

*Doctora honoris causa*

# Monica Heller



**UAB**

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

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*Doctora honoris causa*

# MONICA HELLER

Discurs llegit  
a la cerimònia d'investidura  
celebrada a la sala d'actes de l'edifici Rectorat  
el dia 28 de febrer de 2023

**UAB**

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PRESENTACIÓ DE  
MONICA HELLER  
PER  
MELISSA G. MOYER

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Rector Magnífic,  
Degana de la Facultat de Filosofia i Lletres,  
Presidenta del Consell Social,  
Autoritats acadèmiques,  
Professores i professors,  
Estudiants,  
Senyores i senyors,

It is a personal honor to be here today to present on behalf of lecturers and researchers from the Department of English and German Studies and the Facultat de Filosofia i Lletres of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona the outstanding academic trajectory of the anthropologist and sociolinguist, Professor Monica Heller, from the University of Toronto.

The unanimous and unconditional support from Dr. Eva Codó and Dr. Maria Rosa Garrido, the members of the Department of English and German Studies, the Facultat de Filosofia i Lletres and also from the Facultat de Ciències de l'Educació and the Facultat de Traducció i d'Interpretació for the proposal of Professor Monica Heller for an honorary doctorate from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona reveals the consensus and recognition of Dr. Heller's important contributions and the impact of her work in the fields of Sociolinguistics and Linguistic Anthropology.

Professor Monica Heller was born to an English-speaking family in Montréal, Canada on June 30th, 1955. She is the daughter of Irving

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Heller, Professor of Neurology at the University of McGill and Anita Fochs Heller who escaped Nazi Germany, arriving in Canada in 1940. Her mother was trained as a biologist and a medical sociologist and co-founded *The University of McGill Program for Lifelong Learning*. This beginning – at a particular historical juncture in 1960’s Québec – has shaped Monica Heller’s intellectual curiosity and her concerns with language conflict between French and English speakers, education, and social justice, themes she has pursued throughout her academic career.

Monica Heller received a BA with honors from Swarthmore College (1976) in Anthropology and Sociology, and a PhD (1982) in Linguistics from the University of California, Berkeley, where under the mentorship of John Gumperz she studied language, ethnicity and politics in Quebec, shedding light on the dynamics of ethnic conflict in a private enterprise in Montréal during the late seventies. She began her teaching and research career at the Ontario Institute of Studies for Education at the University of Toronto where she has been closely affiliated with the Franco-Ontarian research center, the *Centre de Recherches en Éducation Franco-ontarienne* (CREFO), acting as head there over a number of years between 2001 and 2018. Since 1995-96 she has held a joint appointment as Professor at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) and the Department of Anthropology where she has developed courses both in English and French on sociology of education, and on language, nationalism, and colonialism in Canada. Among the academic positions she has held over the years are her appointment in 2007 as Secretary of the Social Sciences division of the Royal Society of Canada and later as a member of the executive council and chair of the Committee on Public Engagement between 2018-2021. The goal of her tenureship at the RSC was to advise on government policy but also to promote and define scholarly research in the domain of the social sciences.

Her engagement with the American Anthropological Association began with her election as Vice-President in 2011 and from 2013-2015 as

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President of one of the largest professional organizations in the United States (with over 10,000 members). During her term as President of the Association – rather than side-stepping the issue – she engaged with the question of the organization’s position on the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories, an issue that divided the membership. She successfully promoted extensive and open discussions within the Association through the creation of a task force on *Palestinian-Israeli Engagement* which put forth a set of constructive recommendations that were adopted in a 2015 ballot. She has recently been elected for the 2022-2023 term as President of the Canadian Anthropology Association. In 2021 she became Professor Emerita at the OISE and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto where she continues to be active in on-going research.

Monica Heller’s remarkable life has been dedicated to academia and research, and she has been widely recognized as a leading thinker in the field of language and its connection to culture and society. Her work has always taken a critical angle and she has never hesitated to go directly to the source and consequences of social difference and inequality. A key element of her thinking is the innovative way she adopts an economic perspective to trace the shifting ideologies of language, nation, and State in Canada. Using ethnographic and field-work methods, Monica Heller broadens our understanding of how the changing conditions in the world economy have placed language at the forefront. Some of the sites where she has elicited the manner in which language is commodified include call centers, tourist contexts, and marketing strategies which stand out as places where we can see the way language is not just a reflection of late capitalism but, as it turns out, is a key element both in the production and reproduction of social inequalities. Her proposal on the commodification of language has had an important impact on current sociolinguistic thinking as it has contributed to understanding the importance of language beyond its representation of ethnic group identity and more as a resource that has a material exchange value in a service economy where commu-

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nication has become both the new work tool and the very product of work itself – a tension that is often at the root of nationalist projects and discourses.

Monica Heller's contribution to sociolinguistics is crucial for understanding the development of the discipline and the shift in focus that has taken place over the past thirty years. She has brought to the fore the importance of knowledge and understandings of language and society that are generated through qualitative methods. This represents an important step in a field that had previously understood language as a discrete system where variation is correlated statistically to fixed social categories. Monica Heller's in-depth ethnographic work has contributed to reshaping the research agenda in sociolinguistics by casting the field in a more critical light and formulating the important questions which challenge the unfair use of power that excludes speakers of non-mainstream languages.

Another aspect of Monica Heller's recent work with Bonnie McElhinny in their 2017 book on *Language, Capitalism, Colonialism. Toward a Critical History* is the adoption of a historical standpoint to examine the origins of present-day language ideologies and practices showing how they can be traced back to a colonial past. She illuminates how those relations of domination get recast today under the workings of the neoliberal economic order but also in the forging of new nation-states based on principles established by former imperial powers.

This historical perspective has also been fundamental to undertake a review of the discipline and the conception of language held by founding thinkers of linguistics and linguistic anthropology which can be understood in connection to the major political and economic events of the 20th century. Prof. Heller has also prominently incorporated the historicization of social practices as a fundamental study method in the ethnographic approach, especially with regard to the study of language in institutional contexts.



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Professor Monica Heller is a scholar who has been – and who is – uniquely situated among North American and European research traditions. Her collaboration with scholars from both sides of the Atlantic have crystalized in over 200 publications in both her native languages, English and French, showing a commitment to the dissemination of knowledge in other languages of the world. The links she has established with colleagues internationally have enriched the field and they have facilitated dialogues from very different social realities that would otherwise not have taken place, such as her current research on the Esperanto movement.

In her position as book series editor with the publishers Didier, Fernelmont, Mouton de Gruyter and Oxford University Press, but also as editor in chief of the *Journal of Sociolinguistics* (2018-2021), and her role on the editorial boards of major journals in the field, she has dedicated efforts to promoting the research of scholars from the periphery and recruiting their participation on the editorial boards.

Monica Heller's relationship with the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona began in 1999 when she was invited for the first time as a visiting professor to the Department of Catalan Philology by the Professor of Catalan Linguistics, Dr. Joan Argenter. Later, a fruitful collaboration was established with the Department of English Philology and German Studies, especially with the C.I.E.N. research group within the framework of several competitive research projects led by the professor of sociolinguistics at the UAB, Dr. Melissa Moyer. Monica Heller's collaboration with our research group has been active and valuable for over twenty-two years and it has led to research stays by several members of the C.I.E.N. team at the University of Toronto, as well as, scientific collaborations and joint publications. The Department, along with our undergraduate, master's and doctoral students, has also had the opportunity to benefit from her ideas and academic advice.

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Monica Heller's collaboration has also extended to other entities in Catalonia. She has been invited on numerous occasions by various Catalan institutions, such as the Institute of Catalan Studies, the Catalan Society of Sociolinguistics, Linguamon, the University of Barcelona and the Open University of Catalonia, where she has worked with Professor Joan Pujolar on joint publications and on national and European competitive projects. In Madrid, Monica Heller has also collaborated with Dr. Luisa Martin Rojo, professor of sociolinguistics and director of the MIRCO research center, at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, which is dedicated to the study of multilingualism from a critical, interactional and ethnographic perspective. Monica Heller's research has contributed significantly to promoting and subsequently consolidating current sociolinguistics not only in Catalonia but also throughout the Spanish state.

Monica Heller's concerns as an academic have been closely linked to the incorporation of women, young researchers, and academics from the periphery and the Global South. A generation of young scholars from Latin America, Africa and Asia committed to a critical approach to Sociolinguistics have been inspired by Heller's work and today they carry the torch of her ideas forward. Her commitment to reaching beyond her academic circle can be attested by efforts to connect with wider audiences through the Canadian Broadcasting Association (CBC), The Los Angeles Times, The Wall Street Journal, and The Washington Post, and in providing expert guidance to public entities seeking advice on language issues. Her dedication to her students and her transmission of the values of academic excellence exemplify the consistency between her way of thinking and her sense of responsibility as a teacher and researcher.

We are truly privileged to be here with Professor Monica Heller today. It is an honor for the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona to incorporate Professor Monica Heller as a member of our academic community. Her outstanding research and teaching trajectory, the global impact

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of her ideas, but most especially her personal role in supporting scholars from outside the global North have made a difference to the world. Thank you, Monica, for accepting this honorary doctorate degree with which we wish to acknowledge all of your life's accomplishments, and thank you for teaching us so much.

És per tots aquests motius que tinc el plaer, l'honor i el privilegi de demanar al Rector Magnífic de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona que s'atorgui el grau de doctora *honoris causa* a la professora Monica Heller.

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DISCURS D'INVESTIDURA  
DE MONICA HELLER

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## **THINGS DON'T MEAN WHAT THEY USED TO: CRISIS ON THE TERRAIN OF LANGUAGE**

What an honour and a pleasure to be here today, and to be able to exchange with you on subjects I have been discussing with so many of you for so many years. I am grateful to the Facultat de Filosofia i Lletres, and especially the Departament de Filologia Anglesa i de Germanística, and in particular to Professor Melissa Moyer, as well as Professor Eva Codó, and Professor Maria Rosa Garrido for undertaking this nomination. I am equally grateful for the support of the Facultat de Traducció i d'Interpretació and of the Facultat de Ciències de l'Educació.

I first came here in 1999, at the invitation of Professor Joan Argenter, of the Departament de Filologia Catalana, and of Joan Pujolar, now Professor at the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya. But I had already met both Professor Moyer and Professor Pujolar when they were brilliant, up-and-coming doctoral candidates – and here we are today, still together some thirty years later.

In fact, in many ways, I had met Barcelona much earlier, in the late 1970s, when I myself was a graduate student and a *stagiaire* – an intern – in the sociolinguistic research service of the Office de la langue française in Québec. This agency, now the Office québécois de la langue française, was a hub of activity around minority language po-

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licy and planning, with antennae out for similar things happening elsewhere. The links between Catalunya and Québec were evident, and there was a great deal of sharing of ideas and analyses between the two (for example, the concepts of *normativizació* and *normalizació* as key dimensions of minority language nation-building show up clearly in Québec language policy and legislation from the 1960s to today). Both Québec and Catalunya were at that time in the midst of political crises connected to the legitimacy of the state of which they were a part, and, I would argue now, more broadly connected to a post-World War II crisis of the state in which the meaning and promises of liberal democracy played a key role.

And indeed, when I first stepped into the streets of Barcelona, I felt I was back in Montréal (albeit with better weather). Every interaction was just as fraught with the question of what language to speak. Tensions between French and English (or more exactly, minoritized French-speakers and dominant English-speakers) had their (however inexact) counterpart in tensions between speakers of Catalan and speakers of Castilian. I was impressed, though, with the taxi drivers' solution of hanging a Lliure/Libre sign out; in Montréal you had to wait until you figured out what radio station the driver was playing before taking a stab at opening your mouth.

It isn't surprising then that I found in Barcelona a network of scholars with whom I could get right into the meat of the matter, and with whom I shared a passion for understanding and explaining what we were living, in order to live it in accordance with our values – essentially within a commitment to social justice. Together with other scholars in similar situations we worked on developing theoretical and methodological tools which over the years have crystallized into an approach we think of as critical ethnographic sociolinguistics. One of its key features has been collaboration and generosity, and in that sense I feel I can scarcely claim this honour for myself; I share it with many of you who are here in this room today.

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At the heart of this way of thinking is the broad recognition of the importance of language in social struggle, and its centrality to the making of social difference and social inequality. The world we live in has, unfortunately, no shortage of those. And indeed the current moment invites us to reflect on what has become – is becoming – of the crisis of the state and of liberal democracy which brought us together in the first place.

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Let me begin by walking backwards into the future, as the literary critic Raymond Williams had it (1989). As my colleague Bonnie McElhinny and I put it (2017:2), we can take this to mean that imagining a better future requires revisiting the past in new ways. I try therefore here to link moments of crisis past and present in a critical ethnographic sociolinguistic frame, both in order to better understand what we are experiencing now, and also to find some ways to lay down tracks for ways of imagining what equalities and solidarities we can build on the terrain of language.

I'll start with Germany in the 1920s, a period often compared to ours. Indeed, my mother, a German Jewish refugee from Nazism, said repeatedly at the end of her life during the Trump presidency, "I started my life with Hitler and I am ending it with Trump – not much progress". I take this as a comment not only on the recurrence of fascist demagogues, but also on the false promise of liberal democratic modernity to provide linear improvement of social conditions – one piece of the past which requires understanding differently in order to imagine ourselves otherwise. Maybe linear progress is less objective fact than ideologically embedded chronotope; that is, perhaps it is not an inevitable way to understand time and social change, but rather one which is deeply embedded in the ideologies of modernity, and which serves particular political economic purposes which made sense at the historical juncture of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, but may not make so much sense anymore.

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Within my chosen entry point of the Germany of the 1920s, I'll start with Victor Klemperer, a Romance philologist who was named Professor at the Technische Universität Dresden precisely in 1920. He had been keeping a diary since 1899, when he was 16 years old (Aubry and Turpin 2012), and simply kept on doing so. He was in many ways fairly typical of German Jews of that time, heavily influenced by the Enlightenment philosophy of Moses Mendelssohn, oriented towards German culture and identity, and scarcely observant (another reason I focus on him is that he resembles in this way my mother's family, with her father and his siblings all named after Wagner or one of his heroes or heroines). Indeed, Klemperer converted to Protestantism in 1912. Like my grandfather and great-uncles, he served Prussia in World War I. Unlike my grandfather and his brothers (but exactly like my grandfather's best friend), he also married an "Aryan", and her willingness to stick by him, together with his conversion and war service, allowed him to survive, albeit in increasingly oppressive circumstances, up until he was miraculously saved on the eve of his deportation to Auschwitz by the bombing of Dresden. He returned to his post in Dresden after the war, and died there in 1960.

Albeit a specialist in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century French literature, as a philologist, he was closely attentive to detailed features of language – not only in the French literature he studied, but also in the German of his daily life. In 1933, this "déformation professionnelle" as we might call it, led him to begin systematically noting the ways in which he heard and read German being used in new, unfamiliar, and – given the times – unsettling ways. A selection of his notes was published first in the German Democratic Republic in 1947 as *Lingua Tertii Imperii: Notizbuch eines Philologen* (Language of the Third Reich: Notebook of a Philologist – note the Latin in the first part of the title, and then the switch to German for the second). He noted for example how some words already in circulation changed valence or frequency (we will discuss, among others, the example of the word "fanatic" in a moment), how practices like adjectival modification associated adjecti-



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ves and nouns in new ways, or how punctuation in writing (such as the use of the exclamation point) or pitch and volume in speech were associated in new ways to these new practices. However, the West was largely ignorant of this work until the full notebooks covering the years 1933-1945 were published, starting in 1991 and subsequently widely translated.

Klemperer recorded a number of types of shifts that disturbed him (see Heller and McElhinny 2017: 153-154), that is, that he saw as signalling a struggle over what would count as discursive authority. He saw in this struggle a fascist repudiation of the regime of truth of liberal democracy, and a recasting of the voice of the state in terms of an interpretative frame that valued patriarchy, hierarchy, authoritarianism and accompanying “structures of feeling” (Williams again; Williams [1976] 1983) centring masculinity, action, and militantism.

The canonical example is perhaps his attention to the word “fanatic”, a major example of many other forms of appropriation and shift in valence of words that were already in regular use, and which, he demonstrated, were being used in a positive way to value strong, focused – and unquestioning – commitment to an idea (contrast our common sense understanding of a fanatic as someone impermeable to reason). Another was to use particularly ideologically charged words to modify other key ones: here the clearest example is perhaps the word ‘Volk’ to modify nouns like “festival” or “community”, or adverbs like “near”. He also noted a rise in frequency of acronyms (e.g. “knif” for “kommt nicht zu fragen” – it doesn’t get called into question), as a means of underscoring both the value of discursive efficiency and of in-group belonging.

Klemperer also noted discursive efforts to define and delimit who could engage in such linguistic practice, that is, who had the right to rework how it would be considered proper and valuable to speak and write, and, indeed, who had the right to speak or write at all. This

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is detailed in the much later work of Christopher Hutton (1999): for example, Hutton (p. 300) notes a key passage in Hitler's *Mein Kampf* which distinguished between languages understood as "mother tongues" and which by definition spoke the truth, and others, like the constructed international auxiliary language Esperanto, which were necessarily vehicles for lies. Similarly, people could speak the truth only in their mother tongue, and people who were constructed as having no mother tongue, like Jews, were understood to be unable to speak the truth even in a mother tongue language, like German. As a result, of course, Jews could not really be German either.

