# THE CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY IN POP SONGS A RESEARCH PLAN

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#### Overview

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#### Introduction

- Aim of my dissertation:
- investigate discursive construction of national identity in/through Austrian pop songs

- Pop songs:
- oral texts, can serve to construct national identity

- 1) Do Austrian pop songs support the construction of national identity? If so: which linguistic and non-linguistic means contribute to this?
- 2) Does the choice of language and linguistic features play a part in constructing national identity? If so: which ones?
- 3) Can the variety of German be chosen freely when singing pop songs in Austria? Which varieties of German support /do not support the construction of national identity? Why?

#### **Theoretical Background**

- Discourse / Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)
- (National) Identity
- The sociolinguistic situation in Austria
- Pop Music / Austropop

- Discourse: a social practice, a form of social action
- Dialectical: shapes society, at the same time is shaped by society
- signifying element can be spoken or written, moreover other semiotic elements may be included (sounds, graphics)
- Songs: signifying elements oral language (as songs are sung) and sound (not my field of research)

- Critical Discourse Analysis:
- critical stance
- analysis of linguistic forms and structures, also other potential semiotic levels of a text

≻highlight and uncover factors such as roles, relationships and <u>identities</u>

e.g. Fairclough & Wodak (1997), Wodak et al. (2009), Machin (2010)

### Identiy

- Multidisciplinary topic
- Approached from different fields of research
- My focus: combination of cultural studies, communication studies and linguistics (as songs and their lyrics are the central element of my dissertation)
- e.g. Hall (1990), Littlejohn and Foss (2008), Wodak et al. (2009)
- Constructivist approach: identity is not given, social construct
- Communities of practice (Wenger 1998, Bucholtz & Hall 2005)

#### National Identiy

 Nations are mental constructs, constructed through discourse (cf. Wodak et al. 2009)

 Members of a nation do not know each other personally, yet they usually believe in being part of a special collective because they share certain media like newspapers, TV and radio programmes (Wodak et al. 2009)

And because they share songs (my claim)



Source: https://www.kraushaargitarren.de/cms/austria.ht9nl

- German: official language of Austria (according to the Austrian Constitution)
- Several minority languages (regional) which are officially recognized

- Important: Status of German as a pluricentric language
- German is also the official language of Germany, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg
- Different centres of codification for Standard German

- At least three varieties of German in Austria (Wiesinger 2008: four)
  - Non-standard dialects, either of Bavarian or Alemannic origin
  - Colloquial language (ranging in between non-standard dialects and the standard)
  - Austrian Standard German (ASG)
- Non-standard dialects in Austria:
  - Regional dialects as well as social dialects
- Colloquial language: very important but difficult concept (Clyne 1995)

## Pop Music

- Pop: Frith (2001) uses broad term
- pop  $\leftrightarrow$  classical music and folk, otherwise every sort of style
- "designed to please everyone" (Frith 2001, p.95)
- Development: rooted in the blues, in folk elements and in the boogie-woogie
- i.e. roots in the English-speaking world

German-speaking "Schlager music": rooted in Viennese operetta

#### Austropop

- Austropop:
  - emergence in 1971
  - phenomenon arisen in the 1960s (notion coined in 1977, Larkey 1992)

- Four phases in the history of Austropop
- Phase 3: de-anglicisation (Larkey 1992)
- >Austropop is rooted in the English-speaking pop tradition
- Transition to German language (although not exclusively, Austropop is not German-speaking music by definition)

Austropop: mix of novel musical styles with native Austrian elements (Larkey 1992)

- Highly important issues (Larkey 1993):
  - content of lyrics
  - use of language

 Moreover: negotiation of the (rather complicated) relationship between Austria and Germany

### Methods

- Emergent design
- Corpus-based analysis
- Mixed method study
- Quantitative aspects: statistical analysis of variable linguistic phenomena → establish accent features (or other features indicating certain linguistic varieties)
- Qualitative aspects: CDA, analysis of linguistic elements and thematic content, adhering to principles established by Wodak et al (2009), Machin (2010), Fairclough (1995) etc.

## Linguistic Elements and Thematic Content

#### Elements to look for include e.g.:

- Personal and possessive pronouns
- Vocabulary
- Other forms of reference, e.g. Personal names (incl. personification of the nation)
- Toponyms

#### Are there typical Austrian topics?

- Landscape?
- Food? Beverages?
- Lifestyle, e.g. skiing?
- Politics?



#### Corpus

- Austropop songs
- Plan: between 50 and 100 songs
- Timeframe: 1971–2021
- Songs that are known nationwide
- Plan: get a playlist of Austropop Songs by Austria's radio station ö3 which broadcasts nationwide
- Alternatively: use a collection of daily playlists which can be retrieved at https://onlineradiobox.com/at/hitradiooe3/

 The relationship between radio station Ö3 and Austrian musicians is not the best (musicians complain they feel neglected by Ö3) – what if there are problems in obtaining the corpus? → use of an additional radio station, FM4?

• What if the corpus is too small to be representative?

• What if the corpus is too large to handle all the data?

• The problem of colloquial language in Austria: not clearly defined

#### Conclusion

- my dissertation will show the tendency of a "classical" CDA approach (van Dijk 1997):
  - Focus on a certain issue (identity)
  - Multidisciplinary
  - All levels of discourse

Close research gap between popular cultural studies and linguistics

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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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