ROLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN EVERYDAY LIFE AND PARLANCE OF FRENCH TEENAGERS
Ragne Aaviste
Co-Educational Gymnasium of Saaremaa

Despite the global spread of English as a universal language, there are still countries where it is treated with considerable suspicion. France, especially, has been known for its Anglophobic attitudes. The presentation will try to find out whether there have been changes in the stereotypical French attitudes towards the English language by analysing the attitudes towards English among French youth and the English vocabulary in their everyday usage.

BOUNDARIES TUMBLING, BOUNDARIES ERECTING IN SALMAN RUSHDIE’S WORKS
Hedi Ben Abbes
Université de Franche Comté, Besançon

In this, so to speak, globalized world, boundaries have never been so important either to keep people in or to chase them out. Boundaries have never been so permeable and yet so tightly guarded. Rushdie explores, both in his fictional and non-fictional works, the notion of borders and the way to transgress them through the constant questioning of the other’s definition of the boundary. His aim is to step beyond those limits that confine individuals as well as nations in a narrow definition of themselves. In number of his fictional works even the limits of one’s skin are torn apart to allow people to flow into each other. The idea of communion and mutual influence through the tumbling down of all the barriers is counterbalanced by what Rushdie calls the “terrifying guardians of boundaries” those who are afraid of the possibilities offered by what Gilles Deleuze calls “the open space” of cross-pollination. Thus boundaries are constantly redrawn and in their shifting certainties are shaken down.

CHALLENGES FOR ENGLISH NATIONAL IDENTITY: DIALOGUE OF FICTION WITH REALITY IN JULIAN BARNES’S NOVEL ENGLAND, ENGLAND
Olga Anissimova
University of Tartu

The presentation will look at Julian Barnes’s novel England, England in the context of the national self-definition crisis faced by the English in modern Britain. Focusing on the parallels that can be discerned between this work of fiction and Mark Leonard’s real-life pamphlet BritainTM: Renewing Our Identity, the presentation will explore Barnes’s text as a portrayal of the conflict existing between two diverging vectors of Englishness: the inward-oriented one (how a nation likes to think of itself) and the outward-oriented one (how a nation wants others to think of it).
Estonians’ increasing exposure to English has made the borders between the two languages fuzzier than ever. A group who is particularly vulnerable to the influence of English includes members of the Estonian and European Parliaments, government officials, diplomats, journalists writing on foreign affairs. These people consistently attend international meetings where the working language is usually English or read large amounts of documents of the European Union and press materials, which are also mostly in English. To ascertain to what extent the English influence can be detected in their Estonian, I analyzed Välismääraja, an international affairs programme of Radio Kuku, where both the presenter and the guests belong to the category of people mentioned above. In the report I am going to discuss codeswitching, unnatural grammatical features, using international words in the meanings that they have in English but are uncommon in Estonian, word-for-word translations of idioms and collocations that could be noticed in their speech.

The talk will be based on the writings of Alfred Thayer Mahan, the first Anglo-Saxon geopolitical who came up with a theory that explained how to utilize the territories of the Near and Middle East (a term Mahan himself coined in a 1905 article) for the sake of the strategic protection of Britain's imperial communication lines.

Between the late 1890s and 1914, A. T. Mahan devised theories based on the supremacy of sea-power upon land-power, and explained Britain's imperial leadership. But Mahan was not only concerned with imperial and strategic policies. To cut a long story short, Mahan's geopolitics is not based on military strategy alone, but -- and that is why he stands apart from his fellow geopoliticians of the early 20th century -- , he took great care in taking into account the “human“ factor, or “civilisational“ element, to use Samuel Huntington's rhetoric. Indeed, Mahan can be seen as the first theoretician of the “clash of civilizations“.

