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Exchanges and Parallels between Italy and East Asia Reception Studies and Adaptation Representations of Female Identity in Italy Photography as Power Alternation between L1 (Italian) and L2 (English) in Three CLIL and EMI Contexts A Sociolinguistic Insight into the Italian Community in the UK Encountering Entrepreneurs Recent Trends in Translation Studies Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein, 1818-2018 Encounters with the Real in Contemporary Italian Literature and Cinema The Study of Musical Performance in Antiquity Echoing Voices in Italian Literature The Italian Short Story through the Centuries Late Nineteenth-Century Italy in Africa Labour in the 21st Century Pedagogical and Technological Innovations in (and through) Content and Language Integrated Learning Bioethics and Consciousness The Divided Korean Peninsula The US and the World We Inhabit Italy’s Primacy in Musical History Waymarking Italy’s Influence on the American Environmental Imagination While on Pilgrimage to Assisi Campania Wine on the Net Foreign Women Authors under Fascism and Francoism Modern Rome The Historical Enigma of the Snake Woman from Antiquity to the 21st Century Artificial Intelligence for Cultural Heritage Digitalization, Economic Development and Social Equality: Turbulent Convergence Fashion Through History Cultivating the City in Early Medieval Italy Italians in Wales and their Cultural Representations, 1920s-2010s The Last Forty Years of Italian Popular Culture Imagining Italy The Burning of Byron’s Memoirs Filtering Populist Claims to Fight Populism Byron and Italy On the Ugly Women’s Voices and Genealogies in Literary Studies in English Transforming Henry James Migration and the Media The Story of Florence

This collection of essays explores the reception of classics and translation from modern languages as two different, yet synergic, ways of engaging with literary canons and established traditions in 20th-century Italy. These two areas complement each other and equally contribute to shape several kinds of identities: authorial, literary, national and cultural. Foregrounding the transnational aspects of key concepts such as poetics, literary voice, canon and tradition, the book is intended for scholars and students of Italian literature and culture, classical reception and translation studies. With its two shifting focuses, on forms of classical tradition and forms of literary translation, the volume brings to the fore new configurations of 20th-century literature, culture and thought. The volume investigates the ‘voice’ of women writers in the development of literary studies, and interrogates how scholars read and teach women’s literary texts. These issues are still crucial for women’s and gender studies today and deserve to be properly investigated and constantly updated. The various essays collected here examine how, and to what extent, ‘women’, across time and space, experimented with new genres or forms of expression in order to transform, question, resist or paradoxically consolidate gender discriminations and dominant ideologies: patriarchy, colonialism, slavery and racism, imperialism, religion, and (hetero)sexuality. Women’s Voices and Genealogies in Literary Studies in English is addressed to MA and PhD students in women’s and gender studies, and to all those students or young scholars who are interested in gender methodologies as a mode of practice in literary criticism and analysis. The authors of the volume share a long-standing experience in women’s and gender studies and in teaching English women’s literature, literary criticism and feminist methodologies and theories to students from different national origins. Offering compelling insights into the Italian adaptation of diversified English products, this volume is addressed to both scholars and students wishing to delve into the field of reception studies. It focuses on literary, multimedia and audiovisual translation due to the conviction that the modalities through which the imprinting of “Italianness” is marked upon several English hypertexts are still worth investigating today. The contributions here highlight how some choices may, in some instances, alter the meaning as much as the success of some English aesthetic texts, by directing, if not possibly undermining, the audience reception. After fifty years and fifteen editions and reprints in Italy, this classic, groundbreaking work in the field of historical urban studies is now published in English. A masterful, fluent narrative leads the reader through the last two centuries in the history of the Eternal City, capital of the Papal State, then of the united Italy, first under the monarchy and subsequently the republic. Rome’s chaotic growth and often ineffective urban planning, almost invariably overpowered by building speculation, can find an opportunity for future redemption in a vibrant multicultural society and the enhancement of an unequalled archaeological heritage with the ancient Appian Way as its spine. With respect to the last Italian edition of 2011, the volume is updated, enriched in text, indexes, maps and photographs. Historians, urban planners, architects, decision makers, university students, and anyone who is interested in one of the world’s most intriguing cities will enjoy this book. This volume offers a snapshot of current perspectives on translation studies within the specific historical and socio-cultural framework of Anglo-Italian relations. It addresses research questions relevant to English historical, literary, cultural and language studies, as well as empirical translation studies. The book is divided into four chapters, each covering a specific research area in the scholarly field of translation studies: namely, historiography, literary translation, specialized translation and