Here is the passage (in Hutton's translation):

Among them is the lie with regard to the language of the Jew. For him it is not a means of expressing his thoughts, but a means for concealing them. When he speaks French, he thinks Jewish, and while he turns out German verses, in his life he only expresses the nature of his nationality. As long as the Jew has not become the master of other peoples, he must speak their language whether he likes it or not, but as soon as they became his slaves, they would all have to learn a universal language (Esperanto, for instance!) so that by this additional means the Jews could more easily dominate them (Hitler [1925/6] 1992, cited in Hutton 1999:300)

Dorinda Outram (1987), a British social historian, noted similar phenomena at another time of crisis, the French Revolution. In this case, revolutionaries delegitimated the monarchy and aristocracy as "decadent", as evidenced by their "flowery language" and their verbosity, both of which were also understood as signs of the undue influence of women. A true revolutionary needed to speak "le langage mâle de la vertu" – the male language of virtue, with "vertu" understood as the opposite of "decadence". This masculine language, like that of the Nazis, had to be direct, brief and strong, and it could only legitimately be valued as such if uttered or written by a man. Women, and the aris-

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tocracy, could not, by virtue of their embodied social positions, speak in the new way the revolutionaries were using to advance their strategies of violent disruption, and to link their political cause to specific forms of social and moral order.

If I raise these examples, it is to introduce a few reflections on what language has to do with social, political and economic crises. The first is to note the unsettling feeling that taken-for-granted ways of using language are called into question: things don't mean what they used to, or, to use a concept from Pierre Bourdieu, what counts as legitimate language is destabilized (Bourdieu 1977). To take Bourdieu's formulations further, the same is true of who can count as a legitimate speaker or hearer or what can count as a legitimate discursive space. One example, from Outram: Manon Roland, the intellectually influential wife of the Parisian revolutionary Jean-Marie Roland could only exercise her influence through her husband; she could hold a salon, but she could do no more than listen to the discussion while she knitted. Another, a bit closer to home: my mother recalled frequently that in the Berlin of 1933 it took only three weeks for her schoolmates to go from ridiculing the radio broadcast speeches they were forced to listen to – standing to attention in the gymnasium – to taking them as fully authoritative, and therefore accepting as necessary the exclusion of my mother and her siblings, first from birthday parties, then from the school, then from Germany, and then – for those who had not found a way out as my mother's family did – from life.

Of course, at the same time in both these places and in both these periods there were other discourses circulating and emerging which competed for authority in the service of remaking the world that was coming apart. For Europe in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, we have the backdrop of imperialism and colonialism in tension with the rise and consolidation of the liberal democratic nation-state as the political and economic foundation of the global order, with competing claims to nation-statehood, competition among nation-states, and ten-

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sions over inequality between metropole and colony, and both within and across nation-states. These tensions manifested in a number of ways – to reductively gloss them I’ll evoke a simple schema of various ways of imagining or resisting modernity, from the fascist movements I have mentioned to other forms of conservatism (including the relics of monarchism still alive today), and efforts to construct some kind of egalitarianism, some more oriented to liberal democracy and others to Communism and anarchism.

Language was – and remains – important to all those movements, in a variety of forms. The best-known of course is the intensive work done at the time in inventing and inculcating the standard languages and standard language literacy that was key to the making of the centralized market of the capitalist nation-state (Anderson 1983; Grillo 1989; Hobsbawm 1990; De Certeau et al. [1975] 2002). But this move necessarily created communication barriers between nation-states (a hindrance to commerce from a liberal perspective). It also underscored inequalities among states as well as within them, to the extent to which access to the standard language and the making of its rules was necessarily unequally distributed. So we find for example the Austro-Hungarian Empire attempting to handle emergent nationalisms, with their competing claims precisely to nation-state type language standardization in order to gain some control of regional markets that had been subsumed under empire – this is the formation of the so-called minority language movements, triggering endless debates about what is a dialect and what is a language, and more than a century of struggle over how states can (or cannot) manage linguistic diversity.

One response to these problems takes the form of International Auxiliary Languages, the best known of which is certainly the aforementioned Esperanto – these are deliberately constructed languages meant to be easily acquired as an additional (“auxiliary”) language in order to facilitate communication among speakers of different languages. While they have an extremely long history connected to

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philosophical and theological explorations of language, there was a concentration of work on them in Europe between about 1875 (with the invention of an IAL called Volapük) and 1920 (Okrent 2009), with a resurgence in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Esperanto itself was first published in 1887 by a Jewish eye doctor in Tsarist Bialystok. As signaled in the name, its creator, and eventually the many people who took up the language, Esperanto (and other IALs) are often invested with various kinds of hope, for example hopes of achieving mutual understanding, world peace, and for some, radical redistribution of wealth. Indeed, the Nazis sought to violently suppress Esperanto, they found it so threatening, and eventually, having once looked to Esperanto for international socialism, the USSR suppressed it once it had turned instead to Russification (Lins 2020). Other approaches to the problem included deep attention to translation among national standard languages, or to orthographic and grammatical simplification in order to facilitate access to standard languages (e.g. the Basic English movement).

But we can also point to more everyday practices, such as the opening up of discursive spaces (especially to women) for democratic deliberation; dehierarchization of address terms (think “comrade”); and efforts at establishing turn-taking rules that would allow greater numbers of people to participate in a political discussion (the Occupy movement, to which I return later, is a more recent example of efforts in this direction).

Klemperer believed that one could scientifically identify “toxic” language that “poisoned” how people think. I do not agree that things are that simple, partly because I do not think language influences thought in such a direct way, but also because I believe crisis is not just about some people deciding they want to change the rules of the game in order to gain advantage. Rather it is about the failure of a particular social order to deliver on what it promises – most centrally, at least some kind of hope for access to resources, be they material or symbolic. Under those conditions (and it is in the nature of capitalism

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to cyclically produce unsustainable gaps in wealth), the legitimating discourses of existing relations of power lose authority or credibility; we no longer know what counts as something to be believed, or who counts as someone to be trusted.

The result is that there are openings for competing discourses, and their concocters and proponents must struggle to establish their authority and credibility. That is a matter of language use not only institutionally – harnessing say the control over discursive space that religious institutions and states generally have – but also, as Klemperer and Outram pointed out, it is a matter of interaction in everyday life. On the policing side, someone ridicules someone else’s flowery language, or their inability to use the term “fanatic” properly and, on the rewarding side, someone celebrates and disseminates an inventive sharp acronym or delivers a particularly morally correct impassioned speech to those gathered at the salon or in the school gymnasias of the country.

We also need to attend to the link between linguistic forms and practices and the moral values underlying particular regimes of truth. This is what these days we would call language ideologies – the things that shape our recognition, say, that fascism, fanaticism, monologues, loudness, the radio and acronyms go together, and that establish over large populations the authority of particular actors to act in particular ways and to get others to do the same. We need to explain why and how these get linked, and how they get inflected in ways which use all kinds of social categorisations (mainly class, race, gender, and sexuality) in the making of social differences, in turn in the service of making or resisting the inequalities that are at the centre of the crises of the state and of capitalism we have discussed.

I think we can see echoes of these earlier assemblages in the crisis we are traversing today. To give just two examples (to which I will return), the United States has recently given us locutions such as

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“fake news” or “wokeness”, both of which evoke a destabilization of our frames of reference (being “woke” initially signalled a critical awareness of structural inequality; the term has been appropriated to index ideologically-driven – and therefore illegitimate – social critique). We are having a hard time figuring out how to tell who is who, and whom to believe about what is going on, let alone what to do about it. How does this relate to the interrelated key features of the contemporary crisis, notably increasing wealth gaps and climate change?

Let’s start with the legitimating discourses of the institutions which have held together the contradiction of capitalism, by which I mean its reliance on inequality versus its promises of universal access to the wealth it generates. A key feature of modernity has been the relative success of the secular state in wresting control of doing this reconciliation (some might call it mystification or masking) from religious and aristocratic authorities, but, obviously, not everywhere, and not always. We have inherited an uneasy alliance (closer in some places than others), between state and religious institutions over what constitutes the moral order and who is responsible for delivering what in the way of access to resources. Uneasy alliances always leave interstices for promoting and resisting alternative discourses.

We can perhaps understand this as a tension between the two main forms of discursive legitimation of the nation-state, which operate in tandem, albeit in tension with each other (see Bauman and Briggs 2003). The first we can think of as Enlightenment modes of understanding, anchored in rationality and technological approaches to living, claiming authority based on universal principles of science; the second can be thought of as Romantic ones, which insist instead on nature and affect as sources of authority because they are held to embody authenticity, and which recognize inherent differences. Together they introduce into the democratizing promises of liberalism the possibility of hierarchy, and so operate to legitimize the persistence of

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inequality. They do so by neutralizing the contradiction between promises of equal access to the resources of the modern nation-state and the inequalities of gender, race and class, concentrating power into the hands of a few (white, male, bourgeois metropolitans).

These two discursive formations play out in the key institutions of the state that are designed to make and reproduce citizenship. Education, health care, the legal system and the media play dominant roles in constructing what counts as citizenship and who counts as citizens, with attention to presenting citizenship as universal while practicing social selection. Indeed, as Bourdieu, notably, has pointed out, the function of these institutions includes masking the social bias of selection built into them (Bourdieu 1982). Someone decides what counts as appropriate ways to act as a citizen, and not everyone is equally well-placed to be able to learn them. Even if they do, the definers of the moral and social order can always change the rules again.

Constructing state authority over citizenship (understood as legitimate claims to participation in the discursive spaces of the state and access to the resources it helps distribute), is, as I have tried to argue, centrally a communicative matter – first you set up the spaces where regimes of truth are produced and reproduced, then you set up criteria and processes of exclusion and inclusion which are inherently connected to the regimes of truth being constructed, then you double down on teaching people how to perform membership (although, as Bourdieu showed, in many ways you already have to know how to provide this performance in order to have access and to be admitted in the first place; Bourdieu 1982). But these are also spaces of distribution of resources, whether material or symbolic (and of course these are interchangeable – you can't get a job easily without an education, or hold one down without your health). For things to remain stable, we have to believe that participation in these spaces, acting in the ways these spaces expect us to act, will facilitate our access to wealth generated by whatever economic processes produce it.



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So, part of the destabilization we are experiencing is manifested in lack of trust that this contract can hold, and in refusals to play the game by heretofore routinely accepted rules. The idea of “fake news” attacks the media as authoritative source of accounts of what is going on, and delegitimizes its modes of reporting as constructions of authoritative accounts. The idea of “wokeness” attacks higher education in the same way – as I explained earlier, the term “woke” was originally used to describe people awake to systemic inequalities of class, gender and race, but has been taken over by conservatives to argue that critiques of such forms of inequality have no empirical foundation and are blind to individual difference, individual responsibility and individual potential. Much like the term “politically correct” a few years ago, the concept of “wokeness” has been taken up as a weapon in US culture wars, especially aimed at attacking secondary and post-secondary education as hotbeds of radicalism (not unlike earlier McCarthyite concerns about universities as incubators for Communists).

Fights over the nature of principles of social organization, over the nature or even the existence of social differences and social inequality such as race, gender and class, reveal major cracks in discursive procedures for establishing shared frames of reference. Such shared frames are necessary for the most basic kinds of social and political relations, from agreeing on what it is we are fighting about to finding a way to do something about the conflict that might avert physical violence.

At the same time, the contemporary world is full of efforts to think and do otherwise, many of them of course drawing on long-standing discourses from anarchism to science fiction. I referred earlier in passing to one example, the Occupy movement, and its deliberate attention to the vexed matter of turn-taking. Turn-taking – the question of who gets to speak when in a conversation with more than one participant (because otherwise it is a monologue, not a conversation) – has been a focus of work in interactionist sociolinguistics and linguistic anthro-

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pology, and in ethnomethodological sociology for at least 50 years. The question is how do we even know how to do this interaction thing, and what difference does it make to do it one way or a different way? From an ethnomethodological perspective, this is one way to understand membership – interaction can only happen if we use the same, or at least similar, rules. That allows us both to signal that we are on the same planet and to together reproduce that planet, build a new version of it, or build a new one altogether. (An experiment you can try to test this out is to refuse to say anything the next time you answer the phone. If you don't speak, you violate the social order of sequential turn-taking, making it impossible to get down to the business of having a substantive conversation).

So what's the vision? Much work in this field has been devoted to showing that controlling turns at talk allows people with an interest in preserving their position of power to do so; it is a fundamental technique for the exercise of power. If you can't even say something, there's not much chance of being able to influence the outcome of an interaction. One can see being shouted over as an interactional equivalent of being censored. So one vision is potentially the reproduction of existing relations of inequality. In its attempt to challenge those, Occupy took seriously the problem of voice by trying to ensure that no one could control turn-taking; the movement instituted alternative rules for taking the floor and getting heard that corresponded better to their idea of horizontal democracy – anyone can take the floor, and word gets passed to all the people present literally by word of mouth. I have to listen to you because I have to repeat what you say. This is one way language is being harnessed to produce a world otherwise.

Another example is the renewed interest in problems of global communication, in the forms of promotion of such concepts as “World Englishes”, in renewed interest in Esperanto and other constructed languages, as well as in computer facilitated translation and in artificial intelligence. In an echo of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the

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expansion of capitalism we have called globalization, and the neoliberal policies states have adopted to facilitate it, has led to anxieties about who will control the global communications required to make that process work. In particular, these anxieties focus on the global spread of English, and on the ability of the so-called “native speaker” (a racialized white from the heart of British and US empire) to define what counts as English and who counts as a legitimate speaker of it – and to control and profit from the global English-language teaching industry.

There have been a number of responses to this issue. One has been to stake a claim for English to what the Corsican sociolinguist Jean-Baptiste Marcellesi called “polynomisme” for Corsican (see Marcellesi et al. 2003), that is, to admit multiple centres of norm-construction (this often goes under the heading of “World Englishes” following terminology introduced by Braj Kachru; see Kachru 1992). Another is to promote and celebrate multilingualism, which occurs in a wide range of ways, ranging from the European Union investment in standard language multilingualism, to the strengthening of so-called minority language movements, or the revitalization of languages, especially indigenous ones, formerly (and even in some quarters today) thought to be no longer speakable.

Still another has been to return to Esperanto as an International Auxiliary Language, meant to be easy to learn and so more democratically accessible than standard languages associated with specific nation-states. Some adherents orient to Esperanto’s pacifist and anti-nationalist genealogy, connected to its early popularity as a means of countering the political violence connected to the rise of European nationalism in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Others enter Esperanto through the free software movement, interested in what it can do to facilitate democratic access to and free circulation of information and to the tools to create online discursive spaces out of the reach of corporations; or they enter as self-styled “geeks” interested

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in the technical capacities of constructed languages and in their ability to facilitate transnational connections (Fians 2021).

Still another response is to ramp up on the use of computers to facilitate rapid translation and interpretation, in a tradition unfolding from investments in the Second World War and the Cold War in so-called “machine translation” – here the interest is in ensuring that humans do not mess up in ways that could inadvertently trigger a nuclear war; in facilitating spying by getting around the onerous and expensive process of human language learning; and in avoiding putting too much trust in human multilinguals who can too easily betray masters who do not share their multilingualism (think *traduttore traditore*). In this view, technology is neutral, although I would say that that conveniently brackets the humans who build and run it. But it helps us understand the general interest in phenomena like artificial intelligence which are forms of imagined ways out of this crisis.

Finally, we need to turn to re-imaginings of this world and imaginings of alternative ones. In recent years we have seen the emergence of post-humanism, an effort to resolve the current crisis by moving past the Anthropocene. In this imagining, sociolinguists and linguistic anthropologists broaden their analyses of interaction to include humans interacting with animals (e.g. Cornips 2022), plants (Kohn 2013; Tsing 2021), or machines (e.g. Hovens in press), and we open up to understanding non-humans as communicating with each other (see the literature in particular regarding trees, e.g. Wohlleben 2015, Simard 2021 – not to mention the vast literature on artificial intelligence). Then we have the world of science fiction, a genre which has been quite popular at times of crisis, including this one. Hollywood has produced a number of (utopian and dystopian) science fiction television shows and movies in which fully-formed constructed languages, from Klingon to Dothraki to Na’vi, allow us to enter alternative worlds (see Schreyer 2021). Indeed, there is an entire, mainly on-line world of language constructing in which participants share tips and sometimes compe-

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te to cook up particularly interesting languages, in ways which both overlap with the renewal of interest in Esperanto and which are highly reminiscent of the frenzied production of International Auxiliary Languages between about 1890 and WWI that I mentioned earlier.

By definition, as Fians (2021) points out, this shared activity in the discursive space of the Internet creates community by requiring the negotiation of rules of engagement: what to talk about, how to talk about it, with whom to talk. However, all these emergent spaces most certainly have their boundaries, and their forms of policing, and so, however alternative they may aim to be, often ironically they reproduce at least some of the hierarchies they are meant to subvert or transform.

In that sense, this example, along with the others I have discussed, highlights the complexities of struggle for social justice. Movements (and practices) meant to be emancipatory can inadvertently, indeed sometimes perversely, create and recreate differences and inequality at the same time. Language plays an important role, though usually a complex and often ambivalent one. It can be used to foment crises as often as it is used to construct means of navigating and resolving them. Its polyvalence, multiplicity, its multivocality allows for many, sometimes contradictory things to happen at once, potentially leading to unintended, and even perverse consequences. Nonetheless, close attention to its form and practice allows for an understanding of what relations of power are at stake, and what the nature of the complexities and contradictions are.

My central point is that it is in language, broadly understood, that we make and unmake how we understand and organize our world, and so it is a central arena for making both conflict and solidarity when what the world is supposed to do and what it actually delivers get unstuck. What is at stake is nothing less than our understanding of how the world works, or should work, and therefore of who belongs and who doesn't, of what you have to do in order to belong, and of who – or what – merits life and who – or what – does not.

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Outram, Dorinda. 1987. Le langage mâle de la vertu : Women and the discourse of the French Revolution. In: *The Social History of Language*. Peter Burke and Roy Porter (eds.), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 120-135.

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Schreyer, Christine. 2021. Constructed languages. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 50: 327-344.

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Tsing, Anna. 2021. *The Mushroom at the End of the World: On the Possibility of Life in Capitalist Ruins*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

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Williams, Raymond. 1989. Walking backwards into the future. In: R. Williams, *Resources of Hope: Culture, Democracy, Socialism*. London: Verso, pp. 281-287.

Wohlleben, Peter. 2016. *The Hidden Life of Trees*. Vancouver: Greystone Books.



