality of the tools developed so far.

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BilinguaLab: Un laboratorio de investigación y divulgación científica sobre el lenguaje y bilingüismo

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En esta presentación, el equipo del laboratorio BilinguaLab (Laboratorio de Bilingüismo, Adquisición y Procesamiento del lenguaje) mostrará de manera divulgativa la investigación que llevamos a cabo en el laboratorio. Entre otras, abordaremos las siguientes preguntas: ¿Qué es BilinguaLab? ¿Qué herramientas científicas usamos? ¿De qué manera investigamos cómo interactúan las dos lenguas de los bilingües en su mente? ¿Qué experimentos psicolingüísticos usamos? ¿Qué corpus lingüísticos gratuitos hemos creado y cómo se pueden usar? ¿Cómo se puede participar en los estudios que estamos llevando a cabo en el laboratorio? ¿Qué actividades de divulgación científica estamos llevando a cabo en las redes sociales y en colegios de Granada?
Daremos paso a varias micro-demostraciones para ilustrar qué fenómenos lingüísticos investigamos. Para ilustrarlo, veremos algunas demostraciones de experimentos psicolingüísticos para entender de qué manera procesan los bilingües las dos lenguas en su mente. También mostraremos las aplicaciones web de nuestros corpus CEDEL2 y COREFL, que pueden ser consultados y descargados gratuitamente.

Concluiremos con una breve intervención de varios miembros 'junior' de BilinguaLab que nos contarán qué ha supuesto tanto su experiencia investigadora en en laboratorio (creación de TFGs, TFMs, tesis doctorales, publicaciones científicas) como su experiencia de divulgación científica en colegios y eventos científicos, pues no basta sólo con hacer ciencia sino que es importante divulgarla, especialmente en las Humanidades/Lingüística

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Canal de YouTube de BilinguaLab: https://www.youtube.com/@BilinguaLab
Corpus de BilinguaLab:
• Participación en los corpus de BilinguaLab: http://learnercorpora.com
• CEDEL2 (Corpus Escrito del Español como L2): http://cedel2.learnerorpora.com
• COREFL (Corpus of English as a Foreign Language): http://corefl.learnercorpora.com

Continental sources of Anglo-Saxon poetry

Rafael Pascual

The aim of this presentation will be to introduce my current research project, 'Continental Sources of Anglo-Saxon Poetry', funded mainly by the State Research Agency of Spain through the Ramón y Cajal programme (grant ID RYC2022-035374-I), and in part by the Ludwig Fund of New College, University of Oxford. The focus will be on the project's main component, which consists of a new critical edition of *Judgement Day II* (the only of the major Old English poems that is still in need of editorial attention). *Judgement Day II* is an Old English poetic rendering of *Versus de die iudicii*, a Latin hexameter poem traditionally attributed to Bede. It first relates, at length and in a highly sensational style, the torments that the sinful will endure on Doomsday and then concludes, by way of contrast, with a beatific vision of God and the heavenly reward that await the virtuous. The poem is thus structured (like so many other Old English poems) around a direct juxtaposition of opposite concepts. It also has a number of fascinating affinities with classics of Old English poetry. Like *The Dream of the Rood*, *Judgement Day II* opens with a solitary speaker who by the end of the poem has undergone a process of psychological transformation; as in *The Wanderer*, there's a movement towards the middle of the poem from total despair to hopeful awaiting; and the torments of hell are depicted in such a grotesque and dreadful way that they make the dragon of *Beowulf* pale by comparison. However, unlike so many other Old English poems (which very freely adapt and expand on their sources), *Judgement Day II* is almost unique in being a relatively faithful translation of its Latin original, and so it has the potential to shed unprecedented light on the idiosyncrasies of Old English verse composition (it is, in a way, as if *Judgement Day II* were a transparent clock with its gears exposed).