Mahan thought that Western culture -- what he called the Christian civilization -- was under threat. The threat in question came from the "East", i.e. mainly Asia and Russia. The Western world (Western Europe plus USA) had thus to get ready for a war of civilizations that could only be prevented through the checking of Russia's advance in Europe and in India, and through the ideological conquest of Turkey and the Middle East, meant to prevent the advance of Islam in Europe. The West thus needed allies in the East.

In theory, Mahan thought that the precious allies the Western world was seeking in the Middle East could only be artificially "obtained", through the bribery of whole political regimes (especially the Ottoman government), or through the building of new states. Mahan indeed seriously considered that an "imagined country" could be built in the Middle East, on the territories of what are now Iraq, Jordan, Israel, the Lebanon, and Syria. This "imagined country" would be placed under the indirect rule of one or more Western European countries and would act as an outpost of Western civilization.

What is striking is that this theory of the "imagined country" was to be put in practice during the Great War when in 1917 the British Government issued a declaration that was to put Palestine under the jurisdiction of the British forces. This Declaration signed by Lord
Arthur James Balfour, known as the Balfour Declaration, is still very much discussed nowadays. It would thus be interesting to compare some of Balfour's theories concerning the Middle East and a possible "clash of civilizations" to Mahan's solutions to this specific question. Doing this, one would realize how influential Mahan was up to the end of World War one, even though his name has generally been forgotten.

“A PICTURESQUE ASIATIC BORN FOR OTHER LANDSCAPES“:
V. S. NAIPaul’S SEARCH FOR A CENTRE
Otilia Bardet
University of Limoges

The presentation will not concern itself with geographical borders in the common sense of the word. It means to focus rather on psychological borders, on the different attitudes an individual adopts towards various places and countries to which he is intimately related. I have chosen, as a support for my analysis, V. S. Naipaul’s novel The Mimic Men and I intend to demonstrate how the protagonist’s relationship with the three countries that have contributed to the building of his personality (India, Trinidad and England) influences his definition of identity.

JUST STREET CREDIBILITY? ESTUARY ENGLISH FROM A SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE
Tamás Eitler
ELTE University Budapest

The paper will discuss why Estuary English is gaining ground as a variety in present-day Britain. The percolation of EE features can be regarded as both horizontal and vertical since their trajectory is across dialects and sociolects. It is, however, difficult to define what EE’s relationship to Cockney and RP is as it shares a great number of features with these two varieties. The best is perhaps to regard it as a fluid entity which is located somewhere in the middle section of the linguistic continuum with RP and Cockney at the two extremes. This fluidity will be demonstrated through a short contrastive discussion of EE features.

It can be argued that the appearance and the spread of the use of EE is due to the general process of democratisation of Britain, which in turn may be partly the result of the increased linguistic influence of the electronic media and the numerous welfare measures taken in the second half of the 20th century. This democratisation resulted in the decrease in the rigidity of class distinctions, by which people could now transgress social boundaries. Importantly, it is not only lower class speakers who try to accommodate to upper middle class features but upper class speakers tend to adjust their language in favour of EE features in particular interactions. This latter move can be claimed to derive from these high-profile speakers’ inclination to blend in the group of MeWe generation teenagers in order to preserve their street credibility. In the light of this, the originally middle-class dominated EE can be regarded to open up to function as a common platform or a via media both for upper class and lower class speakers of English.

Time permitting, the paper will also discuss whether and how to incorporate the teaching of EE features into the curriculum of a BA/MA degree course in English.
VISUAL POLYPHONY IN PETER GREENAWAY’S TULSE LUPER SUITCASES

Viktors Freibergs
University of Latvia

The focus of the presentation is Peter Greenaway’s preoccupation with mathematical structures and his attempt to undermine the traditional narrative strategies in film. Tulse Luper Suitcases is quintessential in this context, the seven hour film foregrounds visuality, self-reflectivity and multiplicity of simultaneous texts. Greenaway creates a painting whose images are set into motion, a film that eliminates signified time.