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*CURRICULUM VITAE*  
DE MONICA HELLER

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## **EDUCATION**

- Ph.D. 1982    University of California, Berkeley  
Linguistics
- M.A. 1978    University of California, Berkeley  
Linguistics
- B.A. 1976    Swarthmore College  
Sociology and Anthropology (Honors)

## **POSITIONS HELD**

### **Academic**

- 2004-2020    Professeure associée, Département d'études françaises  
Université de Moncton
- 1996-2021    Cross-appointment, Department of Anthropology  
University of Toronto
- 1995-2021    Professor  
Department of Sociology and Equity Studies in Educati-  
on  
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE)  
University of Toronto

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2021-	Professor emerita Department of Social Justice Education (OISE) Department of Anthropology University of Toronto
1989-1995	Associate professor Department of Sociology in Education (OISE)
1985-1989	Assistant professor Department of Sociology in Education (OISE)
1985	Instructor Department of Curriculum (OISE)
1984-1985	Research Associate Centre de recherches en éducation franco-ontarienne and Modern Language Centre (OISE)
1983-1984	Research Officer Centre de recherches en éducation franco-ontarienne and Modern Language Centre (OISE)
1983-1984	Lecturer and tutorial leader Department of Languages, Literatures and Linguistics York University
1982-1983	Post-doctoral fellow Modern Language Centre (OISE)

### **Visiting Professorships**

3.-4. 2013	Département des Sciences du langage Université Paris V (René-Descartes) (France)
1.2.2013	Department of Applied Linguistics University of Jyväskylä (Finland)
11-12.2003	Institut d'Études romanes Université Louvain-la-neuve (Belgium)

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- 9-12.2001 Institut für Deutsche Sprache  
Mannheim (Germany)
- 10.2000 & Vakgroep Engels  
1.2001 Universiteit Gent (Belgium)
- 4.2000 Department of Applied Linguistics  
Universidade Estadual de Campinas and  
Departamento de Letras  
Universidade Federal de Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil)
- 4.-5.1999 Departament de Filologia Catalana  
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Spain)
- 4.-7.1992 and Visiting professor of Canadian Studies  
6.-7.1997 John F. Kennedy-Institut, Freie Universität, Berlin  
(Germany)

### **Other**

- 6.2013 Senior Fellow  
Freiburg Institute for Advanced Studies, Universität  
Freiburg (Germany)

### **Professional associations**

- 2022-2023 President-Elect  
Canadian Anthropology Society/Société Canadienne  
d'anthropologie
- 2018-2021 Chair, Committee on Public Engagement  
Member, Executive Council  
Royal Society of Canada
- 2013-2015 President  
American Anthropological Association
- 2011-2013 Vice-President and President-Elect  
American Anthropological Association

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2010	Executive Program Chair, 2010 Annual Meeting American Anthropological Association
2007-2010	Secrétaire Académie II (Sciences sociales), Division 2 Royal Society of Canada
2005-2008	Member, Executive Board (Linguistics Seat) American Anthropological Association
2000-2006	Member, Consultation Board International Pragmatics Association

### **Administrative**

2002-2005	Associate Chair, Department of Sociology and Equity Studies in Education, OISE/UT
1.-6.2018	Acting Head, Centre de recherches en éducation fran- co-ontarienne, OISE/UT
1-6.2011	
4-6.2004	
3-6.2003	
1.-6.2002	
8.-9.2001	
1994	Acting French-Language Programs Coordinator Office of the Director, OISE
1987-1988	Co-coordinator (French-language services), OISE
1984-1994	Head, Centre de recherches en éducation franco-onta- rienne, OISE

### **HONOURS AND AWARDS**

1998	Connaught Research Fellowship, University of To- ronto
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2001	Konrad Adenauer Research Award, Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung (Germany)
2001	Member, official delegation, State Visit of the Governor-General of Canada to Germany
2005-	Member, Royal Society of Canada
2011, 2013	President's Award, American Anthropological Association
2014	Prix de recherche du Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française, Université d'Ottawa
2017	Doctorate <i>honoris causa</i> , Universität Bern (Switzerland)
2020	Doctorate <i>honoris causa</i> , Université de Bretagne Occidentale (France)
2022	Doctorate <i>honoris causa</i> , Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Catalunya)

## **PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES**

### **Committees**

*OISE, University of Toronto:*

Off-Campus Committee, OISE (1987-1989)

Faculty Review Committee, OISE (1986-1987)

Bilingualism Committee, University of Toronto (1985-1988)

Dean's Committee on Promotion, OISE/University of Toronto (1997)

Dean's Committee on French-language services, OISE/University of Toronto (1998-1999)

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University of Toronto Committee for evaluation of young scholars' research grants competition (1999)

Member, Steering Committee, OISE Committee on Equity and Diversity (2003-2004)

Member, Associate Dean's Advisory Committee on Teaching Research (2009-2010)

*Community and government:*

Administrative Council, Conseil des organismes francophones de Toronto métropolitain (1985-1986)

Comité mixte, Module français de Jarvis Collegiate Institute (1987-1988, 1989)

Advisory Committee on funding for post-secondary bilingual institutions, Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities (1990-1992)

Advisory Committee on "La refrancisation", Ontario Ministry of Education (1991-1993)

Comité de suivi de la situation linguistique, Office québécois de la langue française (2009-2013)

Advisory committee on language questions for the 2021 census, Statistics Canada (2017-2020)

*Funding agencies:*

Selection committee 12, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (Research Grants Program) (1987-1989)

Comité d'évaluation, Fonds de soutien aux chercheurs et à la recherche (FCAR), Gouvernement du Québec (1995-1996)

Selection committee, Programme national de recherche 56 "Langues et identités", Fonds national suisse, Government of Switzerland (2005-2008)

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Selection committee, Fonds national de recherche, Government of Belgium (2010-2011)

Selection committee, Bourses de maîtrise et de doctorat en recherché, Fonds de recherché québécois société et culture (FRQSC), Anthropologie/Archéologie (2018-2019)

### *Other*

Member, external review committee, Département de didactique, Université de Montréal (1993)

Member, external review committee, programme de maîtrise, Département de sociologie, Université d'Ottawa (2000)

Member, external review committee, Faculté Saint-Jean, University of Alberta (2005)

Member, Comité aviseur, Centre d'études ethniques des universités de Montréal (2011-)

Member, Task Force and Committee on Intervention on Matters of Public Importance, Royal Society of Canada (2011-2018)

Chair, Committee on Public Engagement, Royal Society of Canada (2018-2021)

### **Editorial Boards**

#### *Book series:*

Series co-editor (with Richard Watts), *Language, Power and Social Process* (Berlin, NY: Mouton de Gruyter) (1997-2008)

Member, series *Langues et Apprentissage des langues*, Paris: Didier (1997-2007)

Member, series *Proximités langagières*, Fernelmont, Éditions modulaires européennes (2003-2010)



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Member, series *Oxford Studies in Language and Race*, Oxford University Press (2022-)

*Journals:*

Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Sociolinguistics* (2018-2021)

Incoming Editor, *Journal of Sociolinguistics* (July-December 2017)

Associate Editor, *Journal of Sociolinguistics* (2007-2012)

Member, Comité de redaction, *Anthropen* (2021-)

Member, editorial board:

*Journal of Sociolinguistics* (1996-2007, 2012-2018)

*Estudios de Sociolinguística* (2002-2007)

*Marges linguistiques* (2000-2007)

*Journal of Linguistic Anthropology* (2002-2004)

*International Journal of Multilingualism* (2002-2012)

*Multilingua* (1990-2012)

*Language and Politics* (2013-2017)

*American Ethnologist* (2015-2019)

*Diaspora, Indigenous and Minority Education* (2006-2020)

*Minorités linguistiques et société/Linguistic Minorities and Society* (2011-2021)

*Etnoloska Tribina* (2012-2023)

*Anthropologica* (2019-2022)

*Language in Society* (1993-)

*International Journal of Bilingualism* (1996-)

*Cahiers de sociolinguistique* (1997-)

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*Glottopol* (2002-)

*Discourse and Society* (2003-)

*Discourse Studies* (2003-)

*Journal of Multicultural Discourses* (2005-)

*Langage et société* (2009-)

*Social Semiotics* (2011-)

*Critical Discourse Studies* (2012-)

*Signótica* (2012-)

*International Journal of the Sociology of Language* (2020-)

*Journal of Arabic Sociolinguistics* (2022-)

### **Professional associations**

American Anthropological Association (Society for Linguistic Anthropology; Secretary-Treasurer, 2001-2003; Member, Executive Board, Linguistics Seat, 2005-2008; Member, AAA Ad hoc commission on anthropology and engagement with intelligence and security communities, 2006-2007; member Commission on World Anthropologies 2008-2010; Program Chair for the 2010 annual conference; Vice-President and President-Elect 2011-2013; President 2013-2015)

Canadian Ethnic Studies Association (Member, Board of Directors, 1987-1989)

World Council of Anthropological Associations (Delegate, 2013-2015; member Editorial Group 2021-)

Canadian Anthropology Society/Société canadienne d'anthropologie (President-Elect, 2022-2023)

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Research Associate, Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement, Toronto (1998-2005)

Member, research networks, Department of Linguistics, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain (2001-).

Member, advisory board, Linguamon, paragonovernmental agency on multilingualism, Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain (2006-2010).

Member, advisory board, LINEE (EC-funded network of excellence on language policy and multilingualism in Europe) (2009-2010)

Member, advisory board, Centre d'études ethniques des universités de Montréal (CEETUM) (2012-2021)

Member, advisory board, Consortium for Research on Language Policy & Practice (CRLPP), University of Hong Kong (2016-)

Member, advisory board, Centre de investigacion MIRCo Multilingüismo, Discurso y Comunicacion, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (2021-)

## CAREER DOCTORAL THESIS COMMITTEES

Supervision: Ph.D. 1 (in progress); 36 (completed); 5 (lapsed); 3 (withdrew)

Ed.D. 1 (completed); 1 (lapsed)

Memberships: Ph.D. 29 (completed); 8 (lapsed);

Ed.D. 5 (completed); 2 (lapsed)

Co-supervisor, external:

Maria Sabaté Dalmau, International doctoral degree. Departament de Filologia Anglesa i de Germanística, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Spain) 2010

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Outside member, Dept. of Anthropology, Ph.D. Exam II:  
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Christian Leray, Département des Sciences du langage, Université de  
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Diane Dagenais, Département de didactique, Faculté des sciences de  
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Tan Su Hwi, Dept. of Linguistics, National University of Singapore  
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Diane Prud'homme Brisson, Département d'anthropologie, Université de Montréal, 1999

Lise Bouchard, Département de linguistique, Université du Québec à Montréal, 2002

Eva Codó Olsina, Departament de Filologia inglesa, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, (Spain) 2003

Shelley Tulloch, Département de linguistique, Université Laval, 2004

Feliciano Chimbutane, Department of Modern Languages, University of Birmingham (U.K), 2009

Isabelle Violette, Département d'études françaises, Université de Moncton, 2010

Gabrielle Violo, Département d'ethnologie, Université de Bretagne Occidentale, Brest (France) 2013

Aude Étrillard, Département des sciences du langage, Université Rennes 2 (France), 2015

Linus Salö, Department of Linguistics, University of Stockholm (Sweden), 2016

Mathieu Wade, Département de sociologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, 2016

Tuuli From, Faculty of Education, University of Helsinki, 2020

Grégoire Andreo, Département des sciences du langage, Université de Montpellier (France), 2021

Servane Roupnel, Département d'anthropologie, Université Laval, 2022

M.A.:

Caroline Lajoie, Faculté d'Éducation, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (1999)

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Rachelle Arbour Gagnon, Département de sociologie et d'anthropologie, Université Laurentienne (2000)

Emmanuel Kahn, Département d'Anthropologie, Université de Montréal (2005)

Other (Ph.D. dissertation proposal):

Eszter Szabo, Institute of Linguistics, University of Szeged (Hungary) 2011

Erell Latimier, Département des Sciences du Langage, Université Paris V (France) 2015

Félix Danos, Département Sciences du Langage, Université Paris V (France) 2016

## **GRADUATE COURSES TAUGHT**

OISE/UT:

- 1324 Anthropology, Language and Education
- 1900 Introduction à la sociologie de l'éducation
- 1903 Introduction to Social Justice Education
- 1904 Introduction to Sociological Research in Education
- 1905 Qualitative Approaches to Sociological Research in Education
- 1952 Language, Culture and Education/Langue, culture et education
- 3803 Ethnography for the Language Disciplines
- 3903 Learning to Succeed in Graduate School
- 3921 Language and Social Difference in Education: Comparative Perspectives
- 3922 Analysing Classroom Discourse

- 
- 3944 Language and Gender in Education
- 5012 Research Methods: Ethnography, Discourse and Language
- 1981 Feminist Scholarship and Education (team taught; responsible for section on language and gender)
- IRR Anthropology, Language and Education (1985)
- IRR Culture, Communication and the Workplace (1989)
- IRR Language and Culture in Native Education in Canada (1991)
- IRR Sociology of Language and Education: Language Maintenance, Nationalism and Political Economy in the Canadian Arctic (1991)
- IRR L'éducation en langue française au Nouveau-Brunswick : un aperçu historique (1993)
- IRR Discourse Analysis of Text (1994)
- IRR L'ADHD et l'utilisation de stimulants (1998)
- IRR L'histoire de l'immigration congolaise/zaïroise au Canada (1999)
- IRR Race and Integration in the University (1999)
- IRR Sociological Perspectives on Language Education (2000)
- IRR Fondements de la sociolinguistique ethnographique (2002)
- IRR Colonialism, Nationalism and Franco-Ontarian Identity: Towards an Interdisciplinary Understanding (2004)
- IRR Language and Fascism (2013)
- Séminaire d'été, L'Immigration, l'inclusion et les transformations sociales au sein de la francophonie canadienne et internationale (2006)

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Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto:

SWK6308 Designing and Implementing Social Work Research (module on qualitative methods) (2000)

Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto:

ANT 6038/JSA 5147 Language, Nationalism and Post-nationalism

ANT 5144 Language and Social Action: Social Theory and Ethnographic Practice

ANT 5150 Nation and State and Language in Francophone Canada

ANT 1155 IRR Langue, immigration et nationalisme (2015)

ANT 1155 IRR Survey of Postcolonial and Critical Race Theory (2017)

ANT 1158 IRR Research Methods and Fieldwork in Linguistic Anthropology (2018)

Other courses:

Summer School in Psycholinguistics, Centar za postdiplomski studij, Interuniversity Centre, Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia) (1987): Ethnography of Communication

Universität Bern (Switzerland), Dept. of English (1995): Bilingualism and Bilingual Education in the English-Speaking World (co-taught with R.J. Watts)

Freie Universität Berlin, Kennedy-Institut für Nordamerikastudien (1992): Language and Ethnicity in Canada; Language and Education in Canada; Ethnographic Methods in the Study of Language Use; Code-switching (co-taught with C. Pfaff)

Freie Universität Berlin, Kennedy-Institut für Nordamerikastudien (1997): (all courses co-taught with N. Labrie) Bilingualism and Multilingualism; Language and Politics in Canada; Code-switching; Dif-



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ference and Inequality from a Sociolinguistic Perspective: Research Methods

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Departament de Filologia Catalana (1999): Sociolinguistic ethnography and linguistic minorities

Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Brazil) (2000): Critical Sociolinguistics; Linguistic Minorities and Globalization

Universidade Federal de Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) (2000): Critical Sociolinguistic Ethnography and the Study of Language in Education in Bilingual Settings

Freie Universität Berlin, Kennedy-Institut für Nordamerikastudien (2001): Theory, Method and Critique in Ethnographic Sociolinguistic Research

Universität Mannheim (Germany) (2002): Theory, Method and Critique in Ethnographic Sociolinguistic Research

Université Louvain-la-neuve (Belgium) (2003): Pour une sociolinguistique ethnographique critique: éléments théoriques et méthodologiques

University of Jyväskylä (Finland) (2013): Ethnography for the Language Disciplines

## **RESEARCH**

Funded research and field development

2016-2020 “Cold Rush: dynamics of language and identity in expanding Arctic economic hotspots”. Co-PI. PI: Sari Pietikäinen, University of Jyväskylä. Co-PI: Alexandre Duchêne, Université de Fribourg. Academy of Finland 685,712 EU.

2016-2018 “How States Promote Global English.” Collaborator. (PI: Peter Ives, University of Winnipeg. Co-PIs: Jeff

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- Bale, OISE/UT, Eve Haque, York). Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Insight Development Grant. \$64,999.
- 2015-2020 “Un Canadien errant: ancrages, mobilités et restructurations transformatrices de l’identité nationale ». Principal investigator. (Co-investigators: C. Belkhodja, Concordia; Y. Frenette, Université de St-Boniface; P. Lamarre, Université de Montréal). Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. \$340, 372. (Ranked 1 in Anthropology division).
- 2015-2016 “Arriver et partir: la francophonie de la Saskatchewan au début du 21e siècle”. Co-investigator (Principal investigator: Yves Frenette, Université de Saint-Boniface; co-investigators: C. Belkhodja, P. Lamarre). Institut français, Université de Régina, \$5000.
- 2015-2018 “A web of care: Linguistic resources and the management of labor in the Swiss healthcare industry”. Collaborator. (PI: A. Duchêne, Université de Fribourg. Collaborators: M. Locher, I. Piller, P. Singy). Fonds national suisse. CHF 330,000.
- 2012-2015 “Nuevos hablantes, nuevas identidades: practicas e ideologias linguisticas en la era post-nacional”. Collaborator (Principal investigator: J. Pujolar, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya. Co-investigators: L. Martin Rojo, Madrid; B. O’Rourke, Heriot-Watt; F. Ramallo, Vigo; K. Woolard, UCSD). Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología (Spain), EU 43, 000.
- 2011-2016 “Multilingüismo y movilidad: Prácticas lingüísticas y la construcción de identidad”. Collaborator (Principal investigator: M. Moyer, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Co-investigators: E. Codó, UAB; Maria Rosa

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- Garrido, UAB; Katia Yago Cabeza, UAB; Maria Sabaté, UAB; Gabriele Budach, Southampton; Alexandre Duchêne, Fribourg). Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación (Spain), EU 53,000.
- 2011-2015 “Peripheral multilingualisms. A sociolinguistic ethnography of contestation and innovation in multilingual minority language sites”. Collaborator. (PI : S. Pietikäinen, University of Jyväskylä. Co-investigators : N. Coupland, Copenhagen; A. Jaffe, CSU-Long Beach; H. Kelly-Holmes, Limerick). Academy of Finland, EU 600,000.
- 2010-2013 “Montreal on the move: an ethnographic study of language practices in a city redefined”. Co-investigator (PI: P. Lamarre, Université de Montréal). Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, \$100,093.
- 2010-2012 “L’impact des évolutions du marché de travail sur les systèmes d’enseignement: quelles tendances à l’heure actuelle de la société d’information et de la communication?” Co-investigator (principal investigator: Philippe Hambye, Université catholique de Louvain). Conseil des relations internationales, Université catholique de Louvain (Belgium), 10,000 EU.
- 2008-2009 “Mobility, identity and new political economies : a multi-sited ethnography”. Principal investigator. Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, \$23,641 US.
- 2008-2012 “Mobility, Identity and the New Economy”. Principal investigator (co-investigators: M. Beaudin, Université de Moncton, Shippagan; M. Daveluy, Alberta). Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, \$249,720.

