2ND CONFERENCE ON DISCOURSE, CULTURE, AND INTERACTION (DCI@UQ)
November 28, 2022
The University of Queensland

8:45-9:00	**Conference opening**
	SESSION 1: CONVERSATIONAL HUMOUR
9:00-9:30	Relational connection and separation in a football team: Conversational humour as relational practice Nicholas Hugman *The University of Queensland*
9:30-10:00	Jocular self-deprecation in initial interactions among Japanese university students Chilmeg Elden *The University of Queensland*
10:00-10:30	Chinese power relations in conversational humor: Taking the *Back to the Field Season V* as an example Yuxin Jiang & Qun Zheng *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences*
10:30-10:45	**Break**
	SESSION 2: LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL MEDIA
10:45-11:15	Performance discourse carnival: A study of male beauty vloggers on Chinese social media Luanying Li *University of Macau*
11:15-11:45	Resistance practice on Chinese social media: Shifting to the "second half" of COVID-19 era Fangzhou Zhu, Liying Zhou & Linli Zhang *Lancaster University*
11:45-12:45	**Lunch break**
	SESSION 3: SOCIAL ACTIONS
12:45-13:15	Compliments and gender: A case of the Ellen talk show Thu M Lau *Thu Dau Mot University*
13:15-13:45	Epistemic marking discourse marker nah in food reviews in colloquial Jakartan Indonesian Rika Mutiara *University of Esa Unggul*
13:45-14:15	Criticism in televised multi-party interactions amongst Persian speakers Hojjat Rassaei Moqadam *The University of Queensland*
14:15-14:30	**Break**
	SESSION 4: MEMBERSHIP CATEGORISATION ANALYSIS
14:30-15:00	Making an online lesson happen: The sequential and categorial organisation of beginning an online class Huang Shan *University of Macau*
15:00-15:30	"Then mom will scold you": A study of identity construction in sibling talk in a Chinese-Australian family Zhiyi Liu *The University of Queensland*
15:30-16:00	"Tamara, y Sam?": The relational and categorial negotiation of doing "being a (non)cheater" in implicit account solicitation Andrea Rodriguez *The University of Queensland*
16:00-17:00	**Break**
	KEYNOTE
17:00-18:30	"The Remarkable Sociology of Harvey Sacks" Prof Richard Fitzgerald *University of Macau*

THE REMARKABLE SOCIOLOGY OF HARVEY SACKS

Prof Richard Fitzgerald
University of Macau

Although it is over 40 years since the death of Harvey Sacks, his work continues to exert a major influence in the social sciences. Sacks' work was central to the establishment of at least four major research approaches: Ethnomethodology (EM), Conversation Analysis (CA), Membership Categorisation Analysis (MCA) and Discursive Psychology (DP). The distinctiveness of Sacks' analytic and methodological approach was a revolutionary way of *doing* analytic enquiry providing both for highly technical, detailed, and yet stunningly simple solutions to some of the most trenchant troubles for the social sciences relating to language, culture, meaning, knowledge, action, and social organisation. At the heart of Sacks' work was the respecification of the core sociological question of 'how is social order achieved? For Sacks', the 'problem of social order' was *already* being solved every day by people going about their routine day using their social knowledge to make sense of situations and acting according to those understandings. This simple research direction, to capture and describe these solutions in their natural setting, has since had a significant impact across the social sciences including Sociology, Linguistics, Education and Psychology. In this talk I review and discuss Sacks ideas as the inspiration for the book, *On Sacks*, published in 2021 that brings together a diverse collection of researchers from across the social sciences to reflect on how Sacks' ideas have influenced their own research.