EXTENDING THE BOUNDARIES OF ADPOSITIONAL MEANINGS: THE ENGLISH between, ESTONIAN vahel, and ITALIAN tra/fra

Jane Klavan
University of Tartu

The Cognitive Linguistics enterprise has redrawn many a boundary established by the traditional views of linguistics. A growing number of linguistic phenomena, which traditionally have been considered idiosyncratic and arbitrary and thus pose difficulties for second language learners (e.g. idioms, phrasal verbs, prepositions), can be treated systematically and coherently within the Cognitive Linguistics framework. Motivation and meaning are the key concepts both in Cognitive Semantics and Cognitive Grammar.

The aim of the presentation is to give a cognitive semantic analysis of the English adposition between, the Estonian vahel, and the Italian tra/fra. Research carried out within Cognitive Linguistics has demonstrated that many of the different uses of a preposition (one type of adposition) are related in systematic ways. Following the trend in Cognitive Linguistics, the semantic analysis of between, vahel, tra/fra is based on the principled polysemy network. According to this network, the multiple meanings associated with a preposition form a polysemy network organised around a central sense. This differs from the traditional account in that it avoids just listing the meanings of a preposition, which would leave the impressions that these meanings are unrelated and that there are clear boundaries between them. Making use of such cognitive mechanisms and processes as image schemas and metaphors, the author tries to show how these provide motivating links to the polysemy networks underlying the meanings of between, vahel, and tra/fra. Fundamental is the assumption that the spatial meanings of between, vahel, and tra/fra, i.e. an object located between two other objects, constitute the central senses, from which additional meanings derive, e.g. the metaphorical expressions I’m between jobs right now or kahe tooli vahel istuma. While majority of prepositions code a spatial relation between two entities, one in focus (Trajector) and one in background (Landmark), then between, and its Estonian and Italian equivalents vahel, tra/fra are interesting in that they entail double (and in some cases, especially in Italian, multiple) Landmarks.

SHIFTING BOUNDARIES:
PHYSICAL AND METAPHORICAL BODIES IN NATIONALIST DISCOURSE

Redi Koobak
University of Tartu

The body appears as a potent symbol and metaphor for the state in traditional Western political discourse. The model of body-as-state, derived from the medical models of the late
18th and early 20th century and the political thought of the time, is regarded as a homogenous whole with its discrete inside and outside and with a clear gender, race, and class orientation which corresponds to political notions of the “great chain of being”. Clearly, in our present day world of transnational identities and globalization, the physical body can no longer be seen as a stable, biological entity signifying one of two sexes, but rather as a battlefield, a site of struggle for meaning, for identity and power. Such shifting conceptions are, thus, bound to influence the metaphorical body as well on a more abstract level where nations as imagined communities do not include bodies who are perceived as a threat to the unified whole. In this presentation I will demonstrate that a conception of the body-as-state based on a hierarchical and clearly bounded body has ceased to be fruitful, illustrating my arguments with examples from British political discourse and mainstream media.

**DISMANTLING INTERPRETATION: PETER GREENAWAY’S AUTHORIAL TRICKS WITH INTERTEXTUALITY IN DROWNING BY NUMBERS**

**Kadri Kosk**

**University of Tartu**

The paper will discuss Peter Greenaway’s film *Drowning by Numbers* as a meeting place of intertextual and interdisciplinary encounters that attempt to disrupt the traditional, linear reading of the text. The director has exploited such a diverse variety of intertextual references that the 'story' itself becomes merely one of the many stories presented. The characters are as unstable as the story – Greenaway presents the viewer with shape-shifters, who are constantly metamorphising into unexpected forms. The film’s fluid intertextuality will be investigated within a framework provided by Gilles Deleuze, Félix Guattari, Roland Barthes, George P. Landow and Umberto Eco.