Attention will also be given to other components of the project, which include a metrical index and concordance to *The Anglo-Saxon Poetic Records* (a tool designed to enable new research into Old English metrics and linguistics); a special volume on 'Metrical and Textual Studies in Medieval English and Norse' (a strand within the project that involves some of the most prominent and well-known scholars in the field); and a series of essays on several aspects of Old and Middle English language and literature, with a special focus on the influence of Latin sources on Old English poetic culture. Ultimately, it is hoped, the project will show that departmentalization has not been good for the discipline of medieval English language and literature, and that 'national boundaries are unsatisfactory definitions of a study' (Tolkien 1930: 780).

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Pushing radical agendas to the extreme:
A multidisciplinary approach to extremism

Katie Jane Patterson
Encarnación Hidalgo-Tenorio

This paper will introduce our recently published edited volume, entitled *Multidisciplinary Approaches to the Discourse of Extremism* (Routledge, 2024). The book is a collection of texts which highlight multidisciplinary approaches toward better understanding the discourses of extremism. We will highlight through our summary of contributions, the ways in which the collection bridges together different disciplinary perspectives in examining varioust dimensions of the language of extremism.

Extremism can be defined as the pushing of a set of extreme beliefs or values against a prevailing socially accepted norm, often within an ideological, religious, or political domain (Molder, 2011). Its linguistic expression constitutes a complex web of persuasion, manipulation, cognitive radicalization and can be ultimately lead to physical violent acts of terror (Wolfowicz et al., 2021).The paper will present the various ways in which extremist language is manifest and how studying it can give us the tools to counter or challenge it when it becomes threatening. We will summarize the three sections of the book, making reference to a number of individual contributions. The first section explores extremist language from a political lens, such as in election campaigns and media discourse. The second section looks at religious extremism and language used for the purposes of jihadist radicalization and recruitment. The final section reflects on policy development, peace education, and conflict resolution, toward discussing ways to subvert radicalized discourses and future research building on these efforts. We argue that the case studies from around the world present insights from linguistics and other disciplines which might inform each other in enacting meaningful reforms in policy, social media, and education.

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Poetics and politics of transparency in contemporary literature in English

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Our proposal for this coordinated project (UCO and UGR), framed within the latest I+D grant program "Proyectos de Generación de Conocimiento", aims at studying the representations of transparency in contemporary culture, as the concept seems to be both omnipresent in political discourse yet loaded with contradictory values. Works within Critical Transparency Theory tend to identify the hegemony of a rhetoric of transparency in public and political life (Birchall 2011) as "a defining feature of the contemporary Zeitgeist" (Boothroyd 2011: 42; see also Dean 2002; Horn 2011; Broeders 2016). Our project aims at focusing on contemporary literary texts that thematically or structurally address the problematic nature of the concept of transparency.

"Transparency" tends to be associated to openness and the avoidance of secrets in the realms of government and business. Critical discourse on transparency generally opposes it to situations in which opacity in governance and decision-making processes may lead to injustice and corruption. Discussions on transparency as accountability in systems of governance state, once and again, how transparency is articulated as an ideal for democratic societies (see Hood and Heald, 2006; Alloa and Thomä, 2018: 2; Birchall 2021: 5-6; Koivisto, 2022: 3-4). However, in contradiction to Alloa and Thomä's claim, we argue that transparency is often opposed to the notion of secrecy as resistance to demands of transparency. In fact, many of these accounts seem to concur in the moral polarization between transparency and secrecy (see Birchall, 2021: 4; Holzner & Holzner, 2006: 5-6), and assume the transparency ideal as a given. The authors that constitute our primary theoretical framework use transparency as a term of contestation, through which to enact a critique of transparency as an evil of contemporary life, mostly articulated in terms of the depolitization and commodification of the subject, and in opposition to which advocate a return to secrecy as a realm of political subversion.