multimodality. Each case study selected for this volume has been conducted with critical insight and methodological rigour, and makes a valuable contribution to scientific knowledge in the descriptive and applied branches of a discipline that, since its foundation nearly 50 years ago, has concerned itself with the description, theory and practice of translating and interpreting. Environmental and global outlooks are currently at the center of the most lively and urgent international scholarship. This volume serves to overcome the self-referentiality of American studies by intersecting the study of American literature and history with the questions and concerns raised by these perspectives. It re-conceptualizes the mutual and shifting positions of center(s) and margin(s), and subject(s) and object(s) in terms of relation and an inclusive structure of relations based on an ecological ethics. The contributions here explore many methodological hypotheses, ranging from Christa Greve-Vollp’s work on eco-cosmopolitanism to Peter Bardaglio’s report on US climate activism, as well as the ecocritical and ecofeminist viewpoints of Scott Slovic and Greta Gaard respectively. In addition to contributing to academic discourse, the essays—written by both young and established international scholars, and coherently arranged into four thematic sections—explore topics that are of interest to the broader public. The issues discussed here include identity and new forms of belonging; migration and the environment; ecolanguage, ecopoetry and ecopoetics; translation and multilingualism; animal studies; environmental activism; shifting geographies; and ecofeminism. This is an OCR edition without illustrations or index. It may have numerous typos or missing text. However, purchasers can download a free scanned copy of the original rare book from GeneralBooksClub.com. You can also preview excerpts from the book there. Purchasers are also entitled to a free trial membership in the General Books Club where they can select from more than a million books without charge. Original Published by: J.M. Dent in 1902 in 512 pages; Subjects: Florence (Italy); Art; Florence; History / Europe / Italy; Travel / Europe / Italy; This collection of essays highlights cultural features and processes which characterized translation practice under the dictatorships of Benito Mussolini (1922-1940) and Francisco Franco (1939-1975). In spite of the different timeline, some similarities and parallelisms may be drawn between the power of the Fascist and the Francoist censorships exerted on the Italian and Spanish publishing and translation policies. Entrusted to European specialists, this collection of articles brings to the fore the “microhistory” that exists behind every publishing proposal, whether collective or individual, to translate a foreign woman writer during those two totalitarian political periods. The nine chapters presented here are not a global study of the history of translation in those black times in contemporary culture, but rather a collection of varied cases, small stories of publishers, collections, translations and translators that, despite many disappointments but with the occasional success, managed to undermine the ideological and literary currents of the dictatorships of Mussolini and Franco. This remarkable revelatory reference work, written in a conversational style that is witty and fast-paced, argues that the Italian people did more for the development and propagation of music than any other people in the world. The book is filled with supporting data that prove this claim, showing that the first written music was an Italian creation, and that the vocabulary of music is primarily Italian. It also notes that the primary instruments were either devised or thoroughly improved by the Italians, the great musical forms, including the opera, ballet, operetta, and symphony, and that the great body of musical geniuses who were the early composers, musicians, conductors and vocalists were Italian. The book eventually closes with a telling of the great musical story to come out of the Italian-American communities. This collection of eleven essays provides the reader with some valuable insights into the richness of sources dealing with music and musical performance scattered over 3000 years and covering a wide range of geographies, from Syria to Iberia, through Greece and Rome. The volume, then, offers a series of examinations of literary data and materials from different areas of the Classical World and the Near East in ancient times and in late Antiquity, examined both synchronically and diachronically, in some cases in dialogue with one another. This broad treatment makes this collection of interest to historians, archaeologists, philologists and musicians, providing them with a multi-faceted volume which guides them towards a fuller understanding of ancient societies and which heightens the awareness of music as a transversal phenomenon. The study of consciousness and its psychological and neuroscientific correlates is of major importance for all scientists and clinicians today. However, only a multidisciplinary study can make us understand the ultimate reality of consciousness. This book not only reviews the neuroscientific and psychological foundations and phenomena of consciousness, awareness, self-consciousness and neurobioethics, but also provides a new, interdisciplinary model of the current scientific studies and definitions of consciousness. As such, it offers a multidisciplinary bridge between the brain, mind, philosophy, the introspective self-consciousness, the human identity and free will. “Civilizing Africa” – bringing European institutions and society to Africa – was a common rationale for nineteenth-century European expansions into that continent. However, in March 1891 a news correspondent accused officials