

discutido se ha trazado su genealogía por medio de la rearticulación de conceptos del pensamiento contemporáneo tanto europeo como latinoamericano. La exposición hace claro que la tarea filosófica y genealógica de la investigación no constó en hacer comprensible la supuesta verdad contenida en los discursos analizados. Más bien, de lo que se trató fue de describir ciertas formaciones discursivas sobre estrategias identitarias culturales en el Caribe, cuyos efectos de verdad les sirven de legitimación a los dispositivos que las sostienen e institucionalizan. Por lo tanto, se han analizado críticamente los efectos de poder producidos en estos dispositivos y los de verdad articulados discursivamente en procesos de subjetivación.

En la ponencia se describe cómo la salsa en la praxis se muestra como dispositivo de hibridación sociocultural. Así ofrece alternativas a políticas existentes que pretenden garantizar la convivencia cultural en las sociedades globalizadas por medio de la guetoización »multicultural«.

discussed work outlines the music's genealogy through the re-articulation of both European and Latin American contemporary thought. The philosophical and genealogical research task did not consist in making comprehensible the supposed truth contained in the speeches analyzed. Rather, I sought to describe certain discursive formations on strategies of cultural identity in the Caribbean, whose truth-effects serve to legitimize the dispositifs (M. Foucault) that carry and institutionalize them. Consequently, I have critically examined the power-effects produced in these dispositifs and the truth-effects discursively articulated in processes of subjectivation.

The paper describes how Salsa, in its concrete practice, shows itself as a dispositif of sociocultural hybridization. It offers alternatives to existing policies that pretend to ensure a cultural conviviality in our societies, which are globalized by the means of "multicultural" ghettoization.

Vergès, Françoise (La Réunion/London)

Wednesday, SR 6

Caribbean Thought and Decolonization

"Decolonization is a historical process," Frantz Fanon has written. Though this process has usually been associated with former colonized, it would be interesting to examine what it would entail for colonizers. In this contribution, Françoise Vergès analyzes current political and cultural issues in Europe – repression against migrants, xenophobia, Islamophobia – in relation with the unfinished/interrupted process of European decolonization.

Abstracts of the Poster Contributions (in alphabetical order)

Barzen, Jessica and Hanna Lene Geiger, Silke Jansen, Alla Klimenkowa (Erlangen)

Hispania submersa – Spanish in Caribbean Language Contact

The Caribbean is and has always been a laboratory of multilingualism and contact, where several layers of Indigenous, European and African languages intertwine and interact. Our project aims at the unfolding of the often underestimated role Spanish has played in this multilateral contact scenario – both as a model language and a pivot for the transmission of Indigenous and other elements to different languages in the area. The concepts of contact zone (understood as a communicative space where disparate cultures meet and try to come to terms with each other), and of linguistic ecology are central for this project. Being the first European language brought to the Americas, Spanish has decisively shaped the manner in which new concepts were lexicalized in the contact zone. It became the model for numerous terms that designate(d) plants, fruits, or trading goods in several languages of the Caribbean area (e.g. copies of the Indigenous (Taino) lexemes *guayaba*, *cazabe* or *hamaca*, or those of Spanish origin *boüirocou* (<puerco), *camicha* (<camisa) and *sabátto* (<zapato) in Island Carib, the extinct language of the Lesser Antilles). In colonial times, patterns of naming and classifying individuals into different ethnical groups were transferred from the Iberian context to French and English plantation societies (e.g. the French and English terms deriving from Spanish *bozal*, *criollo*, *cimarrón*, *negro*, *mulato*, etc.). More recently, the impact of the Spanish language is especially important on Hispaniola, where it heavily influences (and partially replaces) different varieties of Haitian Creole spoken in the Eastern and Western part of the island. Combining these three dimensions, the poster will offer insights into the history of Caribbean language contact from a Spanish perspective.

Heinrich, Carola (Wien)

El Otro cubano. Emigración y regreso en la cuentística cubana contemporánea

Con la crisis de los balseros en el año 1994, la tercera ola migratoria a los Estados Unidos después de los principios de los 60 y los episodios de Mariel en los 80, se insertan como temas principales en la literatura cubana la emigración y la separación, y en algunos casos también el regreso. La situación actual, marcada por la migración y las dependencias neocolonialistas confrontan las categorías tradicionales históricas como identidad, nación y ciudadanía y las cuestiona.

The Cuban Other. Emigration and Return in Cuban Contemporary Short Stories

When a large number of refugees left Cuba on rafts in 1994, representing the third wave of immigration to the United States after the early 1960s and the Mariel boatlift in the 80s, emigration and separation, sometimes return, have become central themes in Cuban literature. The current situation, marked by migration and neo-colonial dependencies, is calling traditional categories such as identity, nation and citizenship into question.