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- 2007-2010 “La gestión des multilingüismo en el ámbito institucional”. (PI : M. Moyer, UA Barcelona ; co-PIs : G. Budach, E. Codo, A. Duchêne, M. Dooley, M. Heller, M.R. Garrido, D. Ruiz, S. Oliver). Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología (Spain), EU 25,400.
- 2007-2010 “Escuela y multilingüismo : un estudio sociolingüístico critico de los programas de educacion linguistica en la Comunidad de Madrid”. (PI : L. Martin Rojo, UA Madrid ; co-PIs : M. Heller, A.M. Relaño). EU 109,600.
- 2006-2009 “Linguistic enclaves: verbal resources, ideologies, communities” (PI: J. Argenter), Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología (Spain), EU 69000 ; subproject “Language, culture and tourism : identity discourses and the marketization of identities in global markets” (coPIs : J. Pujolar, M. Heller, K. Jones), EU 10000.
- 2006-2007 “La comunicación intercultural y la integración social en el contexto de diferentes políticas nacionales y lingüísticas”. Collaborator (Principal investigator, Luisa Martin Rojo, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid). Comunidad de Madrid and Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, EU 30,000.
- 2006-2007 “L'école franco-ontarienne et les jeunes issu-e-s de l'immigration”. Co-principal investigator with D. Farmer and N. Caidi. Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement (Metropolis project), Toronto. \$14,000.
- 2005-2006 “Pour une sociolinguistique de la mouvance”. Co-principal investigator with C. Moise. Conseil international d'études canadiennes. \$10,000.
- 2005-2006 “L'école franco-ontarienne et les jeunes issu-e-s de l'immigration”. Co-principal investigator with D. Far-

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- mer and N. Caidi. Institut français, University of Regina. \$5000.
- 2004-2007 “La francité transnationale: pour une sociolinguistique de la mouvance”. Principal investigator (co-investigators: N. Labrie, A. Boudreau, L. Dubois, M. LeBlanc; collaborators: P. Auer, W. Kallmeyer, C. Moise). Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, \$ 243,581.
- 2003-2006 “Análisis socio-pragmático de la comunicación intercultural en las prácticas educativas : hacía la integración en el aula”, (Principal investigator: L. Martin Rojo ; co-investigators: C. Alvarez Cáccamo, M. Heller, R. Whitaker, J. Verschueren). ). Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología (Spain), EU 65,640.
- 2003-2004 “Towards an ethnographic sociolinguistics of transnationalism”. Conseil international d’études canadiennes. \$8000.
- 2001-2004 “Prise de parole II: la francophonie canadienne et la nouvelle économie mondialisée”. Principal investigator (co-PIs: N. Labrie, A. Boudreau, L. Dubois, P. Lamarre, D. Meintel; collaborator: C. Moise). Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. \$198,000.
- 2001-2004 “Prácticas verbales en la comunicación intercultural: Estrategías y negociación del significado”. Collaborator (Principal investigator: Melissa Moyer, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain). Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología (Spain), EU 55,995.
- 2001 “L’enseignement de la langue parlée en milieu minoritaire”, Principal investigator. Ministry of Education, \$15,000.

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- 2000-2001 “Les transformations de la francophonie canadienne (étude pilote)”. Principal investigator. Ontario-Québec Projects of Exchange. \$3000.
- 2000 “Recherche sur les meilleures pratiques d’enseignement de la communication orale en contexte minoritaire” Principal investigator. Ontario Ministry of Education and Training. \$20,000 .
- 1999-2001 “Alphabétisation et bilinguisme dans la nouvelle économie”. Co-principal investigator with N. Labrie. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. \$96,000.
- 1999-2000 “L’immigration et la francophonie torontoise”. Co-principal investigator with N. Labrie. Major Research Initiative, Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement, Toronto. \$40,000.
- 1999 “Bibliographie annotée sur le volet des études gays, lesbiennes et bisexuelles dans le cadre du projet *Prise de parole*”. Co-principal investigator with N. Labrie. SSHRCC GRG Small-scale research grants OISE/UT. \$ 2300.
- 1998 “*Prise de parole: a data analysis workshop*”. Principal investigator. Funded by the International Council for Canadian Studies. \$5000.
- 1997-2000 “La construction discursive de l’espace francophone en milieu minoritaire”. Co-principal investigator with N. Labrie (collaborators: J. Erfurt, A. Boudreau, L. Dubois). Social Sciences Research Council of Canada. \$119,000.
- 1997-2000 “La construction discursive de l’espace francophone en milieu minoritaire”. Co-principal investigator with N. Labrie, J. Erfurt, A. Boudreau, L. Dubois, C. Moïse and

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- P. Brasseur. Réseau sociolinguistique et dynamique des langues, AUPELF-UREF, 131,000 FF.
- 1997-1998 “La participation de la communauté franco-ontarienne à la gestion scolaire: le partage et l’exercice du pouvoir par les conseils de district”. Co-principal investigator with N. Labrie. Fund OISE (Transfer Grant). \$35,000.
- 1996-1999 «Prise de parole: la construction de l’espace discursif de la francophonie minoritaire en Amérique du Nord». Co-principal investigator with J. Erfurt and N. Labrie. German-American Academic Program Foundation. \$35,000 (US).
- 1996-1997 «Les conseils d’école et l’éducation franco-ontarienne». Co-principal investigator with Normand Labrie. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$39,492.
- 1996 “A demographic profile of Toronto’s French-language schools”. Principal investigator. SSHRCC General Research Grant, OISE. \$3500.
- 1994 «Le perfectionnement en français à l’Université de Moncton.» Co-principal investigator with N. Labrie, with the collaboration of D. Cyr and J. Erfurt. Study commissioned by the Université de Moncton. \$30,574.
- 1992-1995 “Education, language and social difference: a Franco-Ontarian case study.” Principal investigator. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. \$110,000.
- 1992-1993 «Aspects sociaux et langagiers de la réussite scolaire et de l’identification culturelle dans une école de langue française (year 2).» OISE (Transfer Grant). \$40,793.
- 1992 «Consultation regarding “La francisation”.» Co-principal investigator with D. Gérin-Lajoie, N. Labrie and L. Lévy. Ontario Ministry of Education. \$6,300.

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- 1991-1992 «Aspects sociaux et langagiers de la réussite scolaire et de l'identification culturelle dans une école de langue française.» Principal investigator. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$45,793.
- 1991-1992 «Diffusion et documentation CREFO.» Co-principal investigator with L. Gauthier. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$80,000.
- 1991 «La politique d'équité multiculturelle et pluriraciale du CEF CUT: la formation continue.» Principal investigator. Conseil des écoles françaises de la communauté urbaine de Toronto. \$10,000.
- 1991 «L'éducation multiculturelle/interculturelle dans les écoles de langue française au Canada.» Co-principal investigator with D. Gérin-Lajoie and L. Gauthier. Comité canadien francophone pour l'éducation interculturelle. \$6080.
- 1990 «Les attitudes et attentes des élèves de 7e et 8e année de l'École publique Gabrielle-Roy face à l'école secondaire.» Co-principal investigator with D. Gérin-Lajoie and L. Gauthier. Conseil des écoles françaises de la communauté urbaine de Toronto. \$2000.
- 1990-1991 «Le développement régional et la formation continue: une expérience de recherche-action.» Principal investigator. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$70,000.
- 1990-1991 «Diffusion et documentation CREFO.» Co-principal investigator with B. Courte. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$75,000.
- 1989-1990 «L'impact des mariages mixtes sur la femme francophone et sa famille.» Principal investigator. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. \$30,000.



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- 1989-1990 «Diffusion et documentation CREFO.» Co-principal investigator with B. Courte. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$68,000.
- 1989-1990 «La diffusion d'une approche pédagogique innovatrice.» Co-principal investigator with L. Lévy. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$43,000.
- 1988-1989 «La diffusion et l'adaptation d'une approche pédagogique innovatrice.» Co-principal investigator with L. Lévy and M. Swain. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$68,500.
- 1988-1989 «Documentation et diffusion CREFO.» Co-principal investigator with B. Courte. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$60,000.
- 1987-1990 «La formation de leaders francophones pour les années 90.» Co-principal investigator with E. Burge. Northern Distance Education Fund, Ministry of Colleges and Universities (Ontario). \$385,957.
- 1987-1988 «Centre de recherches en éducation franco-ontarienne : ressource centre and dissemination.» Co-principal investigator with N. Frenette. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$46,650.
- 1986-1988 "Franco-Ontarian students' access to post-secondary education and non-traditional careers." Principal investigator. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$103,312.
- 1987 «La démographie et les inscriptions scolaires : une étude de cas.» Co-principal investigator with P. Michaud and P. Quirouette. Ontario Ministry of Education. \$18,518.
- 1987 «L'impact du mariage mixte sur la femme francophone et sa famille : leur situation dans les milieux majoritaires et minoritaires.» Principal investigator. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (Strategic Grants Program). \$4992.

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- 1987 «Évaluation de dix didactiels.» Principal investigator. Ontario Ministry of Education. \$3400.
- 1987 «Analyse des besoins en matériel didactique dans les écoles françaises de l'Ontario.» Principal investigator. Ontario Ministry of Education. \$20,508.
- 1986-1987 "Teacher education review." Co-investigator. PIs: M. Fullan and M. Connelly. Ontario Ministry of Education. \$55,148.
- 1985-1987 "The role of French-language schools in the maintenance of French language and culture in Toronto." Principal investigator. Multiculturalism Canada (Secretary of State), and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and OISE (Transfer Grant). \$97,572.
- 1986-1987 "Language across the curriculum: the ethnography of communication as teaching tool for Franco-Ontarian classrooms." Co-PI with G. Barker. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$71,432.
- 1986 «La migration et l'immigration francophones en Ontario : leur incidence sur l'éducation, l'assimilation et la mobilité sociale.» Co-principal investigator with L. Lévy, R. Mougeon and P. Quirouette. Review of Demography and its Impact on Economic and Social Policy, Government of Canada, Year 1. \$430.
- 1985-1986 "Franco-Ontarian field development and dissemination project." Co-principal investigator with N. Frenette. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$24,910.
- 1984-1986 "Programs in French-language schools for students varying widely in French-language proficiency." Co-principal investigator with R. Mougeon, M. Canale and M. Bélanger. Ontario Ministry of Education and OISE (Transfer Grant). \$168,914.

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- 1984-1985 Study commissioned by the Toronto Board of Education on its French-language schools. Co-principal investigator with M. Bélanger, R. Mougeon and M. Canale. \$29,719.
- 1984-1985 “The influence of school language environment and proportion of francophones in the classroom on the written and spoken French of secondary school immersion students.” Co-principal investigator with S. Lapkin and L. Lévy. OISE (Transfer Grant). \$27,080.
- 1984 “The role of French-language schools in the formation of French ethnic identity in Toronto.” Co-principal investigator with M. Swain. Multiculturalism Canada (Secretary of State, Government of Canada). \$29,542.
- 1983-1984 “Programs in French-language schools for students varying widely in French-language proficiency.” Research Officer. Principal investigators: M. Canale and R. Mougeon.
- 1982-1983 “The social meaning of French and English in a Toronto French-language school.” Post-doctoral fellowship, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada; Development of Bilingual Proficiency Project (principal investigators: J.P.B. Allen, J. Cummins, R. Mougeon and M. Swain).
- 1981-1983 “Communication in the medical intake process.” San Francisco, California. Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. \$3000.
- 1979-1980 «Le processus de francisation dans une entreprise montréalaise : une analyse sociolinguistique.» Principal investigator. Ministère du Développement culturel, Government of Québec. \$24,500.

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## Funded international research collaboration

- 2014-2017 Project reference: SGR-1508, Grup de Recerca Consolidat. Recognition of the CIEN research group with funding from the *Agència de Gestió d'Ajuts Universitaris i de Recerca-AGAUR, Generalitat de Catalunya*. PI: Melissa Moyer. Researchers: Maria Rosa Garrido, Gema Rubio, Ignasi Clemente, Eva Codó, Adriana Patiño, Gabriela Budach, Alexandre and Monica Heller, Hanna Klimava, Andrea Sunyol. Funding: 10.100 €.
- 2009-2013 Project reference: SGR-1340. Recognition of the CIEN research group with funding from the *Agència de Gestió d'Ajuts Universitaris i de Recerca-AGAUR, Generalitat de Catalunya*. PI: Melissa Moyer. Researchers: Monica Heller, Eva Codó, Sonia Oliver, Maria Rosa Garrido, Katia Yago Cabeza, Safae Jabri, Angélica Carlet, Maria Sabaté, Gabriela Budach, and Alexandre Duchêne. Funding: 33.000 €.

## Unfunded research and field development

- 1980-1981 Independent research: language policy and language use in multilingual regions of Yugoslavia: Belgrade, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Novi Sad.
- 1978 “Variation et distribution de la terminologie de l’automobile chez les francophones à Montréal.” Office de la langue française, Montréal.
- 1977 “Negotiations of language choice in Montréal.” M.A. thesis research. Montréal.

## Publications

- Ph.D. thesis *Language, Ethnicity and Politics in Québec*, 1982.

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Books and monographs

**Monica Heller**

- 1988 (ed.) *Codeswitching: Anthropological and Sociolinguistic Perspectives*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- 1994 *Crosswords: Language, Ethnicity and Education in French Ontario*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- 2002 *Éléments d'une sociolinguistique critique*. Paris: Didier.
- 2007 (ed.) *Bilingualism: A Social Approach*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- 2011 *Paths to Postnationalism: A Critical Ethnography of Language and Identity*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Monica Heller, with Mark Campbell, Phyllis Dalley, and Donna Patrick**

- 2006 *Linguistic Minorities and Modernity: A Sociolinguistic Ethnography (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)*. London: Continuum (First edition 1999, London: Longman.).

**Monica Heller, Jean-Paul Bartholomot, Laurette Lévy and Luc Ostiguy**

- 1982 *Le processus de francisation dans une entreprise montréalaise : une analyse sociolinguistique*. Québec: l'Éditeur officiel.

**Monica Heller, Lindsay Bell, Michelle Daveluy, Mireille McLaughlin and Hubert Noël**

- 2015 *Sustaining the Nation: Natural Resources, the New Economy and the Making of a National Minority*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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**Monica Heller and Normand Labrie (eds.)**

2002 *Discours et identités. La francité canadienne entre modernité et mondialisation*. Fernelmont (Belgique): Éditions modulaires européennes.

**Monica Heller and Marilyn Martin-Jones (eds.)**

2001 *Voices of Authority: Education and Linguistic Difference*. Westport CT: Ablex.

**Monica Heller and Bonnie McElhinny**

2017 *Language, Capitalism, Colonialism: Toward A Critical History*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

**Monica Heller, Sari Pietikäinen, and Joan Pujolar**

2017 *Critical Sociolinguistic Research Methods: How to Study Language Issues that Matter*. London: Routledge.

**Alexandre Duchêne and Monica Heller (eds.)**

2007 *Discourses of Endangerment: Ideology and Interest in the Defense of Languages*. London: Continuum.

2011 *Language in Late Capitalism: Pride and Profit*. London: Routledge.

Chapters in books

**Monica Heller**

1979 “‘Bonjour, hello?’: négociation des choix de langues à Montréal.” In: P. Thibault (ed.), *Le français parlé : études sociolinguistiques*, Edmonton: Linguistic Research, pp. 121-130.

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- 1982 "Negotiations of language choice in Montréal." In: J. Gumperz (ed.), *Language and Social Identity*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 108-118.
- Translation into Russian to appear in: N. Vakhtin (ed.), *Reader of Sociolinguistics*, St. Petersburg, European University Press.
- (Also appeared in: R. Bauman and J. Sherzer (eds.), *Language and Speech in American Society*, Austin, TX: Southwest Educational Development Laboratory, 1980, pp. 1-10.)
- 1984 "Anthropological perspectives in heritage language research." In: J. Cummins (ed.), *Heritage Languages in Canada: Research Perspectives*, Ottawa: Multiculturalism Canada, pp. 72-82.
- 1985 "Ethnic relations and language use in Montréal." In: N. Wolfson and J. Manes (eds.), *Language of Inequality*, The Hague: Mouton, pp. 75-90.
- 1987 "The role of language in the development of ethnic identity." In: J. Phinney and M. Rotheram (eds.), *Children's Ethnic Socialization: Identity, Attitudes and Interactions*, Newbury Park: Sage Publications, pp. 180-200.
- 1988 "Introduction", "Strategic ambiguity: codeswitching in the management of conflict" and "Where do we go from here?." In: M. Heller (ed.), *Codeswitching: Anthropological and Sociolinguistic Perspectives*, Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- 1988 "Language and identity." In: U. Ammon, N. Dittmar and K. Mathier (eds.), *Sociolinguistics: An International Handbook of the Science of Language and Society*, Berlin, New York: Walter de Gruyter, pp. 781-784.
- 1989 "Variation dans l'emploi du français et de l'anglais par les élèves des écoles de langue française de Toronto." In: R. Mougeon and E. Beniak (eds.), *Le français parlé hors Québec : aperçu sociolinguistique*, Québec: les Presses de l'Université Laval, pp. 153-170.

