

Abstracts

Professions and Autonomy

Márkus Keller and Zsuzsanna Kiss: The Autonomy of Professions

Autonomy is one of the keywords of the literature on professionalisation, and yet studies in the field of historical sociology have for the most part neglected to use it consistently. The goal of the paper introducing the thematic block is to present the greater turning points in sociological literature concerned with the concept of autonomy, to contextualise the concept, and to use examples from the development of professions in 19th-20th century Hungarian history to demonstrate the wide variety of obstacles that emerging professions faced in their struggle for autonomy. Based on the theoretical literature and the two theoretical articles featured in the block (the writings of Randall Collins and Hannes Siegrist) we can highlight three key perspectives of analysis. First, the relationship of professionals and society (as clients, users and consumers); then, the relationship between a given profession and the state; and finally, the relationships between a profession and other occupations and professions. The historical sociological case studies featured in the block demonstrate the particularities of these perspectives as it relates to a specific profession (teachers, lawyers and pharmacists respectively.)

Keywords: profession, professionalisation, autonomy, state, market, historical sociology

Hannes Siegrist: Professional Autonomy in Modern Society, Academics and Culture. Introduction

The paper discusses autonomy as a factor that greatly determines the history and function of occupations and professions; and the discourse thereof in the 19th-20th century. The transition to modernity necessitated the transformation of societal and institutional conditions. These determined the directions of academic and artistic professions' autonomous actions. Academic and artistic professions never justified the modern history of constantly conflict-laden individual and collective struggles for autonomy merely by generalised concepts of autonomy. Even though the professions in this era were united in their striving to

disestablish heteronomy and claim autonomy, examining the professionalisation of various professions we find rather different forms of the process. The paper highlights these complex situations by systematically introducing different examples as well as discussing, in addition to academic professions, the unique paths of certain artistic fields towards their autonomy.

Keywords: pursuit of autonomy, professionalisation, heteronomy, professional autonomy, civil society, self-determination

Randall Collins: Market Closure and the Conflict Theory of the Professions

This paper approaches the process of professionalization through the lens of sociological conflict theory. Collins claims that occupations do not simply respond to the market, but influence it, and those that are successful gain the status of professions. Professions are defined by the combination of market closure (monopoly) and status honour (prestige.)

Collins follows Weber's and Schumpeter's analyses of monopolisation and de-monopolisation trends, and applies these insights to occupational closure. This allows him to interpret labour organisation and professional hierarchies, as well as the power struggles between occupations as the factors of occupational closure. He also considers status honour an ideological cover for professions' pragmatic self-advocacy. The paper ends with the introduction of an opposing trend, deprofessionalisation, and offers possible explanations for the waning status of professions.

Keywords: professions, professionalisation, monopolisation, status honour, education, qualification

Viktor Tátrai: The Concept of Closure in the English-speaking and the Hungarian sociology

The aim of this paper is to provide insight into the different meanings of the concept of closure developed in Anglo-Saxon sociology as well as to present the attempts of Hungarian adaptation of the concept and to reflect on the difficulties of translation in connection with the Hungarian translation of the study 'Market closure and the conflict theory of professions' by Randall Collins published in this journal. For this purpose, first it points out that Max Weber's concept of Schließung has undergone significant changes during the writing of the *Economy and Society* and then briefly outlines the contemporary context of so-called neo-Weberian closure theory and its relationship to the original concept of Weber. This paper focuses on the enrichment of the meaning of the central concept (closure) based on the works of Frank Parkin and Raymond Murphy. It scrutinizes the survival and central importance of this concept in the neo-Weberian approach of professions and professionalization. Finally, it overviews the Hungarian reception and summarizes the arguments for the new Hungarian translation in short.

Keywords: Schließung, closure theory, social closure, exclusion, market closure, social stratification, professionalisation, neo-Weberian, Weber, Parkin, Murphy, Collins

Viktor Papp: Culture of Complaint and the Pursuit of Self-Determination. The possibilities and limits of the autonomy of Hungarian lawyers under the Dual Monarchy.