**MANIFESTATION THROUGH SPORT**

**Henri Kõiv**

**Tallinn German Gymnasium**

Much scholarly literature has recently been dedicated to the end of the notion of Britishness, especially after the recent devolution and the establishment of Scottish and Welsh parliaments. While the Scottish and Welsh identities are secure, the multicultural English seem to have lost theirs. The presentation will discuss national identities and nationalist movements in Great Britain and analyse the role played by sport in the self-definitions of the nations.

**THE CULTURAL AND THE CIVILIZATION INFORMATION IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE CONCEPT HARMONY**

**Tetyana Lunyova**

**Poltava State Pedagogical University**

The presentation will focus on the study of the cultural and civilization information in the structure of the concept HARMONY, as represented by the lexical means of the Modern
English language. The methods applied are conceptual analysis of the language and semiotic analysis of the culture.

The study will proceed in the following stages: first, the criterion for singling out cultural information is chosen: it is defined as opposed to civilization information; second, cultural and civilization information in the structure of the concept HARMONY is identified and analysed; third, the interplay between cultural and civilization information is discussed.

WHERE ARE THE BOUNDARIES: BOMBING ROME AND MARS BARS
John McRae
University of Nottingham

Starting from a rare and hardly known wartime text by H.G. Wells, *Crux Ansata: an indictment*, published by Penguin Books in 1943 in an edition wrapped around with paid advertisements for products such as Mars bars and cigarettes, this talk looks at political alignments and cultural preconceptions, and relates these questions to current cultural concerns about religion, globalization, and freedom of speech.

Should the Allies have bombed the Vatican during the Second World War? Are the great religions in conflict or synchrony in their approaches to world peace? And how do these questions relate to the spread of global markets and perceptions?

PUSHING THE BOUNDARIES OF ENGLISH
John McRae
University of Nottingham

The workshop will look at samples of new writing in the novel varieties of English.

THERE IS A HOLE IN THE HOLINESS! The foregrounding of language as a tool for blurring the boundaries between the sacred and the profane in novels by Jeanette Winterson and Terry Pratchett.
Anneli Niitsoo
Tallinn University

While contemporary (postmodernist) novels and short stories are vastly different from each other, there are a number of features that they share, namely temporal disorder; the erosion of the sense of time; a pervasive and pointless use of pastiche; a foregrounding of words as fragmenting material signs; the loose association of ideas; paranoia; and vicious circles, or a loss of distinction between logically separate levels of discourse (Lewis 2001).

Both Jeanette Winterson and Terry Pratchett make abundant use of all the devices mentioned, the most prevailing, stylistically speaking, perhaps the deliberate mixing of different levels of discourse, juxtaposing the sacred and the profane, and, of course, using words not as a transparent medium of communication but as a clear device of estrangement that distracts the reader’s attention from what is being said onto how it is being said.

Consequently, the aim of the presentation is to take a closer look at the linguistic means at the authors’ disposal in blurring the distinction between the sacred and the profane, in novels by Jeanette Winterson and Terry Pratchett, the problem lying in analysing different
representations of clergymen and gods by the mentioned authors, and the main method being linguistic analysis of texts.

Jaap Ora
The Estonian Ministry for Foreign Affairs

WITH THE UNITED STATES OR EUROPE:
REDRAWING THE BOUNDARIES OF GENDER EQUALITY DISCOURSE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
Raili Põldsaar
University of Tartu

The United Kingdom is frequently depicted as being torn between its twin allegiances: to its historical ally, the United States and to its current partner, the EU. The presentation seeks to analyse how British gender equality discourse is positioned between the two poles and how the boundaries of the traditional equality-difference axis have been negotiated there.