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- 1995 “Le concept de “situation”, les politiques langagières et les rapports interethniques.” In: D. Véronique and R. Vion (eds.), *Des savoir-faire communicationnels*, Aix-en-Provence : Publications de l’Université de Provence, pp. 87-102.
- 1995 “Code-switching and the politics of language.” In: L. Milroy and P. Muysken (eds.), *One Speaker, Two Languages: Code-switching and Language Contact*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 158-174. (Reprinted in Li Wei (ed.), *The Bilingualism Reader 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*, London: Routledge, 2007, 163-176.).
- 1995 “Bilingualism and multilingualism.” In: J. Blommaert, J.-O. Östman and J. Verschueren (eds.), *Handbook of Pragmatics*. Amsterdam : John Benjamins, pp. 1-15.
- 1996 “Langue et identité: l’analyse anthropologique du français canadien.” In: J. Erfurt (ed.), *De la polyphonie à la symphonie: méthodes, théories et faits de la recherche pluridisciplinaire sur le français au Canada*. Leipzig: Leipziger Universitätsverlag GmbH, pp. 19-26.
- 1997 “Language choice and symbolic domination”. In: D. Corson (ed.), *The Encyclopedia of Language and Education. Volume 3: Oral Discourse and Education*. Dordrecht: Kluwer, pp. 87-94.
- 1999 “Quel(s) français et pour qui ? Discours et pratiques identitaires en milieu scolaire franco-ontarien”. In: N. Labrie and G. Forlot (eds.), *L’enjeu de la langue en Ontario français*. Sudbury: Prise de parole, pp. 129-166.
- 1999 “Heated language in a cold climate”. In: J. Blommaert (ed.), *Language Ideological Debates*. Berlin, NY: Mouton de Gruyter, pp. 143-170.
- 1999 “Immigrant language issues”. In: J. Mey (ed.), *Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics*. Oxford: Elsevier, pp. 369-371.
- 2001 “Discourse and interaction”. In: D. Schiffrin, D. Tannen and H. Hamilton (eds.), *Handbook of Discourse Analysis*. Oxford:



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- Blackwell, pp. 250-264. (Translated into Portuguese as “A análise do discurso interacional”, *Trabalhos em Linguística Aplicada* 31, 1999).
- 2001 “Ideology and categorization in a linguistic minority school”. Sociolinguistics and social action”. In: C. Candlin, N. Coupland and S. Sarangi (eds.), *Sociolinguistics and Social Theory*. London: Longman, pp. 212-234.
- 2001 “Gender and public space in a bilingual school”. In: A. Pavlenko, I. Piller, M. Teutsch-Dwyer and A. Blackledge (eds.), *Bilingualism, Second Language Learning and Gender*, Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, pp. 257-282.
- 2001 “Globalization and the commodification of bilingualism in Canada”. In: D. Block and D. Cameron (eds.), *Language Learning and Teaching in the Age of Globalization*. London: Routledge, pp. 47-63.
- 2002 “Speak *bilingue*?” In: W. Haviland, G. Crawford and S. Fedoruk (eds.), *Cultural Anthropology*, Toronto: Thomson, Nelson, pp. 119-221.
- 2002 “L’écologie et la sociologie du langage”. In: J. Maurais, A. Boudreau, L. Dubois and G. McConnell (eds.), *L’Écologie des langues/The Ecology of Languages*. Montréal: L’Harmattan, pp. 175-192.
- 2003 “Identity and commodity in bilingual education”. In: L. Mondada and S. Pekarek (eds.), *Festschrift/Hommages Georges Lüdi*, Tübingen: Francke, pp. 3-13.
- (Reprinted in: J. Perera, L. Nussbaum and M. Milian (eds.), *L’educació lingüística en situacions multiculturals i multilingües*. Barcelona: ICE Universitat de Barcelona, 2004, pp. 15-26).
- 2003 “La Patente: embryon de la modernisation”. In: M. Heller and N. Labrie (eds.), *Discours et identités. Transformations de la*

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- francité canadienne*. Collection «Proximités: langages», Fernelmont (Belgium): Editions Modulaires Européennes, pp. 147-176.
- 2003 “Transformations de la vie associative dans un village ontarien”. In: M. Heller and N. Labrie (eds.), *Discours et identités. Transformations de la francité canadienne*. Collection «Proximités: langages», Fernelmont (Belgium): Editions Modulaires Européennes, pp. 179-204.
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- 1998 “Dimensions sociopolitiques des alternances de code en Ontario français.” In: P. Brasseur (ed.), *Français d’Amérique : Variation, créolisation, normalisation*. Avignon: Presses de l’Université de Provence, pp. 293-307.
- 1998 “La norme et l’alternance des langues en milieu scolaire minoritaire”, *LIDIL* 18:17-34.
- 2004 “Globalization and the commodification of languages”. *Linguistica aplicada. Sèrie conferències I semainaris 98-00*. Barcelona: Institut universitari de linguística aplicada, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, pp. 77-88.
- 2005 “From political rights to economic resources: recent developments in Canadian language policy”. *Sprachendiskurs in der Schweiz: Vom Vorzeigefall zum Problemfall?* Bern: Schweizerische Akademie des Geistes- und Sprachwissenschaft, pp. 37-42.
- 2006 “Des langues, des mouvements”. Preface to F. Leroy (ed.), *Emprunts linguistiques, empreintes culturelles*. Paris: L’Harmattan.
- 2007 “Multilingual communicative competence: towards a genealogy”. In: O. Guasch and L. Nussbaum (eds.), *Aproximacions*

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*a la noció de competència plurilingüe*. Bellaterra: Publicacions de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Pp. 25-31.

- 2008 Preface. In: *De l'impolitesse à la violence verbale* (N. Auger, B. Fracchiolla, C. Moïse, C. Schultz-Romain, C. Wionet (eds.)), Paris: l'Harmattan, pp. 5-8.
- 2010 "Les absents de l'interculturalité". In: A. N. Simeonidou-Christidou (ed.), *Proceedings of the International Conference "Communiquer avec les langues-cultures"*. Thessaloniki: University Studio Press, pp. 272-275.
- 2013 "Preface". In: J. Simonin and S. Wharton (eds.), *Sociolinguistique du contact: modèles, théories. Dictionnaire encyclopédique des termes et concepts*, pp. 3-5.

### **Monica Heller and Graham Barker**

- 1987 "La langue en tout et par tous : l'ethographie de la communication et l'enrichissement de la langue." In: B. Cazabon (ed.), *Vivre sa langue : une aventure, actes du 5e congrès de l'A.O.P.F.*, Sudbury: l'Institut franco-ontarien, pp. 135-140.

### **Monica Heller, Graham Barker, Laurette Lévy and Françoise Pelletier**

- 1988 "Projet découverte : du matériel pédagogique à l'appui du programme-cadre." In: B. Cazabon (ed.): *Vivre sa langue : c'est pas des farces, actes du 6e congrès de l'AOPF*, Sudbury: Institut franco-ontarien, pp. 20-23.

### **Monica Heller, Jean-Paul Bartholomot, Laurette Lévy and Luc Ostiguy**

- 1981 "Videz les tanks!: the process of francisation in a Montréal company." In: D. Sankoff and H. Cedergren (eds.), *Variation Omnibus*, Edmonton: Linguistic Research, pp. 455-462.

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**Monica Heller and Laurette Lévy.**

- 1993 “La femme franco-ontarienne en situation de mariage mixte: vivre sur une frontière linguistique.” In: L. Cardinal (ed.), *Une langue qui pense: La recherche en milieu minoritaire francophone au Canada*, Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, pp. 11-27.
- 1993 “La femme franco-ontarienne en situation de mariage mixte: désirs et réalités dans l’éducation de ses enfants.” In: T. Boutin (ed.), Actes du colloque “*Les femmes francophones en milieu minoritaire:*” *État de la recherche*. Sudbury: Institut franco-ontarien, pp. 47-60.
- 1996 “Féminité, ethnicité et classe sociale à l’école secondaire.” In: L. Cardinal.  
(ed.), *À partir de nos expériences: femmes de la francophonie ontarienne*, Montréal : Cahiers Réseau de recherches féministes 4:63-73.

**Monica Heller and Normand Labrie**

- 2005 “Les transformations discursives de la francophonie en milieu minoritaire”. In: J.-P. Wallot (ed.), *La gouvernance linguistique: le Canada en perspective*. Ottawa: Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française, pp. 229-236.

**Raymond Mougéon, Monique Bélanger, Monica Heller and Michael Canale**

- 1984 “Programmes dans les écoles de langue française pour les élèves qui parlent peu ou pas français en dehors de l’école.” In: A. Gervais (ed.), *L’expression de soi: actes du 3e congrès de l’A.O.P.F.*, Sudbury: Centre des langues officielles du Canada et l’Institut franco-ontarien, pp. 25-36.

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Teaching materials

**Monica Heller, Graham Barker Laurette Lévy and Françoise Pelletier**

1990 *Projet “Coopération et découverte.”* Ottawa : Centre franco-ontarien de ressources pédagogiques.

**Mary Ellen Campbell, Monica Heller, Françoise Pelletier and Andrée Tremblay**

1989 *Les élèves franco-ontarien-ne-s et leur accès aux études post-secondaires et intermédiaire et secondaire,* Ottawa : Centre franco-ontarien de ressources pédagogiques.

Technical reports

**Monica Heller**

1983 “The social meaning of French and English in a Toronto French-language school,” report submitted to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

1986 “Le rôle de l’école de langue française dans la formation de l’identité ethnique française à Toronto,” report submitted to Multiculturalism Canada (Secretary of State).

1987 “Le rôle de l’école de langue française dans la formation de l’identité ethnique française à Toronto.” Report submitted to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

2000 “L’enseignement de la langue parlée en milieu minoritaire”. Report submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Education and Training.

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**Monica Heller, Monique Bélanger, Raymond Mugeon and Michael Canale**

1985 “L’école publique Gabrielle-Roy et le Module français de Jarvis Collegiate Institute,” report submitted to the Toronto Board of Education.

**Monica Heller and Liz Burge**

1990 “La formation de leaders francophones pour les années 90,” report submitted to the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

**Monica Heller and Normand Labrie, with Danielle Cyr and Jürgen Erfurt**

1994 “Le programme de perfectionnement en français à l’Université de Moncton,” report submitted to the Université de Moncton.

**Monica Heller, Normand Labrie, Denise Wilson and Sylvie Roy**

1997 “Les conseils d’école et l’éducation franco-ontarienne”, report submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Education and Training (OISE Transfer Grant).

**Monica Heller, Normand Labrie and Denise Wilson**

1999 “Les conseils de district et la gestion franco-ontarienne”. Toronto: CREFO, OISE/UT. Report submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Education and Training.

**Monica Heller and Sylvie Roy**

2001 “Vers une nouvelle approche pour l’enseignement du français parlé en milieu minoritaire”. Report submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Education.



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**Monica Heller and Merrill Swain**

1996 “Le rôle de l’école de langue française dans la formation de l’identité ethnique française à Toronto,” report submitted to Multiculturalism Canada (Secretary of State).

**Normand Labrie, Adrienne Chambon, Monica Heller, Amal Madibbo, John Maury and Mueni Malubungi**

2001 L’immigration et la communauté franco-torontoise. Report submitted to Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement (CERIS), Toronto.

**Pierre Michaud, Monica Heller and Pierre Quirouette**

1987 “La démographie et les inscriptions scolaires,” Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Education.

**Raymond Mougeon, Monica Heller and Monique Bélanger**

1984- “Programmes pour les élèves parlant peu ou pas français dans  
1985 les écoles élémentaires de langue française,” reports submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Education and to OISE.

**Michael Canale, Raymond Mougeon, Monica Heller and Monique Bélanger**

1997 “Programmes pour les élèves parlant peu ou pas français dans les écoles élémentaires de langue française,” report submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Education and to OISE.

**Denise Wilson, Monica Heller, Nathalie Bélanger and Normand Labrie**

2002 “Alphabétisation et bilinguisme dans la nouvelle économie”, report submitted to the Secrétariat national pour l’alphabéti-

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sation and the Ontario Ministry of Colleges, Universities and Training.

Papers presented

*Keynote addresses*

- 1989 4<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Association canadienne des professeurs de formation des maîtres, Toronto.
- 1990 Mixed marriages: life on the linguistic frontier (with L. Lévy), annual meeting of the Societas Linguistica Europaea, Bern (Switzerland).
- 1992 Code-switching, social institutions and symbolic domination, European Science Foundation Network on Code-switching and Language Contact Summer School, Pavia (Italy).
- 1993 Legitimate language in a multilingual school, British Association for Applied Linguistics Seminar on Bilingual Classroom Discourse, University of Lancaster, Lancaster (U.K.).
- 1994 Language and Education, annual meeting of the 3e cycle (Anglais), universities of francophone Switzerland, Münchenwiler (Switzerland).
- 1995 La construction interactionnelle de la norme, "Approches sociolinguistiques de l'aménagement linguistique," Summer School of the Swiss Linguistics Society, Sion (Switzerland).  
The construction of identity in a Franco-Ontarian school, "Political Linguistics," annual conference of the Belgian Linguistics Society, Antwerp (Belgium).
- 1997 La norme et l'alternance des langues en milieu scolaire minoritaire", Colloque international "Alternance des langues et apprentissage. Situations, modèles, analyses, pratiques," École Normale Supérieure de Fontenay-Saint-Cloud (France).

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- La construction de la norme en milieu minoritaire, conference on “Le français, langue maternelle, dans les collèges et les universités en milieu minoritaire”, Alliance canadienne des responsables et des enseignantes et enseignants en français langue maternelle and Centre de recherche en linguistique appliquée, Université de Moncton.
- 1998 Alternative ideologies of *la francophonie*. 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the International Pragmatics Association, Reims (France).
- 1999 Globalization and the commodification of language. 2nd International Conference on Bilingualism, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (U.K.).
- 2002 Selling multilingualism: language as commodity in the new economy, , annual conference of the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Sprachwissenschaft, Mannheim (Germany).
- Linguistic minorities, education and the management of diversity. XXIII Seminari Llengües I Educació, Barcelona (Spain).
- The commodification of language and identity in the new economy. Summer Institute of Applied Linguistics, Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania.
- Identity and commodity in bilingual education. Second University of Vigo International Symposium on Bilingualism, Vigo (Spain).
- 2003 Conversations with Monica Heller and Marilyn Martin-Jones, Ethnography and Education Research Forum. Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- Minorisation et interaction. Colloque international “Contacts de langues et minorisation”, Sion (Switzerland).
- 2004 Participation in a plenary panel on Language and Immigration, national Metropolis conference, Montréal.

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- Langue et identité comme biens d'échange au Canada français. Conference on "The French Language and Questions of Identity", Cambridge University (England).
- Transnationalism and the transformation of linguistic minorities. Annual meeting of the Societas Linguistica Europaea, Kristiansand (Norway).
- 2005 Paradoxes of language in the globalized new economy, Conference «Language, Globalization and Communication», University of Wales, Cardiff (United Kingdom).
- Language, interaction and institutional order in a minority language school, Conference "Lengua, pedagogía y poder", Dept. of Spanish, CUNY Graduate Center, New York.
- 2006 Montréal and the discursive construction of la francité canadienne. American Association for Applied Linguistics, Montréal.
- La compétence communicative: une généalogie. XXIV Seminari Llengües I Educació, Barcelona (Spain).
- 2007 Connect the dots: ethnographies of discourse and ideologies". Conference on "Language Ideologies and Media Discourse: Texts, Practices, Policies. University of Leeds (England).
- Idéologies des langues et trajectoires d'accès au bilinguisme anglais-français au Canada. Conférence introductive. Colloque "Le biographique, la réflexivité et les temporalités. Articuler langues, cultures et formation. Université de Tours (France).
- 2008 Comment comprendre la minorisation linguistique: les transformations du Canada francophone, Association Suisse de linguistique appliquée, Lugano (Switzerland).
- Rethinking sociolinguistic ethnography: from community and identity to process and practice, Conference on "Multilingualism, Discourse and Ethnography", MOSAIC Centre for Research on Multilingualism, School of Education, University of Birmingham, Birmingham (U.K.).

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- Langage et transformations sociales: le français à l'épreuve de la nouvelle économie (with Alexandre Duchêne), Conference "Les français d'ici", Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa.
- Que veulent dire le "plurilinguisme" et "l'interculturalisme" de nos jours? Colloque international "Le plurilinguisme et l'interculturalisme", Thessaloniki (Greece).
- 2009 Multilingualism in the new political economy. Third Annual Symposium on Research on Multilingualism, University of Tampere (Finland).
- Paradoxes of post-nationalism, LINEE workshop, University of Szeged (Hungary).
- 2010 Plurilinguisme, post-nationalisme et nouvelle économie. Colloque "Plurilinguisme, politique linguistique et éducation. Quels éclairages pour Mayotte? Mamoudzou (Mayotte).
- 2011 Ethnography and discourse analysis. New Zealand Discourse Conference. Auckland (New Zealand).
- Between pride and profit: the changing value of linguistic resources in the globalized new economy, Conference on Language, Education and Diversity, Auckland (New Zealand).
- Language, identity and nation in the globalized new economy: the case of francophone Canada. Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series and Student Conference, Dept. of Anthropology. University of Alberta. Edmonton.
- 2012 Mobility, multilingualism and methods: sociolinguistics in the globalized new economy. Master class, *Researching multilingualism, multilingualism in research practice*, School of Education, University of Birmingham (U.K.).
- Linguistic commodification: multilingualism in the globalized new economy. *Multilingualism in the Public Sphere*, International LINEE Conference, Dubrovnik (Croatia).