in Italy’s Red Sea colony of having ordered, without trial, the secret and brutal killing of certain indigenous notables. A scandal erupted because the news contradicted civilizing expectations, portraying Italians rather than Africans as the barbarians. The press drove a public debate over the accusations, but the debate ultimately led to an unanticipated reversal: public acceptance of the killings, because most Italians no longer considered European standards applicable to Africans. Reportage on three topics turned out to be most influential in shifting the public outlook: an Italo-Abyssinian diplomatic impasse, an on-going Africa famine, and the public persona of a colonial commander. Historians have read the 1891 affair as an inconsequential, essentially minor event in the run-up to the 1896 battle of Adua (Adwa), Italy’s defeat by African forces that some have called an event of world-historical consequence. Yet the Livraghi affair re-shaped the Italian outlook on colonialism, opening the door to the later Italo-Abyssinian conflict and an event like Adua. The affair was so important to contemporary Italians that it occupied public attention for ten months, and influenced attitudes and colonial policy for decades. It prompted an enduring change without which there might have been no Adua. The first book to analyze cultural dynamics of Chinese migration to Italy between 1992 and 2012, Migration and the Media compares Italian, Chinese migrant, and international media interpretations. During this twenty-year period, the media covered this migration extensively, revealing the eye-opening characteristics of Italy’s Chinese community. Gaoheng Zhang places the strong media interest in Italian-Chinese migrant relations within relevant economic, political, cultural, and linguistic contexts. Examining how journalists, entrepreneurs, and politicians debated Italy’s Chinese, Zhang argues that these stakeholders viewed the migration as a particularly effective example to support or dispute Italy’s general stance toward migrant integration and economic globalization. Zhang also proposes that an Italian-Chinese migrant cultural repertoire offered the stakeholders resources to cover the migration. This volume explores a variety of iconic female characters in Italian literature, art and film who depict distinct representatives of female identity within this national culture. The contributors here apply various methodologies to characterize the evolution of women’s identity and their representation in such expressive modalities, drawing from literature, film, drama, history, the humanities, media and cultural studies. Cross-genre, cross-cultural, and cross-national explorations are also utilised here in order to underline the multifaceted ways in which de facto female characterization occurred. Several major transformations have characterized the world of work in recent years. Those transformations follow different patterns in different countries, yet their dynamics are so interrelated that it is often hard, if not impossible, to distinguish the causal relationships among them. Technological advances, globalization, old and new media, demographic changes, and new production and economic systems are all key factors acting on this ongoing transformation which is impacting both the world of work and society as a whole. In the spirit of Karl Polanyi, the well-known scholar who described the rise of market-based societies, we are led to wonder if we are witnessing a new “Great Transformation of Work”, on such a scale that it might change the very meaning of work in our society, and even its anthropological connotations. Accordingly, this volume investigates and discusses the different aspects of this transformation from a comparative perspective. In order to propose better solutions to cope with these changes, it is necessary to analyze their ongoing dynamics. Lawmakers, unions, scholars and practitioners are all called to do their part in order to achieve the goals of sustainability and fairness of our economic systems. The Italian diaspora throughout the world navigate and negotiate various complex and multidirectional language dynamics. In order to account for the sociolinguistic processes that have taken place, this book provides a detailed observation of these linguistic dynamics from the point of view of the Italian diaspora in Bedford, in the UK. This study on the language behaviour of three generations of Italian residents in Bedford provides empirical data on, and highlights the importance of, the sociolinguistic examination of English in service encounters. What comes to light in most of the cases analysed, is that audience design has a proven influence on the choice of language and repertoire within the speech of the Bedford Italian community. There are not only switches from one language to another, but also style shifts in the linguistic repertoire. Throughout this study, it becomes clear that speakers freely use the two languages available to their speech community, and, thanks to their active and passive repertoire, they apply a range of linguistic resources from both Italian and English. The volume also uncovers some especially interesting traits in 3rd generation speech, involving in particular a rather widespread use of mixed pronunciation. Upon moving past the initial assumption that the adoption of this mixed pronunciation is used to show the younger generation’s sense of belonging to the BI community, a quite different reason emerges. Closer analysis reveals that, due to an increasing feeling of ‘non-Britishness’, this linguistic choice may be linked to a deliberate and conscious attempt on their part not to accommodate to British culture, and in so doing to distance themselves further from it. Preface by David Britain. Employing a wide range of interpretive and theoretical approaches, this