CHIVALRY AND RACE: REDRAWING THE BOUNDARIES OF PERCEPTION IN JOHN BUCHAN’S PRESTER JOHN
Pilvi Rajamäe
University of Tartu

The presentation attempts to trace the shifting boundaries of the perception of race and chivalry in John Buchan’s novel Prester John (1910). Buchan is famous for having created lovable villains, besides lovable heroes, and the difference between the two frequently hinges on only the one tragic imperfection in the villain’s character which classes him ultimately as a bad guy. This tragic flaw, hamartia, first used in Greek tragedy, dooms the otherwise blameless character to a tragic end. Thus the white hero David Crawfurd and the black villain the Rev. John Laputa in Prester John can be viewed as the two sides of the same coin, having sometimes been both called heroes. The present speaker does not agree with this view and plans to show how perceptions of race and class, rooted in their historical context, no matter how fluid they might momentarily appear to the book’s white hero (and he changes his perspective on events a number of times), ultimately determine the good-bad duality of the two protagonists. Buchan’s novel is especially interesting in the context of the late-imperial colonial romance when a deliberate effort was made on the part of the writers to show their black characters in a more benevolent light than was customary before with the view of improving race relations in the rapidly expanding empire.

POSTCOLONIAL LITERATURE AND HANIF KUREISHI’S THE BUDDHA OF SUBURBIA – THE HERALD OF THE CHANGING BORDERS
Martin Saar
Tallinn English College
The presentation is dedicated to the discussion of the postcolonial condition and its impact on the identity formation in a borderless and hybrid world. The focus of the presentation will be on Hanif Kureishi’s *The Buddha of Suburbia*, one of the most influential postcolonial novels, as an embodiment of the postcolonial subject’s search for an identity and a celebration of cultural hybridity.

**REDRAWING BOUNDARIES IN ULSTER: “SWEENEY ASTRAY” BY SEAMUS HEANEY**

Reet Sool
University of Tartu

In this paper, I intend to view the redrawing of boundaries in "Sweeney Astray", the translation (by Seamus Heaney) of an old Irish manuscript, "Buile Suibhne", which literally means "The Madness/Frenzy of Suibhne", and the various levels on which this occurs. To begin with, the changing of the original title into a morally charged one in the English version marks the first instance of this process, followed by certain editorial exclusions, abbreviations and what the translator calls “investing the poems with a more subjective tone than they possess in Irish”. I will likewise discuss the various physical and spiritual metamorphoses of the protagonist that reflect the tensions between the ancient Celtic and the emerging Christian ethos.

**JANE AUSTEN’S MANSFIELD PARK – A CONDITION-OF-ENGLAND NOVEL**

Katri Sirkel
University of Tartu

The aim of the presentation is to analyse some new perspectives in reassessing *Mansfield Park* as a novel of its time. The analysis attempts to show how the historical context of the early nineteenth century casts new light on some of the issues in the novel and offers new possibilities for interpretation.

**REDRAWING LONDON: A MAN IN THE CITY IN IAN McEWAN’S SATURDAY**

Ene-Reet Soovik
University of Tartu

The city as a space and as a topic is a subject to which contemporary British writing frequently returns, while London fiction can be said to constitute a subgenre of its own. Ian McEwan’s *Saturday*, written in the tradition of the fiction of a day in the city, presents the reader with a series of representations of early 21st century London, its transforming neighbourhoods and changing boundaries. The presentation will take a look at the novel’s treatment of the city as a physical and a psychological space in which the central character experiences both vulnerability and protection.

**PHRASEOLOGICAL PUN IN ENGLISH AND LATVIAN CHILDREN’S FICTION**

Linda Straume
Latvian Academy of Culture
The presentation offers a diachronic comparative analysis of the functioning of phraseological pun as one of favoured strategies of playing with the language in order to achieve a humorous effect in English and Latvian children’s fiction. It outlines the differences in the development of the two national literatures, particularly with regard to application of verbal humour, reflects on the contribution of children’s fiction translations into Latvian from English, as well as establishes the common features of the use of phraseological pun in order to achieve a similar stylistic effect in both languages.