The subproject at the UGR, with Rodríguez Salas as the PI, is titled "Visibility, community, identity in contemporary literature in English" and will focus on the analysis of the politics of transparency and secrecy at the level of community. Our research lines in this subproject converge in their careful examination of social systems articulated around communal visibility and the existence of "open secrets", more communitarian than private, that mediate the relationship between individuals and the communities to which they belong. The relevance of discourses on transparent national identity and the construction of

alternative forms of commonality that rely on the tension transparency/opacity is at stake in the writing of the authors belonging to New Zealand, Irish, Canadian and Scottish traditions as part of the corpus for this subproject. In the work of these authors, the concept of intimacy emerges as a relevant intermediate status between individual subjectivity and communal identity, allowing for the establishment of alternative forms of interpersonal secret-sharing that significantly challenge the totalitarian drive towards total transparency through cultural hybridity, alternative historical and national narratives, and transgenerational trauma.

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Reshaping European identities: EUTERPE:
European literatures and gender from a transnational perspective

Adelina Sánchez Espinosa
Beatriz Revelles Benavente
Orianna Calderón Sandoval
Ángela Harris Sánchez
Marina Casado Guerrero
Seamus O'Kane & Olga Fenoll

The present roundtable aims to visibilise the dialogues that are being outlined by the EUTERPE project, Horizon Project funded under Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions. The EUTERPE doctoral network aims to bring together an innovative PhD training that focuses on an interdisciplinary gender approach to knowledge production. EUTERPE counts with the expertise of the members of an international Consortium that includes Central European University (Vienna, Austria), University of Bologna (Italy), Coventry University (United Kingdom), University of York (United Kingdom), University of Lódź (Poland), University of Oviedo (Spain) University of Utrecht (The Netherlands), and University of Granada (Spain).

This multilayered network is materialised in a doctoral programme whose main concerns are the intersections of gender, cultural and literary studies, which at the same time are combined with transnational studies, translation studies and migration studies. All these juxtapositions can be appreciated in cultural products that are regarded as artifacts of "displacement, disorientation and agency in the contemporary world" (Seyhan 2001, 7). As well as offering an intersectional approach to cultural productions, EUTERPE seeks to take further the discussions on European identities in academia and beyond, identities that problematize and go "beyond the border of nation-states" (Lukić et al., 2019, 5). The main expected results of EUTERPE include the development of twelve PhD thesis, a Dictionary of Transnational Women's Literature in Europe and a Digital Catalogue and Podcast Library that will enhance the cross-border circulation of European cultural wealth.

Utterly relevant for this network is the elaboration of a handbook of Transnational Women's Literature in Europe, organised around biocritical and conceptual entries. These entries are elaborated by consolidated researchers and doctoral candidates to activate horizontal learning and writing processes. In addition, concepts are to be revisited in the future in order to attend to their "fluidity, constant change and mobility" (Fernández Hoyos and Sánchez Espinosa 2019, 98) that also go in line with the identitarian shift that has been taking place in Europe, which results from "migratory flows, the hybridization among cultures and a new concept of identity and citizenship" (Federici and Fortunati 2019, 48). Thus, these entries build a framework to work with and

through a wide variety of authors and concepts that represent the materialization of transnationalism not only as a theoretical approach but as a political and ethical positionality that is conceived as a "space of exchange and participation wherever processes of hybridization occur" (Lionnet and Shih 2005, 2). As such, this project combines a multimodal approach to cultural products as crucial elements to distort and reshape contemporary identities, nations and borders.

At the University of Granada, the research team is composed by Dr. Adelina Sánchez Espinosa as principal investigator, Dr. Beatriz Revelles Benavente, Dr. Oriana Calderón Sandoval, Dr. Ángela Harris Sánchez and Marina Casado Guerrero as support researcher. Besides, this team's research focus is the dialogue of gender and transnational identities from a transmedia approach. In this team, Séamus O'Kane and Olga Fenoll Martínez, the doctoral candidates chosen by the consortium, are currently charting their PhD dissertations.

Panel participants will present the project research results to date.