collection brings together distinguished James scholars from four continents to elicit new and exciting readings of a diverse array of James’s fiction and non-fiction. Through their transformative acts, the essays investigate James’s life-long engagement with cities, places, and tourist sites; offer theoretically informed readings of his work’s textual richness; and explore his intricate involvement with social and cultural issues, such as gender and sexuality, economics, friendship and hospitality, and visual culture. Arranged under rubrics which signal the complex interrelations of Henry James as a historical individual and of the works he authored with a web of social, cultural, aesthetic, and philosophical discourses, the contributions collected in this book make a convincing case for the ongoing productivity of James’s oeuvre when interrogated from new critical angles and, therefore, for its enduring centrality to the concerns of literary and cultural studies. This collection of essays is the first English-language study to present the latest research on Italy’s cultural relationships with China and Japan across the centuries. It explores topics ranging from travel writing to creative arts, from translation to religious accommodation, and from Cold War politics to Chinese American cuisine. The volume draws on the expertise of an interdisciplinary group of scholars trained and working in Europe, East Asia, and North America who re-assess research foci and frames, showcase transcultural and theoretically-informed research, and help to strengthen this field of study. Ever since Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein was first published in 1818, the story of the scientist and his Creature has been constantly told, discussed, adapted, filmed, and translated, making generations of readers approach the novel in an extraordinary variety of ways and languages. This new collection of nineteen essays brings together a range of international scholars to provide an introduction to, and a series of pathways through, this iconic novel. Chapters explore various topics, from the Bible, mythology, ruins, and human rights, to the sublime, the epistolary, and acoustics. They also place the novel in a wider cultural context, exploring its numerous afterlives, its reception, and adaptations in different media, such as drama, cinema, graphic novels, television series, and computer games. Aimed at both scholars and new readers of Frankenstein, in its different guises, this volume stimulates an informed appreciation of one of the most influential and haunting novels of all time. The Burning of Byron’s Memoirs is a collection of new and uncollected essays, and papers given at many conferences over a two-decade period. They cover many aspects of Byron’s life and work, including his relationship with his parents, his library, his attitude to Shakespeare, his borrowings from other writers, and his feelings about women and men. Two essays centre on his close friends Hobbhouse and Kinnaird. All are informed by first-hand acquaintance with primary texts. The title essay has been hailed as the best-ever documentation of the disgraceful way in which Byron’s Memoirs were destroyed within days of his death being announced. For anyone interested in Byron either as a man, a poet, or as a cultural phenomenon, The Burning of Byron’s Memoirs is essential reading. Byron and Italy tackles a subject to which no book has been devoted exclusively since the early 1940s. Peter Cochran writes not just about Byron’s relationships with Italian literature, not just about his relationships with Italian women, and not just about his relationship with Italian politics. He writes about Byron’s relationship with Italy as a whole, seeing the poet’s sojourn in Italy as a vain attempt to forge a new identity for himself. Drawing on a wide range of up-to-date research, including his own as editor of Teresa Guiccioli’s Lord Byron’s Life in Italy and the diary of John Cam Hobbhouse, Cochran traces numerous threads of evidence showing how the critical reception Byron’s poetry received from Italian critics gave him a new sense of self-worth, and how his experience of Italian Carnival, and of the Italian mock-heroic tradition in verse, gave him a new idea of who he was, and of what poetry was about. Among much else, the book includes new material on the Carbonari and on Byron’s reading of Ugo Foscolo, and an appendix containing translations of all known Italian and Austrian police-reports on Byron and his entourage. Enriched with an introduction by David Forgacs, this book explores the complex relationship between photography and power in its various manifestations in Italian history throughout the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first centuries. How did the Italian state employ the medium of photography as an instrument of dominance? In which ways has photography been used as a critical medium to resist hegemonic discourses? Taking into account published and unpublished images from professional photographers such as Letizia Battaglia, Tano D’Amico and Mario Cresci and non-professional photographers, artists, photo-reporters, and war soldiers, as well as social scientists and criminologists, such as Cesare Lombroso, this book unfolds the operations of power that lay behind the apparent objectivity of the photographic frame. Some essays in this volume discuss the use of photography in national and colonial discourses, as well as its employment in constructing images of power from war propaganda and fascism to public personas like Benito Mussolini and Silvio Berlusconi. Other contributions examine the ways in which the medium has been employed to create counter-hegemonic discourses, from the Resistance and the years of lead up to the contemporary times. Among the contributors to this volume are major international