



WALTER BENJAMIN KOLLEG

**Interdisziplinäres Forschungs-
und Nachwuchsnetzwerk**

Dienstag, 26. September 2017, ab 17:00 Uhr

***Kaleidoscopic
Disciplinarity 2***

Postdocs

Interdisziplinäres Forschungs- und Nachwuchsnetzwerk | IFN

Das Interdisziplinäre Forschungs- und Nachwuchsnetzwerk (IFN) am Walter Benjamin Kolleg ist eine integrierte Einrichtung zur Nachwuchsförderung auf den Stufen Doktoratsausbildung und Postdoc-Förderung. Dem IFN ist die Graduate School of the Humanities mit den drei interdisziplinären Doktoratsprogrammen Global Studies, Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies und Studies of Language and Society sowie ein Fellowship-Programm für Junior Fellows (Postdocs) zugeordnet.

Im Herbstsemester 2017 bietet das IFN vier vielversprechenden Forschenden eine akademische Heimat während der Übergangsphase nach dem Doktoratsabschluss. Ziel ist die Erarbeitung eines Antrages für den nächsten Karriereschritt oder die nächste Qualifizierungsarbeit.

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Kaleidoscopic Disciplinarity 2

Veranstalter: Interdisziplinäres Forschungs- und Nachwuchsnetzwerk
Ort: Unitobler, Muesmattstrasse 45, Forschungspool WBKolleg
Datum: 26. September 2017

Programm

17:00 Uhr Begrüssung

Prof. Dr. Anke von Kügelgen

Unsere neuen Junior Fellows am IFN und Doktorierenden an der GSH

17:10 Uhr Präsentation der neuen Junior Fellows

Dr. des. Carole Ammann

A Comparative Study of Unspectacular Secondary Cities

Dr. Cerstin Mahlow

Linguistic Units in the Writing Process

Dr. des. Rafal Matuszewski

Animals, Animality and the Human Beast in Greek Antiquity

Dr. Néhémie Strupler

SCATTER: The Scaling Territories Project

18:45 Uhr Apéro

Dr. des. Carole Ammann



A Comparative Study of Unspectacular Secondary Cities

For decades, (African) urban research has largely focused on the capital cities and metropolises. However, recently secondary cities, the unspectacular middle ground between megacities and small towns, are coming more and more into the focus of academic interest. Due to their rapid growth, their political, economic, and social importance is increasing. Arguing, that ordinary urban life mostly unfolds in secondary cities, this postdoc project does not conceptualise them through what they lack, but develops alternative approaches by analysing urbanity in (African) secondary cities in their own right. This project's aim is to investigate how urban actors shape and reshape urbanity in unglamorous cities, that is, how they seek encounters and how they distance themselves from each other. Thereby, I will research the different social actors' imaginary of how an urban society should look like. I aim at following Jennifer Robinson's (2006) call of considering every city as ordinary, be it based in the Global North or in the Global South. Thus, I will conduct comparative research on two secondary cities, namely Bordeaux in France and Kankan in Guinea. To portray and analyse these two secondary cities, I will draw on ethnographic data, which is based on the mapping of the social actors, on discourse analysis and on practice analysis. I will adopt an urban dwellers oriented perspective, that is, I will focus on human agency by considering its three temporal dimensions. More precisely, I will use the ethnographic methods of participation and observation which closely look at the different characters of everyday life. Furthermore, I plan to draw on discourses, produced through biographic narratives, interviews, informal conversations, and naturally occurring talks, to gather rich data.

Carole Ammann hat Geschichte, Politikwissenschaft und Afrikanistik in Bern und Basel studiert. Für ihre Masterarbeit über Frauen in der institutionellen Politik und der 'Zivilgesellschaft' in Benin, Westafrika, hat sie 2010 vier Monate in Cotonou geforscht. In ihrem Dissertationsprojekt am Ethnologischen Seminar der Universität Basel hat sich Carole Ammann mit den Vorstellungen von Staatlichkeit, politischer Partizipation und dem alltäglichen Leben von Frauen in Guinea beschäftigt. Während zwölf Monaten machte sie zwecks Datenerhebung Feldforschung in Kankan, der zweitgrössten Stadt Guineas. Im April 2017 reichte sie ihre Dissertation mit dem Titel 'Silent Politics. Gender, Imagination and the State in Kankan, Guinea' ein. Seit 2015 ist Carole Ammann auch Lehrbeauftragte am Ethnologischen Seminar in Basel. In ihrem neuen Forschungsprojekt untersucht sie Formen der Urbanität, verstanden als Begegnungen und Distanzierungen, in mittleren und kleinen Städten.

Dr. Cerstin Mahlow



**Linguistic Units in the Writing Process.
Systematic Study of Planning, Revising, and Editing**

Writing is one of the main communicative acts; every day we produce large amounts of written text. And writing is a complex task: it involves the coordination of numerous cognitive, linguistic, and technical aspects. While linguistic aspects of the texts produced are widely researched in linguistics and computational linguistics, the process of producing linguistic units, such as multi-word expressions, co-reference chains, and discourse structures is still an underresearched topic. In this project I will systematically explore the production of multi-word expressions with a focus on discourse elements, based on keystroke-logging data for ca. 90 writing sessions. Preliminary studies show that such units are produced in a way that indicates they are actually processed and produced as fixed units by the writer. The results of these studies will be used to design controlled experiments to investigate specific linguistic units. Keystroke-logging of writing sessions allows researchers to reconstruct the writing process, we can link the product and the process and explore how specific phrases have been produced, which revisions and editing have taken place, whether authors actually produce the main argument as the very first or whether they re-arrange their argumentative essays various times. However, keystroke-logging produces large amounts of data, which can only be analyzed automatically. I will evaluate which grammar formalism (including its implementation) is the most suitable to handle the incremental nature of text production. The results of this evaluation will influence the development of detailed automatic processing of writing process data.