El análisis trata las huellas que dejó la migración en la sociedad cubana y en la identidad de sus miembros por medio de su manifestación en la cuentística cubana a partir de los años noventa. A través de tres estudios de casos se examina la representación del ‘exiliado’ y del ‘cubano’, de ‘lo ajeno’ y de ‘lo propio’ con respecto al contenido y a una particular estilística y estrategia artística. En el tema migratorio se demuestra una doble oposición: por un lado las diferencias entre los cubanos residentes en la Isla y los de afuera; pero por otro lado una oposición interna del emigrado, la oposición entre la persona que era antes de irse y la que es ahora, influenciado por su nuevo alrededor. A efectos de la teoría de la traducción cultural, se interpreta el significado de la emigración cubana para los constructos identitarios.

My analysis addresses the impact of migration on Cuban society and the feeling of identity of its members, as they are expressed in the Cuban short story since the 90s. Three case studies will examine the representation of the ‘exile’ and ‘Cuban’, of ‘the other’ and ‘the own’ with a special focus on content, style and artistic strategies. The theme of migration unfolds a double opposition: on the one hand, differences between Cubans living on the island and those who do not; on the other hand, an internal cleavage of the emigrant, an opposition between who somebody was before leaving, and what he or she became afterwards, under the influence of a new environment. Aiming for a theory of cultural translation, Cuban emigration will be interpreted as a signifier in constructions of identity.

Klimenkowa, Alla (Erlangen)

Identifying kréyol and criollo in the Contemporary French Caribbean and Spanish America

Historically, Spanish *criollo* and French *créole* (French Creole *kréyol*) show important trans-regional similarities in their usage as markers of an American origin for persons and facts of colonial reality. Their semantic and extensional commonalities can be easily explained by similar eco-linguistic parameters within the colonial context. This paper addresses, however, the question whether the current application of the terms still preserves some traces of the once shared linguistic past. It presents a survey of modern usages of *criollo* and *kréyol* from a contrastive perspective. The conclusions drawn are based on personal data collected during my field research on the French Antilles in 2012 as well as on personal interviews with Latin Americans during my research stays in Spain. Another important source of information is a synchronic study of modern Spanish *criollo* conducted by Schwegler (2003).

The semantics of modern *criollo* and *kréyol* shows both connections and differences. Both terms prove a decrease of the usage meaning ‘a person from...’. Adjectival usages referring to cuisine, animals, plants, and cultural customs are far more wide-spread in both linguistic communities, but demonstrate their peculiarities. Spanish *criollo* meaning ‘local/typical’ allows varying interpretations from a deictic point of view, i.e. ‘typical for a specific place’, ‘regional’ or ‘national’. On contrary, the term *kréyol* appears to be too vague to express differentia specifica. Thus, the speakers on Martinique and Guadeloupe prefer explicit specifications via the terms *an nou* ‘our’, *bòkay* ‘local’, *péyi* ‘from the country’,

etc. Another interesting aspect of both terms is their current usage as proper names and quality markers for local products, animals, etc. as compared with imported ones.

Criollo and *kréyol* still enjoy a wide circulation in the respective linguistic communities. Are striking correspondences of their current meanings a reflex of the past linguistic legacy?

Knauer, Gabriele (Berlin) and Alejandro Sánchez Castellanos (Havana)

El paisaje lingüístico de La Habana en proceso de diversificación y cambio

El poster presenta un proyecto en desarrollo entre la Universidad Humboldt de Berlín y la Universidad de La Habana que se inscribe teórica y empíricamente en el área de los estudios del paisaje lingüístico. Este concepto se define habitualmente como un conjunto de manifestaciones multilingües (o monolingües) escritos y por lo tanto visibles en el espacio urbano público. En muchos casos son testimonios de una política lingüística nacional específica. Nuestro proyecto tiene como objetivo la documentación empírica y descripción del paisaje lingüístico de La Habana cuyo rasgo más importante es la diversificación y el cambio lingüístico-textuales en una ciudad monolingüe que resultan de la política socioeconómica actual del gobierno cubano. Partiendo de los resultados de un estudio empírico preliminar en que se usaba métodos como la fotografía y el video, se ha ido comprobando que son sobre todo las interacciones de tipo comercial que producen una dinámica comunicativa emergente vinculada con nuevos espacios, actores y formas de comunicar que incluyen tanto lo escrito como lo oral. Se supone que el carácter obviamente estático del concepto de paisaje lingüístico, en efecto, solo permite describir esta complejidad lingüístico-textual manifiesta en La Habana en términos de sumisión o (re)apariencia de manifestaciones lingüísticas en la ciudad. Pero el concepto se conecta