RELATIONAL CONNECTION AND SEPARATION IN A FOOTBALL TEAM: CONVERSATIONAL HUMOUR AS RELATIONAL PRACTICE

Nicholas Hugman
The University of Queensland

As humans, our relationships with others are fundamental for who we are as people. Indeed, from an individual's birth and throughout their life, there is no period in which one exists independently of the interpersonal relationships in which they are enmeshed (Krippendorff, 2009). As such, analysing how these relationships are enacted and maintained through situated interactional practice is an important site of research in pragmatics (Enfield, 2009). To that end, there has been extensive pragmatic research focusing on relationships, in settings such as the workplace (Chang, 2015; Holmes & Marra, 2004), academic institutions (Izadi, 2017, 2018) and on social media (Zhao, 2020). Relational work in sports teams, however, has been largely neglected (but see Clark, 2011). This is a notable lacuna, given the prevalence of sport in contemporary society (Kane, 2017), particularly team sport, which is a core site of human sociality. Addressing this gap, in this paper I examine the relational practices of one male amateur sports team. The sport I have elected to focus on is football, given its indisputable status as the most widespread team sport on the planet.

In analysing the participants' relational practices, I utilise Arundale's (2010, 2020) Face-Constituting Theory (FCT) to examine the genesis and ongoing maintenance of relationships in the team. FCT views face as the participants' interpretings of relational connection and separation, which exist in a dialectical interplay. I combine this understanding of face with Bakhtin's (1981) notion of double-voicing, which considers discursive phenomena to be the dialogic result of conflicting, sometimes contradictory voices. These voices manifest in sequences of conversational humour, which transpires as a salient relational practice among the participants.

In the analysis, I examine naturally occurring sequences of humour, collected using ethnographic methods (Marra & Lazarro-Salazar, 2018). I pay particular attention to the micro-level detail of these sequences, and how they engender connection and separation. From the analysis, it transpires that the participants engender both connection and separation through their humorous practices. They construct the former through the affiliative practice of *mode adoption*, orienting to the humorous tone of utterances and thereby indexing camaraderie. Against this backdrop, they simultaneously engender separation by underscoring asymmetrical differences in different domains, thus indexing competition. I conclude by considering the compatibility of double-voicing with FCT, and propose that a rapprochement of the two is fruitful when examining certain humorous practices.

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JOCULAR SELF-DEPRECATION IN INITIAL INTERACTIONS AMONG JAPANESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Chilmeg Elden
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Research into conversational humour has found that it plays a significant role across a wide range of interactional settings, but to date, only a limited body of studies have investigated the use of conversational humour in initial interactions between interactants who are not previously acquainted (e.g. Haugh, 2011; Haugh & Pillet-Shore, 2018; Mullan, 2020). Moreover, no previous studies have investigated the use of conversational humour in Japanese initial interactions, perhaps due to the assumption that humour is a risky and restricted activity that only occurs in interactions between people with close relationships in Japanese contexts (e.g. Davis, 2006). Among the various types of conversational humour, self-directed humour is claimed to be a relatively "safe" way of practising humour, as it targets the speaker themselves as the object or target of conversational humour (Schnurr & Chan, 2011). Preliminary inspections of a dataset of initial interactions in Japanese indicated the relatively frequent occurrence of self-directed humour. Consequently, using the framework of interactional pragmatics, this study investigates how jocular self-deprecations, a particular form of self-directed humour, are locally situated, co-constructed, and sequentially accomplished in Japanese initial interactions. The dataset that informs this empirical study is twenty face-to-face initial interactions between previously unacquainted Japanese university students (approximately 6.5 hours of audio recordings) retrieved from BTSJ-Japanese Natural Conversation Corpus with Transcripts and Recordings (Usami, 2022). Instances of jocular self-deprecations in the datasets were identified based on three criteria: (1) it involves a negative assessment of the speaker or the speaker's belongings, that (2) resides in a single turn of talk, but (3) is designed/oriented to as non-serious. Careful sequential analysis of the collection of jocular self-deprecations identified in the dataset of initial interactions indicates that they generally follow a recurrent three-move pattern: (1) jocular self-deprecation, (2) laughter or laughing rejection, then (3) return to the serious frame. Japanese interactants explicitly and implicitly construct negative assessments in cutting themselves down as the target of these jocular self-deprecations, and in so doing orient to a range of (sometimes competing) preference principles, including avoiding self-praise and 'humble' self-presentation.