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- 2013 Re-imagining language in the globalized new economy: system, resource, practice. American Association for Applied Linguistics, Dallas, Texas.
- La fiction de la fixité: qui vit ensemble avec qui? Participation à la séance plénière, “Les discours du savoir sur les lieux de passage et le vivre-ensemble”, Colloque du CELAT (Centre universitaire d’études sur les lettres, les arts et les traditions, Université Laval), Acfas (Association francophone pour le savoir), Colloque annuel, Québec, Québec.
- 2014 Langue et nouvelle économie, Colloque *La francophonie au travail*, Colloque annuel du Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française, Université d’Ottawa, Ottawa.
- Trajectories and Discursive Spaces in the Construction of “National” Identity, *Sociolinguistics Symposium 20*, Jyväskylä, Finland.
- La mobilité: élément structurant de la francophonie canadienne, Association canadienne des sociologues et anthropologues de langue française, Ottawa.
- 2015 “Literacy”, Bourdieu and the Ethnography of Communication. Education Graduate Students Society, McGill University, Montréal.
- Dr. Esperanto. Presidential address. American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting, Denver.
- 2016 Ethnography in “Canada”: the state, its Others, and us. Ethnography in Canada Conference, University of Toronto.
- “Language in late capitalism: local and global in post-national processes.” Conference *The Sociolinguistic Economy of Berlin*. Freie-Universität Berlin (Germany).
- “From *workforce* to *wordforce*: language(s) in the globalized new economy”.

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Applied Linguistics and Professional Practice (ALAPP), Copenhagen (Denmark).

2017 “Moorings and mobilities in francophone Canada: challenges of a critical sociolinguistic ethnography of unrooted nations”, Winter School in Sociolinguistics, University of Copenhagen (Denmark).

“Language and inequality in the contemporary world”, Summer School in Sociolinguistics 8, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya and Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona (Spain).

2018 “Language, education and social justice.” Congreso de la Sociedad argentina de Lingüística, Buenos Aires (Argentina).

“The institutionalization of “Language Policy”: the Cold War, “development” and “decolonization””. Annual conference on Language Policy and Planning, OISE, Toronto.

2020 “De quelle crise parlons-nous?» Colloque Jeunes Chercheurs, DIPraLang, Université de Montpellier (France).

2021 “On the origins of sociolinguistics: the Cold War, decolonization and development”. New Zealand Discourse Studies 8, Christchurch (New Zealand).

*Papers at conferences (refereed, academic audience)*

1981 Language shift in Montréal: verbal strategies in the workplace, 80<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Los Angeles.

Language and network in a Montréal company, 56<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Linguistics Society of America, New York.

1982 Nationalist mobilization and everyday talk in Québec, 81<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington.

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- 1983 Language and social identity in a Toronto French-language school, 82<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Chicago.
- 1984 An ethnographic study of French-language minority education in Toronto, Ontario, 5<sup>th</sup> Ethnography and Education Research Forum, Philadelphia.
- Francophone, francogène, francophile: changing criteria of inclusion and French ethnic boundaries in Ontario, 83<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Denver.
- Franco-Ontarian students' access to school opportunities in Toronto, 83<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association (in the workshop "Discourse and Access to Knowledge in Educational Contexts" of the Council on Anthropology and Education), Denver.
- 1985 Language and children's ethnic identity, biennial conference of the Society for Research on Child Development, Toronto.
- L'hétérogénéité de la clientèle des écoles de langue française à Toronto (with M. Bélanger and J. Fraser), annual meeting of the Canadian Society for the Study of Education, Montréal.
- Le rôle de l'école de langue française dans la communauté francophone de Toronto, 8<sup>th</sup> biennial conference of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association, Montréal.
- 1986 Franco-Ontarian education: politics and practice, 30<sup>th</sup> Annual meeting of the Comparative and International Education Society, Toronto.
- 1987 Language and social interaction in minority education: learning activities for Franco-Ontarian schools (with G. Barker, L. Lévy and F. Pelletier), 8<sup>th</sup> Ethnography and Education Forum, Philadelphia.
- Language and learning in a minority context: ethnography of communication in learning activities in a Franco-Ontarian



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school (with G. Barker), 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference of the International Pragmatics Association, Antwerp, Belgium.

L'école franco-ontarienne et la mobilité sociale : une étude de cas à Toronto, 9<sup>th</sup> biennial conference of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association, Halifax.

- 1988 Communicative resources and local configurations: expanding communicative repertoires in Franco-Ontarian minority education, 9<sup>th</sup> Ethnography and Education Research Forum, Philadelphia.

Conversational strategies in the classroom: French and English in Franco-Ontarian minority schools. XII<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

- 1989 Le discours, les rapports sociaux et les processus de travail, Colloque "Travail et pratiques langagières," CNRS-PIRT-TEM, Paris.

Minority education and linguistic capital, Annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, San Francisco.

Coopération et découverte : une expérience langagière en salle de classe (with L. Lévy), Colloque "Perspectives en didactique : du secondaire à l'université," département de Français, University of Toronto.

Les pratiques langagières et les réseaux sociaux dans les écoles de langue française à Toronto, Colloque "Regards sur le jeune Franco-Ontarien," Faculté d'Éducation, Université d'Ottawa.

Franco-Ontarian education and ethnic boundaries: current issues in mobilization, 10<sup>th</sup> biennial conference of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association, Calgary.

Language and politics in Franco-Ontarian minority education, 88<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington.

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- 1991 La femme franco-ontarienne en situation de mariage mixte : vivre sur une frontière linguistique, (with L. Lévy), 59<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences, Sherbrooke.
- La formation continue et la recherche-action, (with L. Lévy), 3<sup>rd</sup> conference of Les sciences de l'éducation de langue française au Canada, Ottawa.
- Le concept de "situation," les pratiques langagières et les rapports inter-ethniques, International conference "L'analyse de l'interaction," Aix-en-Provence.
- The ideology of bilingualism in Canada, 90<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Chicago.
- 1992 Féminité, ethnicité et classe sociale à l'école secondaire (with L. Lévy), meeting of the Réseau des chercheuses féministes de l'Ontario français, Ottawa.
- Prejudice and power in French Ontario, 91<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco.
- 1993 Gender and language choice in minority education, 92<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.
- 1994 L'espace francophone en milieu scolaire et les inégalités internes (with P. Dalley, A. Ibrahim and M. Campbell), Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences, Montréal.
- 1995 La construction de la norme en milieu universitaire, (with Normand Labrie, Catherine Phlipponeau, Annette Boudreau and Lise Dubois), Association canadienne de linguistique appliquée, Montréal.
- Les inégalités internes et la minorité canadienne-française, colloque interdisciplinaire "Identité franco-canadienne et

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société civile québécoise aujourd'hui," Centre d'études québécoises, Universität Leipzig, Germany.

- 1996 Schools, politics and the construction of Franco-Ontarian identity. Conference on "Identités et politiques linguistiques en France et dans le monde francophone", University of Surrey, Guildford, England.

Dimensions sociopolitiques des alternances de code en Ontario français, conference on "Les français d'Amérique du nord en situation minoritaire," Université de Provence, Avignon (France).

- 1998 Speaking out: globalization and the transformation of a linguistic minority (with C. Quell and S. Roy), Annual conference of the Canadian Anthropological and Sociological Association and the American Ethnological Society, Toronto.

Autant de façons de se définir comme francophone (with C. Quell, S. Roy and N. Labrie), Annual conference of the Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences, Québec.

Idéologies et pratiques du bilinguisme en milieu minoritaire francophone (with G. Budach and S. Roy), Colloque *La politique linguistique au Canada: bilan et perspectives*, Association française d'études canadiennes, Avignon (France).

La construction du discours identitaire chez les francophones en milieu minoritaire au Canada (with C. Quell, G. Budach, N. Labrie and S. Roy), International Conference of the International Pragmatics Association, Reims (France).

Transformations et stratégies d'action politique en milieu minoritaire franco-ontarien (with N. Labrie, S. Roy, J. Erfurt, G. Budach and C. Quell). Colloque *La coexistence des langues dans l'espace francophone*, les deuxièmes journées scientifiques du Réseau "Sociolinguistique et dynamique des langues", AUPELF-UREF, Rabat (Morocco).

- 
- Prise de parole: la mondialisation et la transformation d'une minorité linguistique (with G. Budach), Association suisse de linguistique appliquée, Chur (Switzerland).
- 1999 Critique and analysis in sociolinguistic research. American Anthropological Association, Chicago.
- 2000 Pour une sociolinguistique critique. Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences, Montréal.
- Gumperz and the sociolinguistics of social justice. International conference of the International Pragmatics Association, Budapest (Hungary).
- Commodity and community in French Ontario (with G. Budach and S. Roy). International conference of the International Pragmatics Association, Budapest (Hungary).
- Sociolinguistics and standardization in francophone Canada. American Anthropological Association, San Francisco.
- Le milieu associatif et la médiation idéologique en milieu minoritaire franco-ontarien. Colloque "La Médiation: Marquages en langue et en discours", Université de Rouen/CNRS (France).
- 2001 The discourse of rights in the post-national era. American Anthropological Association (Washington, DC).
- 2002 Ideological constraints on codeswitching. Annual conference of the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Sprachwissenschaft, Mannheim, (Germany).
- Actors and discourses in the construction of hegemony. Sociolinguistics Symposium 14, Gent (Belgium).
- 2004 Les mécanismes communicationnels d'une lutte idéologique. Conference on "Interactions asymétriques. Communications privées, institutionnelles et médiatiques". Université Laval, Québec.

- 
- France-Canada: recasting relationships in the globalized new economy. Annual conference of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco.
- 2005 Discourses of francophone Canada: modernity to globalization. American Anthropological Association, Washington DC.
- Multilingualism and structuration. International Symposium on Bilingualism, Barcelona (Spain).
- Ideologies and practices of multilingualism in Quebec: struggles and shifts in a new economy site (with Emmanuel Kahn). International Symposium on Bilingualism, Barcelona (Spain).
- 2006 Communities, identities, processes and practices. Sociolinguistics Symposium 16, Limerick (Ireland).
- Interactional sociolinguistics: agency and structure. Sociolinguistics Symposium 16, Limerick (Ireland).
- From rights to commodities: changing ideologies of language and identity in francophone Canada. Invited session on "Language and Neoliberalism" organized by M. Inoue and B. McElhinny, American Anthropological Association, San Jose.
- 2007 From protector to producer: the role of the State in the discursive shift from minority rights to economic development (with Emanuel da Silva). Canadian Anthropology Society/Société canadienne d'anthropologie, Toronto.
- De la "cause" au "produit": la transformation de la francité dans la nouvelle économie. V<sup>e</sup> colloque du Réseau français de sociolinguistique, Amiens (France).
- The political economy of tourist texts (with Joan Pujolar). 10<sup>th</sup> Conference of the International Pragmatics Association, Gothenburg (Sweden).

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- Following the flow in the new economy, Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.
- 2008 La francophonie et ses contradictions: multiples positions, multiples intérêts, 8e congreso de lingüística general, Madrid (Spain).
- 2009 Why ‘bilingualism’ now? International Symposium on Bilingualism 7, Utrecht (The Netherlands).  
Anthropology’s post-national spaces, American Anthropological Association, Philadelphia.
- 2010 Comment dit on “money talks”? Canada’s languaged labour force and economic change (with Lindsay Bell). American Anthropological Association, New Orleans.
- 2011 Language policies in francophone Canada: national legacies in a post-national world. American Anthropological Association, Montréal.  
Tourism, mobility, multilingualism and rethinking sociolinguistics. International Symposium on Bilingualism 8. Oslo (Norway).
- 2012 Legitimate language, legitimate speakers: who owns Canadian French? (With Patricia Lamarre). Sociolinguistics Symposium 19, Berlin (Germany).
- 2013 Fixité et mobilité: les altermondialistes et le réseau institutionnel francophone dans le Grand Nord, Panel “Faire, défaire et refaire la nation canadienne: les cas de la mobilité géographique des travailleurs francophones”, Colloque du CELAT, Acfas, Québec (Québec).  
Classe et culture: pour une passerelle dans l’exploration des inégalités sociales”. Réseau francophone de sociolinguistique, Corte (France).

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- Comparative moral panics. Canadian Association of American Studies, Kitchener/Waterloo, Ontario.
- 2014 Alternative futures for Montréal: national capital or cosmopolitan node? IUAES (International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences)-JASCA (Japanese Association for Cultural Anthropology), Chiba (Japan).
- The AAA and the WCAA: globalizing anthropologies, WCAA 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary symposium, IUAES-JASCA, Chiba (Japan).
- Chronotopes of capitalism on the Canadian periphery, Conference of the World Council of Anthropological Associations and the Taiwanese Association for Anthropology and Ethnology, Taipei (Taiwan).
- Economy, Mobility and Identity: An Ethnographic Analysis, American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.
- 2015 Légitimité étatique et économie mondialisée: resource et reconnaissance au Canada français, Réseau francophone de sociolinguistique, Grenoble (France).
- 2016 Navigating Difference, Navigating Inequality: An Introduction, American Anthropological Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2017 Manitoba-Montréal: are we home? (with Gabrielle Breton-Carbonneau). Canadian Anthropology Society/Société canadienne d'anthropologie, Ottawa.
- 2018 Manitoba-Montréal: are we home? (with Gabrielle Breton-Carbonneau). Conference of the Centre d'études franco-canadiennes de l'Ouest (CEFCO), St-Boniface, Manitoba.
- Disruption and Engagement in a Changing Language Policy Context: Quebec/Canada (with Patricia Lamarre). American Anthropological Association, San Jose.

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- 2019 La sociolinguistique, enfant de la Guerre froide? Romanistentag, Kassel (Germany).
- 2021 On the “origins” of “sociolinguistics”. Sociolinguistics Symposium 23, Hong Kong.
- 2021 Conlangs, crisis and the common good. American Anthropological Association, Baltimore, Maryland.

Symposia, panels and conferences organized

- 1985 L’hétérogénéité de la clientèle des écoles de langue française de l’Ontario, annual meeting of the Canadian Society for the Study of Education, Montréal.
- 1985 Discourse as Organizational Process (with S. Freeman), 84<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington.
- 1989 Language and Ideology in Pluralist Education (with S. Michaels), 88<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington.
- 1992 Language and Social Process: Papers in Honour of John Gumperz (with J. Collins), 91<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco.
- 1993 Multilingualism in an Interdependent World (with N. Labrie, J. Cummins and the Goethe-Institut, Toronto), an international conference, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.
- 1995 Meeting of the Réseau des chercheuses féministes de l’Ontario français (with D. Gérin-Lajoie), Toronto.
- 1996 Montréal-Berlin : attitudes, valeurs et perceptions dans la construction de communautés linguistiques divisées, (with E. Laur, N. Labrie and C. Quell), Association canadienne-française pour l’avancement des sciences, Montréal.



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- 1997 Member, Conference committee (comité scientifique), colloque international “Alternance des langues et apprentissage. Situations, modèles, analyses, pratiques,” CREDIF/École Normale Supérieure de Fontenay-Saint-Cloud (France).
- 1997 Session organizer, “Sociolinguistics”, Annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Toronto.
- 1997 Organizer, roundtable discussion on “Ebonics, bilingual education, *la loi 101* and more: what do we have to say about the language debates of our time?”, NWAVE, Québec, Québec.
- 1999 The relevance of critique in discourse analysis (co-organizer with Jim Collins). Invited session sponsored by the Society for Linguistic Anthropology for the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Chicago.
- 2002 Ethnographies of hegemony (co-organizer with Jim Collins), Sociolinguistics Symposium 14, Gent (Belgium).
- 2003 Chair, Organizing Committee, 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the International Pragmatics Association, Toronto, Canada, July 2003.
- 2004 Idéologies et discours sur la protection des langues (co-organizer (with Alexandre Duchêne), Conference of the Association suisse de linguistique appliquée, Neuchâtel (Switzerland).
- 2007 Mobility and markets: from indigeneous to cosmopolitan identities in the globalized new economy (with Emanuel da Silva). Canadian Anthropology Society/Société canadienne d’anthropologie, Toronto.
- 2007 New conditions, new practices?: Linguistic anthropology in the new economy (with Alexandre Duchêne), invited session, Society for Linguistic Anthropology, Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC.

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- 2008 Language as social practice in the globalized new economy (with Alexandre Duchêne), Sociolinguistics Symposium 17, Amsterdam (The Netherlands).
- 2009 Anthropology's post-national spaces, American Anthropological Association, Philadelphia.
- 2010 Executive Program Chair, 109<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, New Orleans.
- 2011 Tourism, mobility and multilingualism: rethinking sociolinguistics (with A. Jaworski and C. Thurlow). International Symposium on Bilingualism 8. Oslo (Norway).
- Linguistic legacies in francophone Canada: destabilizations of postnationalism, American Anthropological Association, Montréal.
- 2014 Why materiality matters: language and social inequality in the new economy (co-organized with Sari Pietikäinen), American Association of Applied Linguistics, Portland (Oregon).
- Common themes and varied approaches: globalization, migration and popular arts (AAA/JASCA joint panel) (co-organized with Junji Koizumi), IUAES-JASCA, Chiba (Japan).
- 2016 Ancrages et mobilités francophones au Manitoba (co-organized) with Y. Frenette and C. Belkhodja). Colloque «Migration, identités et refuge dans l'Ouest canadien», Association d'études canadiennes, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- The value of differences: symbolic resources and the contradictions of capitalism (co-organized with A. Duchêne), American Anthropological Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2018 Un Canadien errant: mobilités et ancrages dans la francophonie Canadienne. Conference of the Centre d'études franco-canadiennes de l'Ouest (CEFCO), St-Boniface, Manitoba.