scholars on Italian photography such as Gabriele D’Autilia, Nicoletta Leonardi and Pasquale Verdicchio. This book is a companion volume to Dickens and Italy, edited by Michael Hollington and Francesca Orestano, which aimed to fill an important gap in our understanding of England’s paramount novelist by studying his personal, political and literary relation to the foreign country he loved best of all of those he visited. Its focus is wider and its scope more ambitious and speculative. Without in any way leaving Dickens or his writings about Italy behind, the attempt here is to approach the Victorian fascination with that country from a broader, more theoretical perspective in which several current debates about travel writing are taken up and critically redeployed. The book is articulated in three parts. Part One concerns what the writings of Dickens and other Victorians can tell us about the history and theory of travel and travel writing, and Part Two, what they can tell us about particular Victorian writers themselves and their work. In Part Three the focus shifts in order to compare writing and visual representations of the experience of ‘abroad’ in general and Italy in particular, in an era when what can be thought of as modern visual culture is gradually taking shape. The book aims to show that the study of how Victorians imagined Italy can lead to a deeper understanding of some of the stereotypes that continue to inform contemporary tourism. This study offers an original and innovative collection of fresh approaches to the investigation of the concept of ugliness. It is divided into three parts: the idea of ugliness; Kantian conceptions of the ugly; and ugliness and art. The papers in all three sections deal with problems in the way that aesthetics has understood the concept of the ugly, in aesthetic experience, in fine art, and in contrast with the beautiful. These are new papers from a range of scholars from diverse philosophical backgrounds, and use the most recent literature in their areas of expertise. There is no other book available that collects the latest research in this field, and, as such, it will be a key contribution to recent and growing theoretical interest in the place of the ugly in aesthetics. This collection of thirteen essays brings together Italian and American scholars to present a cooperative analysis of the Italian short story, beginning in the fourteenth century with Giovanni Boccaccio and arriving at the twentieth century with Alberto Moravia and Anna Maria Ortese. Throughout the book, the contributors carefully and intentionally unpack and explain the development of the short story genre and demonstrate the breadth of themes – cultural, historical and linguistic – detailed in these narratives. Dedicated to a genre “devoted to lightness and flexibility, as well as quickness, exactitude, visibility and multiplicity,” this collection paints a careful and exacting picture of an important part of both Italian and literary history. For years, the alternation between L1 and L2 was banned in language classes, since it was thought that this would impair the learning of the second language. In recent years, however, there has been a recognition of the validity of alternation. As such, this book investigates the alternation of the L1 and L2 in CLIL and EMI contexts at three educational levels (primary, secondary, and tertiary) in Italy. Using a mixed-methods research approach, it shows that alternation played a mainly lexical role to explain specific lexis or at least to provide the students with lexis in both languages (English and Italian). It highlights that lexis in CLIL and EMI contexts is indeed crucial for both content and language learning. The book also argues that, despite the contextual differences that exist, the three educational levels (primary, secondary, and tertiary) show a very similar use of alternation, thereby pointing at similarities more than differences. Artificial Intelligence and Cultural Heritage represent a combination that for several years has interested both scientific and cultural institutions regarding the potential of possible interactions and aggregations among the various players in these areas. This volume defines roles and provides connections where research and new technologies can suggest routes and competitive solutions that integrate tourism and culture with business and the market. The volume is multidisciplinary, presenting and discussing a variety of new ideas, resulting from the integration of different scientific approaches. The papers brought together here deal with topics including the representation of cultural history, semantic digital archives, the use of analytic tools to support visitor interpretation, augmented reality, and robotics. As such, this book represents the detailed investigation of methodological and applicative aspects that the continued proliferation of computer applications in the cultural heritage field demands. This book shows the daily life of businessmen in a particularly productive area of Northern Italy, Lombardy. It provides insights into their business, entrepreneurialism, and of them as individuals, allowing the reader to immerse themselves in these businessmen’s world, full of plans, ideas, hopes, and failures in the struggle to survive during a time of economic recession. The analysis reveals the importance of trust and networks as a way of opposing the vulnerability and risk involved in entrepreneurialism. As such, the book has an appeal that extends beyond anthropology. It will be of interest not only to students of sociology, Italian studies, and business studies, but also to anyone with an interest in seeing business through different lenses. Through its close ethnographic accounts of businessmen, it provides a different approach to capitalism and a reflection on human nature.