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Cerstin Mahlow hat Linguistische Informatik, Iberoromanistik und Politikwissenschaft an der Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg studiert; 2011 wurde sie an der Universität Zürich in Computerlinguistik mit einer Arbeit zu (computer)linguistisch unterstütztem Redigieren promoviert. Im Anschluss war sie Postdoc im SNF-Projekt OLdPhras an der Universität Basel. 2013/2014 hat sie die Professur für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft und Computerlinguistik an der Universität Konstanz vertreten und anschließend an der Universität Stuttgart und am Institut für Deutsche Sprache in Mannheim gearbeitet. Im HS 2016 war sie Gastprofessorin für Computerlinguistik am Institut für Maschinelle Sprachverarbeitung (IMS) der Universität Stuttgart. Ihre Forschungsinteressen liegen im Schnittbereich von Schreibforschung, Document Engineering und automatischer Sprachverarbeitung. Als Computerlinguistin fokussiert sie auf die systematische Modellierung von empirischen Schreibprozessdaten mit Erkenntnisgewinn für Linguistik, Computerlinguistik, Digital Humanities und Mensch-Maschine-Interaktion. Ihr aktuelles Interesse gilt der Rolle linguistischer Einheiten im Schreibprozess, insbesondere Mehrwortausdrücken, grammatischen Konstruktionen und Koreferenzketten.

Dr. des. Rafal Matuszewski

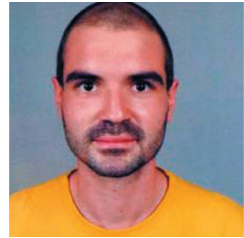


**Animals, Animality, and the Human Beast.
'Empsycha' in the Ancient Greek Imagination**

Modern culture, drawing from the Judeo-Christian tradition, stresses the hierarchical order of the world, in which only humans are in contact with God and therefore stand above the animals. Ancient Greek culture is entirely different in this respect since according to mythical thought neither people nor animals were created by the Olympian gods. Moreover, animals were believed to possess a soul and the Greek gods could manifest themselves in the shape of animals. The boundary line between animal and human, as well as between animal and divine, appears to have been vague and imprecise. The aim of this project, therefore, is to explore the varying roles of animals as food, property and religious objects in the Greek world, and the intricate relationship that this created with humans and with gods. It will provide an answer to the question whether in Greek thought animals belonged to one community with humans or were rather seen as another category, separate from the human and the divine worlds. By the examination of Greek attitudes towards animals, their moral status and rights, this project aims at offering new insights into the ancient Greek approach to understanding human nature.

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Rafal Matuszewski ist Althistoriker und hat Geschichte, Klassische Philologie, Kulturwissenschaft und Klassische Archäologie in Warschau und Göttingen studiert. 2017 wurde er in Heidelberg mit einer Arbeit über die bürgerliche Kommunikation im Athen des 4. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. promoviert. Darüber hinaus forschte er an den Universitäten in Konstanz, Berkeley, Fribourg, Paris (Panthéon-Sorbonne; EHESS) und Cambridge. Von 2013 bis 2016 war er zudem Projektleiter eines vom polnischen National Science Center geförderten und an der Universität Warschau angesiedelten Projekts zu den *epitêdeumata* athenischer Bürger in der klassischen Zeit. Sein hauptsächliches Forschungsinteresse gilt der historischen Anthropologie der Antike und insbesondere der griechischen Sozial- und Religionsgeschichte. Derzeit beschäftigt er sich mit der Rolle der Tiere im griechischen Weltbild. Seit August 2017 ist er Junior Fellow am Walter Benjamin Kolleg in Bern.

Dr. Néhémie Strupler



SCATTER: The Scaling Territories Project. On the traces of human occupation and territorial expansion (claims)

SCATTER investigates the multivocal notion of territory in Protohistory through the study of settlement patterns in ecological settings. Specifically, SCATTER will focus on the Central Anatolian region during the Middle and Late Bronze Age, i.e. the second millennium B.C. The goal is to acquire better understanding of changes in rural landscape practices within a growing centralised state's power. To achieve this, SCATTER employs a range of state-of-the-art spatial analysis methodologies while reflecting on the influence of mapping on our perception of the ancient state as an idealised continuous territorial entity. The multidisciplinary research results will contribute significantly to the definition and perception of territories in Protohistory while interrogating the modern idealised vision of territory. It will generate cognitive maps showing how topographic features may have been perceived in order to rethink the notion of territory. SCATTER will embed archaeological data into wider discourses on landscape change and resilience in rural landscapes.

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Néhémie Strupler did his PhD in Archaeology jointly at the University of Strasbourg and at the University of Münster. Before coming to Bern, Néhémie worked at the German Archaeological Institute in Istanbul, was a pre-doctoralfellow at the French Institute of Anatolian Studies and a post-doctoral fellow at ANAMED in Istanbul. His dissertation, 'The Lower City of Boğazköy during the Second Millennium BC', examined the evolution of social patterns of the domestic quarters, at the critical moment when the site became the political capital of the Hittites. Néhémie is an Open Science and Free Software advocate and he is enthusiastic about developing theory and methods to explore archaeological data through open and reproducible standards.

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