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*Invited talks*

- 1986 Invited participant, workshop on “Sociolinguistic aspects of bilingual development,” Forum on Bilingualism and Language Acquisition, Centre international de recherche sur le bilinguisme, Université Laval, Québec.
- L'école de langue française et la collectivité francophone en situation minoritaire, invited speaker, “Journées d'étude,” Centre de recherche en linguistique appliquée, Université de Moncton.
- 1988 L'immersion et les rapports entre anglophones et francophones au Canada, Symposium “Unterrichtssprache Französisch/Deutsch,” University of Bern, Switzerland.
- 1989 Aspects sociolinguistiques de la francisation d'une entreprise privée, Faculté des sciences de l'Éducation, Université de Montréal.
- 1990 Mixed marriages: life on the linguistic frontier, Dept. of Linguistics, Universität Konstanz, Germany.
- Impact de la migration sur la pédagogie dans les écoles francophones de l'Ontario, Faculté des sciences pédagogiques, Université de Genève, Switzerland.
- Les mariages mixtes en Ontario, Dept. of Romance Languages and Literature, Universität Basel, Switzerland.
- L'éducation franco-ontarienne : analyse ethnographique, Institut de Géographie and département de Linguistique, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland.
- The politics of code-switching: processes and consequences of ethnic mobilization, workshop on “Impact and Consequences: Broader Considerations,” European Science Foundation Network on Code-Switching and Language Contact, Brussels, Belgium.

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- Code-switching in Canada, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium.
- 1991 Les mariages linguistiquement mixtes : créativité et contradictions, (with L. Lévy), l'Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences-Toronto, Toronto.
- Mixed marriages on the Franco-English language border in Ontario. *Englisches Seminar, Universität Zürich.*
- 1992 Language, social difference and identity in a multilingual school, Dept. of Linguistics, Universität Konstanz, Germany.
- Language and politics in Canada, John F. Kennedy-Institut, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany.
- Language and identity in multilingual schools, Dept. of Germanistik, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany.
- Code-switching and the politics of language, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Toronto.
- 1993 Language, culture and staying in school, symposium "Dropping In and Dropping Out," Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.
- 1994 Language choice, legitimacy and social inequality in an ethnolinguistic minority school, European Science Foundation Network on Code-switching and Language Contact Summer School, Leeuwarden, The Netherlands.
- La reproduction culturelle, l'éducation et l'équité sociale, États-généraux de la recherche sur la francophonie à l'extérieur du Québec, Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
- La reproduction culturelle et la vie scolaire, Research colloquium on "L'éducation et la reproduction culturelle," Séminaire d'été sur la francophonie canadienne, Kananaskis, Alberta.

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- Language, identity and power in a Franco-Ontarian school, (with M. Campbell, D. Patrick and S. Taylor), MLC Colloquium Series, Modern Language Centre, OISE.
- 1995 Le français, la mobilisation politique et les écoles en milieu minoritaire francophone au Canada, Institut für Romanistik, Universität Leipzig, Germany.
- Le français, la mobilisation politique et les écoles en milieu minoritaire francophone du Canada, Centre de linguistique appliquée, Faculté des lettres, Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland.
- L'analyse des interactions et les processus sociaux: Questions méthodologiques, Romanisches Seminar, Universität Basel, Switzerland.
- La construction de la norme en milieu scolaire franco-ontarien, Centre de didactique des langues, Université Stendhal-Grenoble III, France.
- La mobilisation politique et la construction de la norme en milieu scolaire franco-ontarien, and Recherches sociolinguistiques sur le rapport entre langue et sexe, Institut für Romansiche Sprachen und Literaturen, Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt, Germany.
- 1996 La construction de l'identité en milieu scolaire franco-ontarien, Conférences du CREFO, OISE.
- Language norms and political mobilization in French-language minority education in Canada, Centre for Research in Applied Linguistics, Thames Valley University, London, England.
- Investment in the norm: language ideology and practice in a Franco-Ontarian school. Modern Language Centre Colloquium, OISE, University of Toronto.

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Language and the politics of identity in French-language minority education in Canada. John F. Kennedy-Institut, Freie Universität Berlin.

1997 La norme, la mobilisation politique et la transformation identitaire en Ontario français, URA CNRS 1164, Institut de recherches et de documentation en sciences sociales, Université de Rouen (France).

Aspects sociopolitiques de l'éducation en langue française au Canada, Institut français, Frankfurt and Institut für Romanische Sprachen und Literaturen, Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt.

Language ideologies and practices in French Ontario, Department of Linguistics (Society of Linguistics Undergraduate Students), University of Toronto.

Norm and nationalism in French Ontario, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto.

Language, ideology and nationalism in francophone Canada, conference on "Language, Culture and Identity in the Americas", Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington, US.

L'identité ethnolinguistique et le rôle des sexes, Institut für Romanische Sprachen und Literaturen, Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt (Germany).

Legitimate language in a multilingual school. Germanisches Seminar, Universität Hamburg (Germany).

French as a minority language, Universität Bielefeld (Germany).

Toronto/ Montréal : espaces sociolinguistiques et enjeux sociaux, Romanisches Seminar, Universität Mannheim (Germany).

Sociolinguistics of urban communication in multilingual contexts: examples from Canada, Institut für Deutsche Sprache, Mannheim (Germany).

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Sociolinguistics and social action. Cardiff Roundtable on Sociolinguistics and Social Theory, University of Wales, Newtown (Wales).

Significations sociales des alternances de code, GRALEF, Glendon College, Toronto.

Normes et idéologies du français, J.W. Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt (Germany).

- 1998 Speaking Out: Globalization and the discursive construction of a linguistic minority (with N. Labrie, G. Budach, C. Quell and S. Roy), Society of Linguistics Undergraduate Students, Dept. of Linguistics, University of Toronto.

Le bilinguisme canadien : normes, pratiques et idéologies, Centre d'études canadiennes, Université d'Angers (France).

Problèmes et identités des femmes franco-ontariennes, Département de sociologie, Université de Brest (France).

Dynamiques linguistiques et formatives des couples mixtes, Département des sciences de l'éducation, Université de Tours (France).

Langage et éducation: la signification sociale des alternances de langues chez les bilingues, Département des sciences de l'éducation et Département des sciences du langage, Université Rennes 2 (France).

- 1999 Language, politics and ideologies in Franco-Ontarian minority education. Dept. of Applied Linguistics, Carleton University, Ottawa.

La construction de la norme en milieu scolaire minoritaire. Invited talk, 3e cycle, Linguistique appliquée, les universités de la Suisse romande (Basel, Neuchâtel, Lausanne, Fribourg, Geneva), University of Basel.

Bilinguisme, globalisation et la commodification des langues.

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Institut universitari de lingüística aplicada, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona (Spain).

Le bilinguisme au Canada. Departament d'Antropologia Social, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona (Spain).

Ideologies of bilingualism in francophone Canada: a sociolinguistic ethnography. Departament de Traducció, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona (Spain).

Ideologies of bilingualism in francophone Canada: a sociolinguistic ethnography. Facultat d'Educació, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona (Spain).

Qu'est-ce que cela veut dire être francophone en Amérique du Nord? Institut für romanische Sprachen und Literaturen, Universität Frankfurt/Main.

2000 L'immigration et la transformation de la francophonie canadienne. Sociolinguistics Research Group, Universität Mannheim (Germany).

English, multilingualism, globalization and the new economy. Department of English, Université de Lausanne (Switzerland).

L'immigration et la transformation de la francophonie ontarienne. Institut für romanische Sprachen und Literaturen, J.W. Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt/Main (Germany).

Alternative ideologies of *la francophonie*: the margins talk back. Humanities Program, Concordia University, Montréal.

Heated language in a cold climate. Center for International Education and Canadian Studies Program, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.

Competing discourses of *la francophonie* in Canada. Vakgroep Engels, Universiteit Gent (Belgium).



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- Les transformations du Canada français. Dept. of Germanic Languages and Linguistics, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium).
- Transformations du Canada français. Centre d'études canadiennes, Université d'Avignon et des Pays du Vaucluse (France).
- 2001 Transformations de l'espace discursif au Canada. Département d'études françaises, Universiteit Gent (Belgium).
- Bilingualism and belonging in francophone Canada and Interactional, political and social analyses of codeswitching. Faculty of Education, Temple University, Philadelphia.
- Transformations of francophone Canada. Dept. of Education, University of Wales, Aberystwyth (United Kingdom).
- Heated language in a cold climate: language ideological debates in Canada. Universidad Autonoma de Madrid (Spain).
- Language and class in the new economy: the commodification of bilingualism in Canada. Kennedy-Institut für Nordamerikastudien, Freie Universität Berlin.
- Les espaces discursifs du Canada francophone. Frankreichzentrum, Leipzig, (Germany).
- Towards a critical ethnographic sociolinguistics of language conflict. Conference "Methodology of research on language conflict", Universitaet Leipzig, Leipzig (Germany).
- Education and bilingualism in Canada. Sodertorn University, Stockholm (Sweden).
- Bilinguisme anglais-français et éducation au Canada. Series *Modèles d'éducation plurilingues entre enjeux politiques et et enjeux didactiques*, Institut régional de recherche éducative Vallée d'Aoste. Aosta (Italy).

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Education and pluralism in francophone Canada. Conference “Shattered identities”, Ljubljana (Slovenia).

Commentaires: la ville plurilingue. Invited talk. International Symposium: Multilingualism in an Urban Environment, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium).

Language, power and identity: Bilingualism and bilingual education in Canada. Romanisches Seminar, Universitaet Mannheim (Germany).

Globalization and the commodification of multilingualism. Institut fuer Deutsche Sprache/Universitaet Mannheim (Germany).

Reimagining identities: the globalized new economy in francophone Canada. Institut fuer Germanistik, Universitaet Freiburg (Germany).

2002 Reimagining “la collectivité francophone”: the local communicative construction of collective identity. Symposium on “Acts of Identity”, Deutsches Seminar, Universitaet Freiburg, Freiburg (Germany).

Bilingualism, globalization and the new economy. Modern Language Centre Colloquium Series, OISE-UT.

Les transformations discursives de la francophonie en milieu minoritaire. Conference “La gouvernance linguistique”, Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française, Université d’Ottawa.

Réimaginer la francité: la construction communicative locale d’une transformation identitaire. Séminaire interdisciplinaire de la CEFAN (Chaire d’étude sur les francophones en Amérique du Nord), Université Laval, Québec.

Globalization and the commodification of bilingualism. Language Research Centre and Faculty of Education, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta.

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- 2003 Globalization and the commodification of bilingualism, Department of Linguistics, California State University, Long Beach, California.
- Globalization, the new economy and the commodification of language and identity. Centre for Language and Communication Research, University of Wales, Cardiff.
- Gender and bilingualism in the new economy. Conference on “Gender, Language and Political Economy”, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Toronto.
- Minorisation linguistique et mondialisation: une analyse sociolinguistique et ethnographique. Institut d’Études romanes, Université Louvain-la-neuve (Belgium).
- Pour une sociolinguistique ethnographique. Journée d’études *Problématiser les rapports entre langue et sociétés*, Département des Sciences du Langage, Université Lyon 2, France.
- 2004 Language, identity and commodification in the new economy. Dept. of Linguistics, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.
- Pour une sociolinguistique critique. Département d’études françaises, Université de Moncton.
- 2005 Pour une sociolinguistique de la mouvance, Romanisches Seminar, Universität Basel (Switzerland).
- Une approche sociolinguistique à l’urbanité, Journées internationales de sociolinguistique urbaine, Université de Moncton (New Brunswick).
- Language, authenticity and commodification in the globalized new economy. Dept. of Anthropology and Centre for Ethnic Studies, University of California at San Diego.
- Challenges of a moving object: sociolinguistic fieldwork in the globalized new economy. Englisches Seminar, Universität Basel, Basel (Switzerland).

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From political rights to economic resources: recent developments in Canadian language policy. Colloquium: *Sprachendiskurs in der Schweiz: Vom Vorzeigefall zum Problemfall?* Schweizerische Akademie des Geistes- und Sprachwissenschaft, Biel (Switzerland).

Invited workshop: “Research methods for a moving object”, Depts of Linguistics and English Philology, Universität Basel (Switzerland) (for a research group involving five other institutions across Switzerland).

Who gets to define what counts as language? Ideology and interest in language teaching, Berkeley Language Centre Colloquium on Language Teaching, University of California, Berkeley.

2006 Transformations de la francité canadienne. Institut français, University of Regina (Saskatchewan).

Language, globalization and the new economy: the transformation of francophone Canada. Departament de Filologia Catalana, Universitat de Barcelona (Spain).

Language, authenticity and commodification in the globalized new economy, Dept. of Linguistics, University of Michigan.

Éducation franco-ontarienne et les jeunes issu-e-s de l’immigration, Faculty of Education, York University (with E. da Silva, M. McLaughlin and M. Richards).

“Langue”, “communauté” et “identité”: le discours expert et la question du français au Canada”, Chaire d’études sur la francophonie en Amérique du Nord, Université Laval, Québec.

Communities, identities, processes and practices. Dept. of Linguistics, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai (China).

Communities, identities, processes and practices. Institute of Multicultural Discourse Analysis, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou (China).

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- 2007 Repenser le plurilinguisme: langue, post nationalisme et la nouvelle économie mondialisée. Colloque Plurilinguisme et identité(s): Comprendre le pluralisme dans le Québec et le Canada d'aujourd'hui. Centre d'études ethniques des universités montréalaises, Montréal.

La coherence avec soi-même: la sociolinguistique comme pratique et relation sociales. Symposium "Vers un paradigme réflexif? Conditions, modalités, conséquences. Équipe DYNADIV, Sociolinguistique et didactique des langues, Université de Tours (France).

Transformations des ideologies de la langue et de l'identité au Canada français. École thématique d'été "Écrire les Amériques: singularités et hybridations textuelles, culturelles et linguistiques dans les Amériques". Université de la Haute-Bretagne Rennes 2 (France).

The commodification of language and identity in the globalized new economy, Department of Languages, Literatures and Linguistics, York University, Toronto.

- 2008 La nouvelle économie mondialisée et les transformations du Canada français, Bureau des affaires francophones et Francophiles, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby (British Columbia)".

Francophone Canada in the globalized new economy, Faculty of Education. Simon Fraser University, Burnaby (British Columbia)".

Competing language ideologies in the global arena. Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Barcelona (Spain).

Quel projet? Pour qui? Colloque *La francophonie canadienne: les grandes questions*, Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française, Université d'Ottawa.

Paradoxes of multilingualism in the globalized new economy. Program in Linguistics, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

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- Competing ideologies of language in the globalized new economy, MLC, OISE, UT.
- 2009 The collectivization of the neoliberal self: New ways to save the nation in francophone Canada, Fribourg Workshop on Language Ideologies and the New Economy, Institut de recherche sur le plurilinguisme, Fribourg (Switzerland).
- La segmentation ethnolinguistique du travail au Canada, de la traite des fourrures à la nouvelle économie mondialisée, Institut de recherche sur le plurilinguisme, Fribourg (Switzerland).
- Idéologies et catégorisations linguistiques, Colloque “Catégories linguistiques et réalité des langues au Québec”, CEE-TUM, Montréal.
- Nationalism, post-nationalism and modernity: language ideologies in francophone Canada. Department of Languages, University of Jyväskylä (Finland).
- Schooling and linguistic diversity: ideologies of education, language and citizenship. Faculty of Education, Temple University (Philadelphia).
- Discussant, AILA Network on Language and Migration Workshop, “Language, Migration and Institutions”, Barcelona (Spain).
- 2010 “What theory of multilingualism?” Conference “New Challenges for Multilingualism in Europe”, LINEE, Dubrovnik.
- “Réinventer la francophone canadienne: vers le postnationalisme?”. Séminaire de la Chaire pour le développement de la recherche sur la culture d’expression française en Amérique du Nord (CEFAN), Université Laval, Québec.
- 2011 What is culture? Workshop on Critique and Decolonization, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid (Spain).
- Anthropology and engagement: Reflections on CEAUSSIC, Dept of Anthropology, University of Alberta.

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- Paths to Postnationalism. School of Education, Language Policy Forum, Tel Aviv University (Israel).
- Language, identity and post-nationalism. Language Institute, University of Wisconsin, Madison (Annual lecture series: Cosmopolitanism and language).
- Language, globalization and ethnography. Centre for Diaspora and Transnational Studies, University of Toronto.
- 2012 Mobility and the construction of a collectivity. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kanadastudien, Grainau (Germany).
- Paths to Post-nationalism: Author meets critics. Atlantic Metropolis Centre, Université de Moncton, Moncton.
- Language, identity and nation in the globalized new economy: transformations of francophone Canada. Atlantic Metropolis Centre, Dalhousie University, Halifax.
- Late capitalism and linguistic resources. De Gruyter Roundtable, American Association of Applied Linguistics, Boston.
- 2013 Language, nationalism and post-nationalism: discursive change in francophone Canada.
- Dept of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Helsinki (Finland).
- Between pride and profit : discursive change in francophone Canada. Dept of Applied Linguistics, University of Jyväskylä (Finland).
- Contemporary challenges to minority language education: the example of francophone Canada. Sami Parliament, Inari (Finland).
- Langue, empire, nation et quoi maintenant? Les débuts du post nationalisme. Département des Sciences du langage, Université Paris V (René-Descartes) (France).

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Langue et nouvelle économie. Département des Sciences du langage, Université Paris V (René-Descartes) (France).

Pour une anthropologie... linguistique. Département des Sciences du langage, Université Paris V René-Descartes) (France).

Synthèse et mises en perspective. Un Canadien errant : la mobilité et la canadianité? Journée d'étude «Pratiques langagières et idéologies linguistiques au Canada. Quelle sociolinguistique pour quels terrains ?» Laboratoire Lidilem, Université Stendhal – Grenoble III (France).

Les enjeux méthodologiques de la sociolinguistique critique. GEP/Sciences du Langage, Université de Strasbourg (France).