What is Italian pop culture? This volume provides an answer to this question, offering an insight into some of the most recent and interesting developments in the field of pop culture. The reader will find essays on a variety of topics including literature, theater, music, social media, comics, politics, and even Christmas. Each contribution here places stress on the popular. The main reference points guiding the chapters are, in fact, the pioneering works by Antonio Gramsci and Umberto Eco. The result is, therefore, a portrait of a country where mass participation in cultural events always accompanies some form of reflection on the national identity and other related issues. Historians and sociologists, as well as musicologists and philosophers (in addition to pop culture aficionados), will find the text an engaging and indispensable read. Undertaking a peripatetic pilgrimage that is equal parts a daily description of a 200-kilometre walk from the wounded mountain of La Verna to the tortured river in Assisi, and an examination of the debt owed to Italy in terms of ecocultural and environmental scholarship, this book provides an innovative addition to the nascent field of ecocritical narrative scholarship. Through a process that has been referred to as “deep-travel” or “mind-walking,” the text fulsomely reviews how time spent in Italy influenced the writings of notable North American environmental historians, geographers, scientists, nature writers, landscape architects, and restoration theorists about the conception and manipulation of the natural world. This literary field study highlights how the phenomenological co-traversing of texts and trails can be a valued methodology for undertaking environmental criticism. This book represents one of the outcomes of the World Complexity Science Academy (WCSA) Conference held in Rome in the Autumn of 2018, titled “Turbulent Convergence”. It reflects the fruitful discussions developed by a number of papers presented at the event by scholars from several different countries. In particular, the volume represents a great effort on the part of the WCSA to gather research carried out in Europe and beyond and to provide a forum for valuable discussion at international level in a cosmopolitan way. Italian immigrants began to settle in Wales at the turn of the 19th century, opening hundreds of coffee shops, particularly in the South Wales Valleys. Despite this, such immigrants remain a largely unexplored case study in the history of Italian immigration to the UK. This book uses a variety of unexplored sources, and engages with the broader academic debate on migration, identity, and the trans-generational transmission of memory, to describe the emergence of Welsh-Italian narratives and the formation of a distinctive, yet complex, Welsh-Italian identity. It follows a chronological journey, moving from the interwar period, a time in which Italians in Wales were generally regarded as fully established and integrated, through to the Second World War, a time when Italian identity became problematic and resulted in nearly seventy years of ‘silencing’, up until the first decade of the 21st century, where a mixture of commemorative events and cultural initiatives prompted the emergence of Welsh-Italian narratives. The book begins by studying photographic representations of Italians in Wales during the interwar period, using photographs available in local history books, private collections and history books. The analysis of the photographic material draws from the work of scholars such as Sontag, Noble, Hirsh and Bate on photo-textual analysis, to show how photographs can reveal understudied, yet important, aspects of Italian migrant identity and of the relationship with the host community in the period that preceded the Second World War. The book then examines how the events of the Second World War destabilised the images of family, sociability and integration suggested by these photographs, and how such events aggravated tensions between host and migrant cultures. It continues by investigating recent Welsh-Italian texts where, in revisiting the past and the experience of their ancestors, the authors bring different circumstances and personal factors into play determining the degree to which they reconcile their dual identity. It concludes with a comparison between these ‘narratives of belonging’ and the representation of the Italian migrant experience in Anglo-Welsh literature. Widely spread all over Europe and the world, Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is the subject of great interest as the ultimate frontier of linguistic and pedagogical research. It impinges on the general cognitive processes involved in learning, on language acquisition and on the development of digital competencies. This volume attests to the spreading of the new “CLIL literacy” in the frame of pluriliteracies, and derives theoretical reflections from case studies and experiential reports, thus addressing both academic and school instructors. It combines research from international CLIL experts with the critical perspectives of academics not directly involved in its instruction. In the West, interest about Korea is often limited to its unnatural division and the peculiar regime in the North of the Peninsula. However, its culture is rich, its history a thousand years-old, its land populous, and its economy spectacularly growing. How is it possible that such a country, a key figure in the recent history of Asia would only call to mind advanced