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Presenting the "DIGISCREENS – Identities and Democratic Values on European Screens" European Project

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DIGISCREENS is a three-year (2022-2025) international transdisciplinary project that focuses on how digital audiovisual platforms (Video-on-Demand [VOD] or Subscription-based Video-on-Demand [SVOD] platforms) contribute to transforming social and cultural dynamics in Europe. The project is part of the Horizon CHANSE (Collaboration of Humanities and Social Sciences in Europe) initiative and is run by a consortium of 4 European universities (U.Bergen, Lithuanian Academy of Music and Theatre, U. Orebro and U. Granada). In the Spanish case, it materialised as a PCI (R+D International Cooperation Project) based at the University of Granada and led by Adelina Sánchez Espinosa. DIGISCREENS asks how the increased possibilities for audiences to view audiovisual content from a wide geographical diversity affect (a) the construction of identity and understanding of the other through global yet culturally specific mediations of gender, race, class and sexuality, and (b) the negotiation of democratic values such as equality, community and solidarity. While film and television research has paid considerable attention to reception (Jones 2017, Naerland 2020), distribution (Burroughs 2019, Frey 2021) or representation (Ceuterick 2020, Shepherd 2012) separately, DIGISCREENS proposes to analyse how distribution practices intertwine with the representation and reception of democratic identities and values. The project relies on a highly interdisciplinary team of researchers working in a variety of fields such as television, film studies, digital culture, political science, comparative literature, gender studies, ethnography and psychology, and counts on the collaboration of stakeholders from the film and television industry. The Spanish team analysis content from three platforms: the most popular global SVOD (Netflix), the most popular national SVOD (Movistar+) and the national VOD of the public broadcaster (RTVE Play). Researchers are currently working on WP3, which analysis reception through focus groups. WP1 involved the comparative analysis of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive (EU) 2018/1808 the Ley 13/2022, General de Comunicación Audiovisual, as well as interviewing key actors working for the selected platforms. WP2, of which the Spanish team was in charge, involved the creation of an innovative methodology for the analysis of representation, based on the notion of situated knowledges (Haraway 1988) and feminist close reading (Lukíc and Sánchez Espinosa), theories of gaze and point of view (e.g. Ellsworth 1997, Mirzoeff 2011, Mulvey 1975), and a broad conceptual framework from queer, decolonial and audiovisual studies. So far,

the Spanish team has produced three publications that will be briefly discussed, along with other project results and expected outcomes.

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The value of zeroes in English synchronic and diachronic morphology

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The semantic range of words formed by zero-derivation/conversion has become a renewed field of interest, as can be seen from the interest raised by various workshops and papers published of late on the subject, as well as from recent ancillary publications (cf. Baeskow 2020 or Melloni & Iordǎchioaia 2020, among others). As a result, the process known mainly as *zero-derivation* or *conversion* has attracted renewed interest, as a subject of description and as a means towards refined descriptions of the process itself.

This project takes the latter stance and compares, properties of affixation vs. properties of conversion, e.g. which semantic categories occur in zero-derivation/conversion and in overt affixation in two languages with a different morphological model: English and Spanish. For attestation and distribution of the semantic categories, the project relies on a stratified sample of denominal verbs collected from two comparable corpora: the *British National Corpus* and the *Corpus de Referencia del Español Actual*. Statistical analysis of a sense-sensitive (i.e. arranged by senses rather than by lemmas) quantitatively and qualitatively powerful experimental research database reveals similarities and dissimilarities between various denominal verb-forming resources, zero-derivation/conversion among them. The results are contrasted within and across affixes/processes, within each language and across the two languages for the adequacy of a description as zero-derivation or as conversion. Statistical analysis shows that the process/affixes form a cline with overlaps and closer associations between specific affixes/processes and semantic categories, but no clear divide between zero-derivation/conversion and the rest of processes as far as the semantic categories are concerned.

The results are outstanding, in that they show why the controversy between the interpretation as zeroes vs. the interpretation as a separate process remains to this day, but also because they exposes the advantages and disadvantages of each approach. Engaging as the evidence is, it does not confirm yet the identification of zero-derivation/conversion with suffixation and hence does not prime one or the other stance. Interpretation as one or the other remains subject to interpretation, but renewed justification and new arguments are presented in favour of the hypothesis of zero-derivation and against a separate process of conversion are presented.

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