The modern process of professionalisation in Central and East-Central European societies is often primarily explained by top-down reforms engineered by state actors and governments. In Hungary under the Dual Monarchy, the modernisation and reorganisation of judges' and lawyers' associations was enacted in accordance with the spirit of separating the justice system from the civil service. While lawyers won wide-ranging autonomy and a chamber system in 1870, they were dissatisfied with the jurisdiction granted to them, so they relied on the professional press of the era to constantly keep the urgency of reform and the redrafting of regulations on the agenda. Many lawyers were offended by the functioning of the remedial courts, or even that of the lawyers' disciplinary courts, as well as the – purportedly – different perspective of judges, and the paragraphs of the new criminal code pertaining to lawyers. But the culture of complaint developing on the pages of the legal professional press did not serve to disseminate information or ethical norms, as much as to add to the arguments for autonomy. The examination of the functioning of autonomy and the pragmatic utilization of the ethical codex leads one to infer that lawyers actively used the jurisdiction granted to them, and successfully developed mechanisms that allowed goals that were only indirectly included in the paragraphs to be validated. However, the compatibility of the legal profession with other occupations, the carrying out of disciplinary processes, and thus the development and maintenance of the prestige of the lawyer's profession was limited, limited in ways that the influence of the bar association could not overcome in the era.

Keywords: corporate autonomy, professionalisation, lawyers, autonomy, bar association, disciplinary processes

Márkus Keller: According to their own laws? The professional autonomy of secondary school teachers in the late 19th century

In this study, I examine the development of the professional autonomy of Hungarian secondary school teachers in the second half of the 19th century. This period is especially important in the life of secondary school teachers, as the possibility of becoming a profession arises before them at the same time as the formation of Hungarian civil society. An examination of the association of secondary school teachers showed that the establishment and maintenance of autonomy was an important goal of contemporary teachers and they were prepared to with both the state and the churches that sustained the majority of secondary schools. In my paper, I argue that despite the growing control and regulation by the state and the influence of churches secondary school teachers and faculties (teaching staff) have had considerable professional autonomy.

Keywords: professionalization, secondary school, teachers, autonomy, churches, state, associations

The sovietisation of the Hungarian economy also brought significant changes in the realm of pharmacy. The pharmaceutical industry and trade was folded into the planned economy as a matter of course, by establishing a centralized volume of production. The same process posed a greater challenge when it came to traditional labour of pharmacists, meaning the manual, mag-istral preparation of medicine. This necessitated the creation of a work environment that rendered the pharmacists' work measurable, and thus subject to centralized norms. They wished to achieve this by increasing specialisation, subdividing labour processes, and creating the conditions for the industrial production of medicine. The establishment of new Soviet-type pharmacies all over the country served this purpose. The suppression of manual medicine production and the support for Taylorian labour organisation can also be interpreted as a curtailing of individual autonomous work.

Keywords: sovietisation, planned economy, production norms, pharmacy

Linguistic Ethnography and Anthropology

„*Peccsdzsem maszlinás borkányban*”. Nándor Jakab-Benke's monologue

Abstract: The monologue introduces the compilation of articles on linguistic ethnography and anthropology; it is based on an interview with Nándor Jakab-Benke conducted by Gergely Szabó and Csanád Bodó. Its main topics are the language issues of Jakab-Benke's media work, with special reference to his series entitled as Sekler language lessons. These lessons represented the ways the Seklers speak in the form of videos that went viral. The title of the monologue comes from the series, showing the particularities of this speech mode by consisting of regional (peccs 'csipkebogyó'), international (dzsem 'jam') and Romanian-origin (maszlinás '[that of] olives', borkány 'jar') lexical items.

Keywords: media work, Sekler language lessons, performance, animation, speech mode

Csanád Bodó: *Linguistic Ethnography and Anthropology: An Introduction*

Abstract: This paper introduces a compilation of recent articles on linguistic ethnography and anthropology, and focuses on the intersections where different approaches, theoretical stances and empirical experiences meet. It discusses some developments of the field that are related to concepts of indexicality, heteroglossia, interdiscursivity, enregisterment, as well as to the circulation of discourses.

Keywords: indexicality, heteroglossia, interdiscursivity, enregisterment, the circulation of discourses

Abstract: The article argues that a fuller consideration of voicing phenomena clarifies the nature of processes whereby registers of language expand, change, or remain constant in the socialized competence of language users. The first half of the article describes the semiotic processes whereby voicing effects are recognized or identified by interactants. The second half discusses the role of discursive voices and figures in large-scale sociohistorical practices involving registers. The overall goal is to show that the social existence of registers depends on the semiotic activities of language users, particularly those characterized in this article as matters of “alignment.”