The Diversification and Change of the Linguistic Landscape of La Habana

The poster shows a project that is unfolding between Humboldt Universität Berlin and the University of La Habana and which is theoretically and empirically linked to the concept of linguistic landscape. Usually, this concept is defined as a set of multilingual (or monolingual) writings, visible within the urban public space. In many cases it testifies to a specific national politics of language. Our project aims to empirically document and describe the linguistic landscape of Havana. The most salient characteristic of this landscape are the linguistic and textual changes and diversification which it is undergoing in a monolingual city under the current socio-economic politics of the Cuban government. Relying on an empirical study using photography and video, we have been able to ascertain that interaction linked to commercial activities are especially important in creating a new dynamic of communication connected to new spaces, agents and forms of communication (written and oral). It may be assumed that the very static characteristics of the concept of linguistic landscape would only allow for descriptions of the linguistic complexity of Havana in terms of submersion or (re)appearance of linguistic expressions in the city. However, the concept may easily be linked to concepts such as linguistic space or ecosystem, which are better at uncovering the

fácilmente con otros conceptos como espacio y ecosistema lingüístico que revelan mejor los patrones que rigen estos procesos sin dejar al lado el concepto de origen. De ahí que el paisaje es entendido como el resultado de una dinámica espacial que se desarrolla en un entorno específico que lo influye de forma reguladora. Se examina una realidad de interacciones comunicativas, realidad que construye lingüística (visible) y socio-culturalmente (invisible, abstracto) un paisaje. De tal modo, por un lado, es posible hacer un puente entre sociolingüística y estudios culturales a la hora de precisar el concepto de paisaje que tiene cada una de estas disciplinas. Por otro lado, puede convertirse en un aporte metodológico para enfocar más sistemáticamente las interrelaciones entre lengua y economía así como estudios comparativos de otras ciudades del Caribe y su diáspora.

structures behind these processes without abandoning the original concept. Thus, landscape is to be taken as the result of a spatial dynamics which unfolds in a specific surrounding and exerts a regulatory influence upon it. We are looking at a reality of communicative interactions, a reality which constructs a landscape linguistically (visible) and socio-culturally (invisible, abstract). Therefore, on the one hand, it has become possible to build a bridge between sociolinguistics and cultural studies by rendering the concept of landscape more precise, as it is understood by each field. On the other hand, this analysis might become a methodological contribution to a more systematic approach to the interrelations of language and economy, as well as comparative studies of cities of the Caribbean and its diaspora.

Merk, Hanna (Trier)

La Academia Dominicana de la Lengua y las consultas lingüísticas – ¿Defensa/emancipación de la variedad lingüística nacional?

La Academia Dominicana de la Lengua es una de las instituciones culturales más importantes de la República Dominicana. Su meta es el cultivo de la palabra y aspira propagar el uso cuidadoso y correcto de la lengua española. Para conseguir este objetivo, ofrece, entre otro, el servicio de las consultas lingüísticas. En estas consultas lingüísticas los filólogos y miembros de la academia aconsejan, responden y corrigen a todos los que tienen una duda o pregunta sobre el español. ¿Pero qué variedad del español defienden en sus explicaciones? La larga extensión popular y geográfica de la lengua española dificulta la definición y creación

The Academia Dominicana de la Lengua and Linguistic Advisory – Defense/Emancipation of the National Linguistic Variety?

The *Academia Dominicana de la Lengua* is among the Dominican Republic's most important cultural institutions. It aims to offer aid for maintaining a careful and correct usage of the Spanish language. In order to achieve this goal, it offers, among other things, a service of linguistic advisory. Here, the philologists and members of the *Academia* give advice, respond to and correct those who have questions or uncertainties in Spanish. But which is the variety of Spanish brought forward in these explanations? The vast expanse of Spanish in speaker numbers and geography creates a

de una norma lingüística transnacional. Al dar los consejos, la Academia Dominicana de la Lengua y los filólogos asociados se ven enfrentados a esta problemática y la cuestión cuál es la pauta lingüística a la que se orientan.

La presente conferencia analiza estas consultas lingüísticas enfocando sobre todo la cuestión de la norma lingüística y la posición que toma la academia entre la norma ibérica, panhispánica y la variedad nacional dominicana con respecto al cultivo de la palabra.

problem when it comes to defining and creating a transnational linguistic norm. When giving advice, the *Academia Dominicana de la Lengua* and its philologists must deal with this problem and make a choice on which linguistic norm to follow. The presentation is an analysis of these linguistic explanations, focusing on the question of linguistic norms and the position which the *Academia* assumes between Iberian, Pan-Hispanic norms and the national variety of the Dominican Republic.

Soares, Lisa K. (Coventry)

Recasting Rights in the Caribbean: The Formation of a Regional Fisheries Policy

This poster illustrates the politics of the Caribbean Community's (CARICOM's) Regional Food & Nutrition Security Policy with respect to fisheries. The utility and enforceability of current policy mechanisms, which govern the ownership and use of living marine resources in the Caribbean Sea, is explored through the prism of current conceptual frameworks surrounding rights. A focus on rights is appropriate since, in 2010, the 'Right to Food' and the 'Rights of the Indigenous' have been made guiding principles of CARICOM's recently endorsed regional food policy. While the transoceanic has been productively invoked as a metaphor in postcolonial studies, my paper explicitly deals with the materiality of transoceanic and intra-Caribbean concerns, i.e. food and life. How do we foreground issues of sustainability and environment as core concerns for conceiving theory and practice simultaneously? What do barriers to the transoceanic, in this case transatlantic, intra-Caribbean movement, availability and sustainability of food tell us about the ways in which Caribbean regulatory and political bodies impact people's lives?