technology or nuclear threat? This book is drawn from the personal experiences of the author, who lived in South Korea and experienced it two different times, in 2000 and 2010, and had the possibility of going back in 2017. In all his time there, he tasted all the characteristics, the contradictions, merits and defects of this halved and impenetrable country. Food-growing gardens first appeared in early medieval cities during a period of major social, economic, and political change in the Italian peninsula, and they quickly took on a critical role in city life. The popularity of urban gardens in the medieval city during this period has conventionally been understood as a sign of decline in the post-Roman world, signalling a move towards a subsistence economy. Caroline Goodson challenges this interpretation, demonstrating how urban gardens came to perform essential roles not only in the economy, but also in cultural, religious, and political developments in the emerging early medieval world. Observing changes in how people interacted with each other and their environments from the level of individual households to their neighbourhoods, and the wider countryside, Goodson draws on documentary, archival, and archaeological evidence to reveal how urban gardening reconfigured Roman ideas and economic structures into new, medieval values. This book provides an exploration of the historical conditions that gradually defined subordinating symbols and conflictual values in social relations between the sexes. It reveals how snakes and the gelid eyes of Medusa—the archetypal snake-woman—have reverberated across the visual arts and written sources throughout the ages in association with negative emotions: fear, anger, scorn and shame. The outcomes and implications of the disturbing correlation between the dangerous female gaze, the malignitas of the snake and the lethal power of menstruation that have been woven through the fabric of the Western imaginary are analysed here. This analysis reveals an intriguing history of female reptilian hybrids—from the pleasing Minoan snake goddesses to the depressing Gorgon, Echidna, Amazons, Eve, Melusine, Basilisk, Poison-Damsel, Catoblepas and Sadako/Samara—and gives the reader an opportunity to explore things that never happened but have always been. This collection arises from an international fashion conference held at Sapienza University in Rome, Italy, in May 2015. It is dedicated to one of the main indicators of social change, fashion, analysed within various scientific fields, historical periods, and geographical areas. It offers a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the world of clothes, starting from a historical perspective, religious clothes, and traditional costumes, and then exploring fashion theories and more recent approaches and developments in the media and advertisements. The book analyses the clothing of various cultures, including the Hittite peoples and the less explored fashion of Eastern Europe, and it deals with craft traditions and national costume in different areas, including China, Greece, Romania and Georgia. It also investigates the style of marginalized groups and youth movements and the interpretation of fashion in the studies and writings of sociologists, philosophers and linguists, such as Fausto Squillace and Christian Garve. This volume explores the Italian contribution to the current global phenomenon of a “return to reality” by examining the country’s rich cultural production in literature and cinema. The focus is particularly on works from the period spanning the Nineties to the present day which offer alternatives to notions of reality as manufactured by the collusion between the neo-liberal state and the media. The book also discusses Italy’s relationship with its own cultural past by investigating how Italian authors deal with the return of the specter of Neorealism as it haunts the modern artistic imagination in this new epoch of crisis. Furthermore, the volume engages in dialogue with previous works of criticism on contemporary Italian realism, while going beyond them in devoting equal attention to cinema and literature. The resulting interactions will aid the reader in understanding how the critical arts respond to the triumph of hyperrealism in the current era of the virtual spectacle as they seek new ways to promote cognitive transformations and foster ethical interventions. This book explores the multi-sensorial world of wine-tasting language, with a specific focus on communicative dynamics between winemakers and ordinary consumers in the context of online commerce. Promotional tasting notes of labelled wines from Campania Southern Italian region famous worldwide for its unique wine tradition in their Italian and English version, are analysed to pursue the twofold aim of identifying the most common knowledge domains from which wine professionals draw new words from, and assessing the degree of terminological harmonisation between these descriptions and national/international terminological standards. Translation strategies put into use to promote Italian wines to the wider English-speaking audience are also discussed. The book provides a snapshot of wine language and is addressed to linguists and other academics, as well as members of the wine community and ordinary wine drinkers. Exploring Italy as a case study, this book investigates how populists in power manipulate categories and instruments of constitutional law.

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