Language, empire, nation and... now what? Freiburg Institute for Advanced Studies, Freiburg (Germany).

Interculturalisme, vivre ensemble, accommodement raisonnable... un vocabulaire à frontières. Colloque "Autour de l'oeuvre de Gérard Bouchard". Banff, Alberta.

2014 Language ideologies in late modernity, Department of Modern Languages, University of Miami Miami (Florida).

Language in late capitalism. Department of Anthropology, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam (The Netherlands).

Langue et plurilinguisme: appartenance et habileté. Colloque Metropolis, Ottawa.

Language education and late capitalism, ILETC, Graduate Centre-CUNY, New York.

O futuro da cidade. Dueto with Ruben Oliven. 29<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Associação Brasileira de Anthropologia, Natal, Brazil.

Escola, gênero e projeto nacionalista o Quebec. Pos-evento "Políticas publicas, diversidades em gênero e educação". 29<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Associação Brasileira de Anthropologia, Pipa, Brazil.



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Re-imagining language in the globalized new economy: system, resource, practice. CERLL, OISE/UT, Toronto.

Dire le vivre-ensemble (with Michelle Daveluy). Représentations et expériences du vivre ensemble, Colloque international du CÉLAT, Québec (Québec).

La francité canadienne: espaces discursifs et discours de la nation. Colloque “Francofugies et francopéties: Langues et sociétés au Canada et en France au XXe siècle”, Collège universitaire Glendon, Toronto.

2015 Standard/vernacular tensions in “Canadian French”, Fung Global Fellows Program Workshop on “Languages and Authority: the Authority of Standardization, Princeton University.

Language, social order and social justice. Language, Interaction and Social Organization (LISO) centre, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Doing critical sociolinguistic ethnography, Research Integrity Workshop, School of English, University of Hong Kong.

Language in late capitalism: pride and profit, School of English, University of Hong Kong.

Language and Migration, symposium on “Migration and Multiculturalism in Germany and Canada”, DAAD, University of Toronto.

Exode et mobilité. Langue, classe sociale et travail au Canada francophone. Centre de recherches en linguistique appliquée, Université de Moncton.

Multilingualism in the globalized new economy, Mackey Lecture, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Language, identity, commodification. Department of Germanic and Slavic Studies, University of Waterloo.

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- 2016 How are new economies reshaping multilingualism and inequality? Symposium on Multilingualism and Inequality, Graduate Center-CUNY, NY .
- What is “multilingualism”?, MultiLing Centre of Excellence, University of Oslo (Norway).
- World “multilingualisms”: commodifying and destabilizing “languages”, Conference on “World Studies”, Faculty of Humanities, Hong Kong University, Hong Kong.
- Language in late capitalism: Francophone Canada in transition (again), Department of Linguistics, University of Manitoba.
- La commodification de la langue à l’ère du capitalisme tardif. Acfas-Manitoba, Université de St-Boniface.
- 2017 “Un Canadien errant: ancrages, mobilités et restructurations transformatrices de la francophonie canadienne” (with Tessa Bonduelle and Anne Sophie Roussel). Conférence du CREFO, OISE/University of Toronto.
- “Can language be commodified?” Department of African Studies, University of Leipzig, Leipzig (Germany).
- “Langue, capitalisme, colonialisme: qui a droit à la citoyenneté?”, Inalco, Paris (France).
- “Un Canadien errant: ancrages, mobilités et restructurations transformatrices de la francophonie canadienne”, Séminaire *Pratiques langagières*, département des Sciences du langage, CNRS, Université Paris VIII (Villejuif), Paris (France).
- “Language and inequality in the contemporary world”, Discourse Hub, Dept. of Languages and Communication, University of Jyväskylä (Finland).
- “40 ans de sociolinguistique en France et en Amérique du Nord”. Journée d’étude à l’occasion du 40e anniversaire de la

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revue *Langage et société*, Maison des sciences de l'Homme, Paris (France).

“Tourisme et terroir: est-ce qu'on peut mettre l'identité sur le marché?” Université Ste-Anne, Pointe-de-l'Église, Nova Scotia.

“Dr. Esperanto: Language, hope and inequality in modern capitalism”, Centre for the Study of Language and Society, Universität Bern (Switzerland).

2018 Shifting Grounds for Ideologies of Interaction in Linguistic Anthropology. Conference: “Everyday Cohabitation: Methodologies for the Study of Social Interaction in Increasingly Diverse Cities”, Université de Montréal.

2019 “Language in late capitalism: commodification and the commons”. Depts of French and Italian; Spanish and Portuguese; Canadian Studies Program. Princeton University, New Jersey (April).

“What's language got to do with it?” *Linguagem como antropologia sociocultural*. PPG-Antropologia social, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. Porto Alegre, Brazil (April).

“Globalization, neoliberalism, and language as commodity and commons”. *Linguística aplicada*, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil (April).

“Language, the nation-state, and differentiated citizenship”. Universidade estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul, Campo Grande, Brazil (April).

“Can language be commodified?” Universidade estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul, Dourados, Brazil (April).

“Sociolinguistics not as usual: Lessons from Victor Klemperer”. School of English, Hong Kong University, Hong Kong (June).

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- 2021 “Neutrality or resistance to the nationstate? IALs and conlangs as means for refusing language boundaries”. Symposium on Revisiting linguistic neutrality: The politics of discourse in times of global crisis, Université Lausanne (Switzerland) (June).
- “Les langues inventées et le bien commun” (with Maria Rosa Garrido Sardà). Symposium Anthropen, Ottawa (Canada) (September).
- “On the “origins” of “sociolinguistics”: Language, development and the Cold War”, Department of French, Spanish and Italian, Emory University (October).
- “Ensenar la sociolingüística: una conversación con Monica Heller, Teofilo Laimo y Virginia Unamuno”, Jornada de Sociolingüística, Buenos Aires (December).
- 2022 «On the «origins» of «sociolinguistics»: the Cold War», development and decolonization. Centre for the Study of Language and Culture, Universität Bern (February).
- “Things don’t mean what they used to: Crisis on the terrain of language”. Distinguished Lecture, New York Academy of Science – Anthropology Program. New York (October).

### *Round tables*

- 1998 “La formation continue,” participation in a Round Table discussion, annual conference of the Association canadienne des professeurs d’immersion, Montréal.
- 1999 Round table participant, Linguistic minorities and European language policy, Conference “Les minorités dans la politique linguistique et culturelle de l’Europe”, Universität Wien (Austria).
- 2001 Participation in opening and closing round tables, International Conference on *Écologie des langues- Ecology of languages*, Moncton, New Brunswick.

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- 2002 Participation in a workshop on “Globalization and sociolinguistic theory”, University of Wales, Cardiff (U.K.).
- 2004 Workshop on “The impact of evolving identities on the language minorities”. Association for Canadian Studies, Montréal.
- 2007 “Next steps in research on literacy learning and teaching: what do we still need to know?” Reading Research Quarterly Panel, International Reading Association conference, Toronto.
- “Dones i investigació”, Office of the Dean, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona (Spain).
- 2009 Moderator, “Accent on arrival: language, citizenship and immigrant integration”, roundtable series on “Language norms and identities in contemporary Canada” Jackman Humanities Institute Working Group on “Prescriptivism and Patriotism”, University of Toronto.
- 2010 “Langue et société: débattre le rôle de l’acteur et des institutions dans le développement des politiques linguistiques”. Colloque de l’Institut d’histoire de l’Amérique française (IHAF), Ottawa.
- 2012 Late capitalism and linguistic resources. De Gruyter Roundtable, American Association of Applied Linguistics, Boston.
- 2013 Pouvoir, contre-pouvoir et non-pouvoir... de la sociolinguistique Réseau francophone de sociolinguistique, Corte (France).
- 2015 Le multilinguisme et la production du savoir anthropologique. Canadian Anthropology Society/Société canadienne d’anthropologie (CASCA), Québec.
- The global practice of anthropology. Canadian Anthropology Society/Société canadienne d’anthropologie (CASCA), Québec.
- 2021 Globalizing and decolonizing anglophone sociolinguistics journals. EDiSO.

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Workshops and papers presented at conferences (professional audience)

- 1985 “Le rôle de l’école de langue française dans le maintien de la langue et de la culture françaises à Toronto,” professional development day, Région du Centre/Sud, Hamilton, Ontario.
- 1986 “Comment vit-on le multiculturalisme?,” colloquium on “La migration et l’immigration,” Réseau des femmes du Sud de l’Ontario, Toronto, Ontario.
- 1987 “The function of language in a social context,” Writing Workshop, Scarborough Board of Education, Scarborough, Ontario.
- 1987 “Une approche pédagogique globale” (with Graham Barker), professional development day, Ontario Ministry of Education, Région du Centre, Toronto, Ontario; and Niagara South Board of Education, Welland, Ontario.
- 1987 “La réforme de la formation des maîtres,” Centre d’animation pédagogique, Ottawa Separate School Board, Ottawa, Ontario.
- 1987 “La résolution de problèmes et l’apprentissage coopératif” (with Graham Barker), 8<sup>th</sup> Annual *Savoir* conférence, “Savoir agir demain,” Toronto, Ontario.
- 1987 “La langue en tout et pour tous : des projets d’apprentissage coopératif” (with G. Barker and L. Lévy), 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Cooperative Learning Conference, Toronto, Ontario.
- 1987 “Expanding verbal repertoires: activities and strategies for language across the curriculum” (with L. Lévy), professional development day, OSSTF District 15, Toronto, Ontario.
- 1988 “Projet découverte et la formation des maîtres” (with L. Lévy), 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Cooperative Learning Conference, Toronto, Ontario.

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- 1988 “Aspects sociaux du bilinguisme en milieu scolaire franco-ontarien,” invited speaker, Faculty of Education, University of Ottawa.
- 1989 “Du matériel pédagogique innovateur : coopération et découverte” (with L. Lévy and D. Drago), 8<sup>th</sup> Annual meeting of the Alliance ontarienne des professeurs de français, Toronto.
- 1989- “Coopération et découverte” (with L. Lévy and F. Pelletier),  
1990 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Cooperative Learning Conference, Toronto, Ontario; Association française des conseillers scolaires de l’Ontario, Mont-Gabriel, Québec; Conseil pour l’intégration des médias dans l’enseignement, Ottawa; and professional development days: Simcoe County Roman Catholic Separate School Board, Région du Nord-Ouest (Thunder Bay), Metropolitan Separate School Board (Toronto), Conseil des écoles françaises de la communauté urbaine de Toronto (CEFCUT), Conseil des écoles publiques de Sudbury, l’Association des enseignantes et des enseignants franco-ontariens.
- 1990 “L’éducation bilingue au Canada,” invited presentation, Department of Education of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland.
- 1990 Participation in a Round Table on “English: A Fifth National Language?,” Mondo Lingua, Geneva, Switzerland.
- 1991 “La diversité de la population franco-ontarienne et la refrançisation,” (with D. Gérin-Lajoie and L. Lévy), invited presentation to the annual meeting of Francophone Education Officers, Ministry of Education, Toronto.
- 1994 “Franco-Ontarian women: double minority?,” Popular Feminism series, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.
- 1994 “La sociolinguistique et l’éducation franco-ontarienne,” Conférences du CREFO, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

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- 1994 “Les mariages linguistiquement mixtes et l’avenir du français en milieu minoritaire,” invited speaker, Conference on “L’exogamie et les structures d’accueil des immigrantes et des immigrants francophones,” Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada and Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, Ottawa.
- 1997 “Projet Coopération et découverte: une approche pédagogique pour l’élargissement des compétences langagières en français” and “Évaluation de la compétence langagière”, invited speaker, Teaching in French Immersion Programs: A Pedagogical Conference, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge (Louisiana).
- 1998 “Les conseils d’école et l’évolution de l’éducation franco-ontarienne” (with N. Labrie, D. Wilson and S. Roy). Conférences du CREFO, OISE/UT, Toronto.
- 1998 “L’éducation anti-raciste” (with N. Labrie), invited workshop, École Ste-Famille, Mississauga.
- 1999 “La dévolution des pouvoirs”, invited workshop, Assemblée générale annuelle de l’Association des conseillers et des conseillères scolaires des écoles publiques de langue française de l’Ontario. Sudbury.
- 2002 “La recherche au CREFO et son incidence sur les politiques relatives aux écoles franco-ontariennes” (with N. Labrie), invited presentation, Direction de l’éducation en langue française, Ontario Ministry of Education, Toronto.
- 2003 “Les transformations de la francophonie canadienne et leurs conséquences pour les écoles”. Plenary address, annual meeting of the Association des directions et directions adjointes franco-ontariennes, Alliston (Ontario).
- “Participation (with other members of CREFO) in the panel “Le point sur la recherche en milieu minoritaire”, Annual



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conference of the Association canadienne d'éducation en langue française, Toronto.

2004 "La Loi 8 vingt ans plus tard: vers l'équité pour une francité en mouvance" (with C. Connelly, D. Farmer and N. Labrie), Ministère des services sociaux, Gouvernement de l'Ontario, Toronto.

"Next steps in research on literacy learning and teaching: what do we still need to know?" Reading Research Quarterly Panel, International Reading Association conference, Toronto.

2010 "Immigration and official languages in Canada". Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Ottawa.

#### Book reviews

1980 *Journal of Pragmatics* 5(4): 540-508.

1983 *Journal of Pragmatics* 7: 443-449.

1985 *Language* 61(2): 48 and 51.

1985 *Language in Society* 14(1): 144-145 and 14(2): 266-271.

1986 *Language* 62(2): 203-206; 62(3): 119 and 62(4): 59.

1986 *Canadian Journal of Education* 11(3): 292-295.

1988 *Studies in Second Language Acquisition* 10(1): 90-91.

1989 *Interchange* 20(1): 77-79.

1990 *American Journal of Sociology* 95: 238-240.

1990 *Language in Society* 19(3): 403-406.

1991 *American Ethnologist* 18(3): 604.

1992 *Language in Society* 21(1): 164-166.

1994 *Language, Culture and Curriculum* 7(2): 264-266.

1994 *Revue des sciences de l'éducation* 20(2): 403-404.

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- 1995 *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology* 5(1): 105-106.  
1995 *Multilingua* 14(1): 84-87, 14(2): 227-229 and 14(3): 327-330.  
1996 *Language in Society* 25(1): 134-136.  
1997 *International Journal of Bilingualism* 1(1): 71-72.  
1997 *Multilingua* 16(2,3): 267-269 and 270-272.  
1999 *American Journal of Sociology* 104(6): 1821-1823.  
1999 *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 3(4): 557-559.  
2000 *Language in Society* 29(2): 297-299.  
2008 *National Identities* 10(1): 119-121.  
2009 *Recherches sociographiques* L(2): 401-402.  
2011 *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 15(2).

#### Consultancies

- 1989-1994 Office of the Commissioner for Official Languages, Government of Canada (policy on language of work in the public service).  
1992-1993 Ministry of Education and Training, Government of Ontario (language policy for Franco-Ontarian schools).  
1991-1993 Conseil des écoles françaises de la communauté urbaine de Toronto (intercultural education policy; socio-demographic profiles; development of texts for official presentation).  
1994 Royal Commission on Education (sociocultural aspects of the role of language in learning processes).  
1997 University of Toronto School (policy and programming for the teaching of languages other than English).  
1998 Nelligan Power (Hôpital Montfort and its case against the Ontario Health Services Restructuring Committee).

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- 1999 Ministry of Education and Training, Government of Ontario (programmes for Actualisation linguistique en français, Perfectionnement du français, Anglais pour débutants).
- 2002 Comité ad hoc on the future of the Collège des Grands Lacs (French-language minority access to post-secondary education).
- 2002-2003 Ontario College of Teachers (standards for French-language education).
- 2002-2003 Office québécois de la langue française (language attitudes and practices in Quebec).
- 2007 Office québécois de la langue française (language in the workplace).
- 2011 Human Resources, Concordia University (plagiarism).

## Media

Interviews and appearances on: Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) and Radio Canada (television and radio; national, provincial and local); CTV; TVOntario; la Télévision franco-ontarienne; OMNI TV; CP Toronto; RAI Tre (Aosta); The Los Angeles Times; The Washington Post; the Wall Street Journal; Maclean's magazine; Slate magazine; the Globe and Mail; the Toronto Star; the Toronto Sun; the National Post; Rogers; Canadian Press; Le Droit; the Ottawa Citizen; the Montreal Gazette; La Presse; la Liberté (Winnipeg); the Hamilton Spectator; Vice (France).

November 2022

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### **Acord 12/2022, de 3 de febrer, del Consell de Govern**

Vista la petició formulada pel Deganat de la Facultat de Filosofia i Lletres i l'acord de la Junta de la Facultat de data 22 de desembre de 2021, pel qual se sol·licita al Consell de Govern el nomenament de la doctora Monica Heller com a doctora *honoris causa* de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

Atès que, tant del currículum de la candidata com de la documentació referent als seus mèrits i les circumstàncies que hi concorren, queda acreditat que la seva activitat en el camp de la docència i de la recerca la fan mereixedora d'obtenir la distinció de doctora *honoris causa* de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

Atès que la normativa que regula el procediment per a l'atorgament del títol de doctor *honoris causa* aprovada pel Consell de Govern en data 26 de maig de 2004 en l'article 5.2 estableix que el Consell de Govern podrà atorgar un nomenament cada dos anys a la Facultat de Ciències, a la Facultat de Filosofia i Lletres i a la Facultat de Medicina, i un nomenament cada quatre anys a cadascun dels centres restants.

Atès que la proposta de la Facultat de Filosofia i Lletres compleix els requisits exigits a la normativa abans esmentada.

#### **S'ACORDA:**

**PRIMER:** nomenar la doctora Monica Heller doctora *honoris causa* de la UAB.

**SEGON:** encarregar a la secretària general l'execució i el seguiment d'aquest acord.

**TERCER:** comunicar el present acord a la Facultat de Filosofia i Lletres.