

Call for Papers for the edited volume

**(Fremd-)Sprache und Qualitative Sozialforschung:
Forschungsstrategien in interkulturellen Kontexten**

(Foreign) Language and Qualitative Social Research:
Research Strategies in Intercultural Contexts

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Aims and contents of the edited volume

The edited volume *(Foreign) Language and Qualitative Social Research* investigates the (im-)possibilities of qualitative research in linguistically diverse contexts. The focus will be on the obstacles and chances occurring in and through field work in (foreign)language environments as well as in the processing and analysis of (foreign) language material. Points of interest are, on the one hand, multilingual-intercultural encounters in the obvious sense: ones in which, e. g., researchers are not able to interact with research participants or the data in their own native language, in which other participants have to use a language they are not familiar with or in which these interactions take place exclusively in languages foreign for everyone involved. In addition, the volume takes a look at research contexts in which the linguistic diversity inherent to them seems less obvious at first glance, e. g., when there is a common native language. However, it is precisely this commonality that may obscure the underlying different linguistic routines and patterns of meaning of different social groups which may be challenging or even of particular interest for field research or data analysis. It is against this backdrop that we invite contributions conceptually and/or empirically discussing specific aspects of multilingual-intercultural contexts from the perspective of their discipline (e. g. linguistics, translation studies, geography, sociology, health sciences). With this interdisciplinary collection of theoretical, methodological and research-practical insights, the volume will highlight obstacles and chances of research in multilingual-intercultural contexts and aims at providing impulses on how to deal with them. The book is thus divided into three parts:

1. Understanding (foreign) language

Researchers applying qualitative research approaches in or with multilingual-intercultural contexts – consciously or unconsciously – touch on language-philosophical, linguistic or translational debates, regardless of their disciplinary background (Kruse et al. 2012a). Accordingly, this first part brings together conceptual-theoretical contributions dealing with (foreign) language, communication and translation processes. With this overview, qualitatively working researchers without expertise in linguistics or translation studies are made conceptually aware of the structural characteristics of field work and data analysis in and with multilingual contexts. These include, e. g., debates on linguistic relativity (Deutscher 2011, Werlen 2002), culture-specific lexical semantics (Goddard 2011, Goddard and Wierzbicka 2014, Ortner 2014), the possibility of cultural translation (Dirksmeier 2010), dealing with processes of interpreting and translation from the perspective of translators and interpreters (Hussein 2009) or aspects of internal multilingualism also important for research interactions (Felder 2016, Schmidt and Auer 2010).

2. (Foreign) language and field research

Data gained in field research are generated through interactions and are therefore (co-)constructed products (Charmaz 2014, 57ff., Haraway 1991, 183ff.). This means that the process of their creation is of great significance for qualitative research. Accordingly, planning, conducting and reflecting field research in multilingual-intercultural contexts requires researchers to develop an awareness about the research-practical characteristics of this very particular field research situation (Bettmann and Roslon 2013, Kruse et al. 2012b). This includes, e. g., changing positionalities during data production with translators or the necessity of modifying one's own communication strategies to externally and internally multilingual contexts (e. g. foreign vs. native tongue, dialect vs. standard language) in order to secure access to the field, to get communication going and facilitate exchange. In addition, creative modification of methodology may be necessary in order to overcome or to make productive use of language-related obstacles. Accordingly, in this part of the book, researchers are invited to discuss their experiences with such challenges and related opportunities, highlighting strategies for dealing with them.

3. (Foreign) language and data analysis

Since the *linguistic turn*, considering and dealing with language as constituting social realities has become an integral part of the research canon also in the cultural and social sciences (Glasze and Pütz 2007, Jäger et al. 2016). The range of methods focusing on language is diverse, encompassing different approaches such as discourse analyses (Glasze and Mattissek 2016, Keller et al. 2001), positioning or conversation analyses (Kruse 2014, 440ff., 509ff.). However, aside from perspectives established through the *linguistic turn*, meaningful written data are essential in many research approaches as well, e. g. for *Grounded Theory* (e. g. Charmaz 2014). This gives rise to the question in what way data from multilingual-intercultural contexts need to be processed in order to meet the demands of the analytical approaches used, how this data material may influence the possibilities of interpretation or how the advantages and disadvantages of multilingual-intercultural interpretation teams can be encountered. Against this backdrop we invite contributions demonstrating with examples from their own studies how data can be processed and analysed to make use of advantages of multilingual-intercultural contexts and how to deal productively with stumbling blocks.

Abstracts and publication plan

Contribution proposals are accepted in German and English. Abstracts (up to 600 words) are to be submitted as a Word document to jeannine.wintzer@giub.unibe.ch, cornelia.bading@ku.de and kerstin.kazzazi@ku.de under the keyword "Name_FremdSprache.docx" by February 1, 2020. Notification of acceptance will be given by March 1, 2020. Please contact the editors in case of any questions.

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| ▪ 1 February 2020: | Submission of abstracts | ▪ 1 April 2021: | Begin of editing process |
| ▪ 1 March 2020: | Feedback on abstracts | ▪ 1 August 2021: | Feedback by Springer's editors |
| ▪ 1 August 2020: | Submission of first draft | ▪ 1 October 2021: | Submission of revision according to Springer's comments |
| ▪ 1 September 2020: | Feedback on first draft | ▪ 1 November 2021: | Completion of manuscript |
| ▪ 1 January 2021: | Submission of second draft | ▪ 1 March 2022: | Checking of proofs |
| ▪ 1 February 2021: | Feedback on second draft | ▪ Summer 2022: | Publication |
| ▪ 1 March 2021: | Submission of final contribution | | |

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