**DESCARTES’S IDEAS IN ROSE TREMAIN’S NOVEL MUSIC AND SILENCE**  
Aleksejs Taube  
University of Latvia

The paper will reveal the pervasive presence of Descartes’ ideas in Rose Tremain’s novel *Music and Silence*. It shows that the Cartesian method of arriving at indubitable truths is put to doubt by the Danish king Christian IV, who is one of the principal characters in the novel. The king’s criticism of analytical reasoning echoes some of Blaise Pascal’s ideas concerning the distinction between the heart and the mind. In fact, the current paper demonstrates that it is possible to trace a continual debate between Cartesianism and Pascal’s philosophy throughout Rose Tremain’s remarkable novel. Since analysis is inseparable from abstraction, the paper deals with the role of abstraction in both Descartes’s philosophy and Tremain’s novel. In addition, the paper explores the role of the imagination and memory in an individual’s mental life and considers the question of the possibility of attaining certainty in these areas. The paper compares and contrasts Descartes’s and Tremain’s characters’ views on these matters. Finally, the paper touches upon the significance of the argument with the Cartesian philosophy in Tremain’s novel for some of the issues dealt with in postmodernist thought.

**THE WANDERING WHO: ALEISTER CROWLEY AS A PIONEERING EXOTE**  
The Wandering Who: Aleister Crowley as a Pioneering Exote  
Berk Vaheer  
University of Tartu

The presentation treats the controversial occult polymath Aleister Crowley (1875-1947) as an “exote” – a “self” that is inscribed in culture by ceaseless quest for the Other and thus a case study of major interest for exoticism as a rapidly growing field of research. In the current academic debate on the crisis of the concept of “identity”, Crowley is a most intriguing case in whose life and works there can be detected a pioneering pattern for the countercultural attitudes to identity which have been instrumental in establishing what has been termed “the postmodern condition”.

Controversial occult polymath Aleister Crowley (1875-1947) was long consigned to the margins of British studies; yet his lasting impact on Western counterculture has inspired several re-assessments of his life and works. Ushering the centuries-long tradition of hermetism into the media age and presenting a subversive role model to innovators of popular culture such as Kenneth Anger and David Bowie, Crowley can be seen not only as one of the precursors of postmodernism but also one of its instigators.

Today, the question whether Crowley actually had any supernatural powers seems far less relevant than his comprehension of hermetic discourse as a powerful sign system for
cultural resistance – if magic be understood in the postmodern framework of imagological manipulation of “the spectacle”, he was indeed a magician. Yet it is the current academic debate on the crisis of the concept of “identity” in which studying Crowley might yield the most intriguing results.

Re-interpretations of Crowley by Alex Owen, Lawrence Sutin, and Richard Kaczynski have indicated his will to simultaneously assert his personality to the fullest and to transcend beyond any stable and fixed identity: to be an aristocrat and the Great Beast, philosopher and brute, luminary and drug addict, heterosexual and homosexual, mystic and adventurer, admired and abhorred, Jekyll and Hyde. Embarking from those premises, I will present Crowley as a pioneering “exote” (to employ a term by Victor Segalen, Crowley’s contemporary and his kindred soul in many ways) – a “self” that is inscribed in culture by ceaseless quest for the Other and thus a case study of major interest for exoticism as a rapidly growing field of research.

THE UK AND THE EU: VARIATIONS ON A THEME
Krista Vogelberg
University of Tartu

Britain has never been quite inside the EU. Nor has it ever managed to stay quite outside. The relationship between the two has throughout decades been not only tense but tortuous. Britain – the perennial outsider/insider — has gone through the whole gamut of reasons (or pretexts?) for confirming and reconfirming its stance and status. It has, on different occasions, accused continental Europe of being either too capitalist or, again, too socialist, it has rejected Europe to protect „a millenium of its history“ as the true democracy and come thrice to knock at its door. Yet the very contradictions with which the relationship is rife lead one to search for an underlying constant, a theme that is heard through all the variations. The presentation is an attempt to find the theme.