Keywords: voice, registers, footing, stereotypes, discourse analysis

Susan Gal: Registers in Circulation: The Social Organization of Interdiscursivity

Abstract: The major outlines of enregisterment as a metasemiotic process are well understood in linguistic anthropology, so we can turn to its further systematic implications. The article explores three “moments” in enregisterment, positing that practices and value projects create registers that act as clasps, relays, and graftings, each producing interdiscursivity and thus circulation. They connect arenas of social action in different ways. The connections are rightly called social organizations of interdiscursivity, since they link and organize not only discourses and registers but also the societal arrangements – NGOs, nonprofits, welfare offices, political platforms, academic circles – that are constituted around registers and through which registers have their powerful effects of connection (and separation) in specific historical moments. The examples, mostly from the politics of Hungary, surely have parallels elsewhere.

Keywords: political discourse, sociolinguistic process, language ideology, enregisterment, authority, Hungarian public discourse

Jan Blommaert and Ben Rampton: Language and Superdiversity

Abstract: This paper explores the scope for research on language and superdiversity. Following a protracted process of paradigm shift, sociolinguistics and linguistic anthropology are well placed to engage with the contemporary social changes associated with superdiversity. After a brief introductory discussion of what superdiversity entails, the paper outlines key theoretical and methodological developments in language study: named languages have now been denaturalized, the linguistic is treated as just one semiotic among many, inequality and innovation are positioned together in a dynamics of pervasive normativity, and the contexts in which people orient their interactions reach far beyond the communicative event itself. From here, this paper moves to a research agenda on superdiversity and language that is strongly embedded in ethnography. The combination of linguistics and ethnography produces an exceptionally powerful and differentiated view of both activity and ideology. After a characterization of what linguistic ethnography offers social science in general, this

paper sketches some priorities for research on language and communication in particular, emphasizing the need for cumulative comparison, both as an objective in theory and description and as a resource for practical intervention.

Keywords: superdiversity, linguistic ethnography, indexicality, multimodality, non-shared knowledge, metapragmatic reflexivity

Teri Silvio: Animation: the New Performace?

Abstract: From the 1950s through the 1990s, the trope of performance was elaborated across a range of academic disciplines, providing a platform for comparing the construction of identities through mimetic embodiment in ritual, work, and everyday life. Today, as animation is being remediated through digital media, both scholars and participants in various types of online communities are beginning to use animation as a trope for human action on/in the world. This essay attempts to bring together the insights of recent scholarship in various disciplines in order to outline a general animation model, first presenting some of the characteristics of animation that allow it to draw connections between social, technological, and psychic structures, and then examining some of the ways that the models of animation and performance interact in contemporary subcultural practices.

Keywords: animation, performance, remediation, media ideologies, techno-cultures

Don Kulick: The Problem of Speaking for Others Redux: Insistence on Disclosure and the Ethics of Engagement

Abstract: Virtually any academic text written about disability will inevitably include some kind of statement about the author's personal relationship to disability. Why? What kind of work do statements like that do? In my recent book, *Loneliness and its Opposite: sex, disability and the ethics of engagement* (2015, with Jens Rydström), I decided against such disclosure. This paper discusses the reasons for and possible consequences of my decision not to disclose, by re-examining the question of what it means to speak for an-other. I explore that question in relation to philosophers like Linda Alcoff, Iris Marion Young, and Gayatri Spivak, and disability studies scholars like Tom Shakespeare and Lennard Davis. The paper discusses these scholars' work in relation to the limits and possibilities of academic self-knowledge, and ethical engagement.

Keywords: disability, reflexivity, sexuality, crip theory, anthropology, subaltern

Culture and Meaningful Life in the Work of György Lukács

Ferenc Tallár: Lukács and the Life-Immanence of Meaning

Abstract: As György Márkus stated, culture was the „sole” thought in Lukács’s life. In this essay, I try to rethink this well-known thesis. For Lukács, culture appears as a matter of meaningful life, or in other words, as the question of the life-immanence of meaning: culture is only possible in an age of history where life itself has been already formed, that is where the form-giving faces a material not alien to it. The opposition of matter and form signifies an emptying of the social world of meaningful complexes that unleashes its antinomies. This antinomic world age is described in the young Lukács’s masterpiece *The Theory of the Novel*. The revolutionary vision of *History and Class Consciousness* in response promises the rebuilding of the lost totality, the life-immanence of meaning. In the 1930s, in a new post-revolutionary era, the theory of realism also responds to this complex of problems: in the spirit of reconciliation with reality, thus in this regard broken with the vision of *History and Class Consciousness*, Lukács comes up with the requirement of a realistic novel that would have as its vocation the mimetic representation of the immanent meaning of the totality of the bourgeois age. A program that was not proven by history.

Keywords: György Lukács, history of philosophy, meaning, *Theory of the Novel*