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CHINESE POWER RELATIONS IN CONVERSATIONAL HUMOR:
TAKING THE *BACK TO THE FIELD SEASON V* AS AN EXAMPLE

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Humor as a pervasive conversational strategy can exhibit and negotiate power relations, while in the meantime is also constrained by it. Therefore, power relations have played a dual role in humorous interactions. However, insufficient attention has been paid to humor in the Chinese context. Based on a dualistic perspective, this paper qualitatively analyzes the interlocutors of different statuses in terms of their preferences for different humor strategies and their according pragmatic functions, by conducting conversation analysis on the data collected from a Chinese entertainment show named *Back to Field Season V*. It has been found that Chinese interlocutors with high status enjoy higher freedom of employing humor in terms of frequencies and the use of teasing, which helps them to display and maintain status, whereas the low-status is more likely to apply self-denigrating joking in order to negotiate a higher place, defend themselves and shorten power distance. The findings dismissed several misunderstandings about the Chinese humor mechanism such as collectivists tend to use self-denigrating joking (e.g. Kazarian & Martin, 2004). This study enriches the current domestic research on the relationship between humor and power relations, and is expected to provide some insights for future conversational humor research in the Chinese context.

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PERFORMANCE DISCOURSE CARNIVAL:
A STUDY OF MALE BEAUTY VLOGGERS ON CHINESE SOCIAL MEDIA

Luanyin Li
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The advent of the short video format on social media has become a worldwide phenomenon. As of October 2021, Chinese short video users reached 888 million, with beauty vloggers gaining particular prominence, attracting many viewers and fans with their professional skills, unique personal style, and work with creative content. While recent research has focused on the image construction of well-known female vloggers on social media, there is less research on male beauty vloggers in Chinese society. The study is based on a collection of videos of the top 15 male beauty vloggers on the video and live-stream social media platform *bilibili*. Adopting a multimodal social semiotic discourse analysis approach, the analysis explores the performance and discourses of this phenomenon to show how male beauty vloggers construct and portray three types of images, professional, intimate, and entertaining, creating an entertaining effect while implicitly transcending gender boundaries. In terms of the discourse of male beauty vloggers, it can be seen that while, on the one hand, they seek to deconstruct and reconstruct existing gender norms, particularly heteronormative orthodoxies, at the same time, patriarchal power over women continues to operate, albeit in a more covert state. Through exploring male beauty vloggers in China, the research aims to contribute to the methodological development of multimodal forms of discourse analysis.

RESISTANCE PRACTICE ON CHINESE SOCIAL MEDIA: SHIFTING TO THE "SECOND HALF" OF COVID-19 ERA

Fangzhou Zhu, Liying Zhou & Linli Zhang
Lancaster University

Previous studies on examining resistance practice online in China focus on the netizens' response to breaking incidents and its potentials of challenging political power negotiation within social media sphere. This study explores the shifting effect on the strategic resistance practice in anaphase of COVID-19 pandemic, in which Chinese netizens shaped a unique combination of strategy-making and purposes under the persistent anti-pandemic policy, the ever-evolving censorship and the distraction released by government. Based on a qualitative discourse analysis of 2456 Weibo comments under three trending and distractive topics in April 2022, this study adopts the discursive pragmatic approach to reveal the major strategies utilised by netizens and their purposes of resistance in context. Within the current discourse, parody, teasing, and constructed utterances were identified as the major strategies, while a comparison with general Chinese online discourse shows that neology (novel words/expressions or existing words/expressions with new meanings) was dynamically and imaginatively applied by netizens for resistance. Further content analysis demonstrates that these strategies were served for combining personal experience, eye witnessing, sentiments and adaptations of latest memes with resistance as well as evasion of censorship, during which netizens with pragmatic competence of others' outputs and the shared social-cultural background knowledge regarding pandemic events can achieve interactive and communicative exchange. Compared to existing Chinese social media discourse research literature during pandemic, this study exemplifies Chinese netizens shifted themselves from the cyber nationalism campaign during the "first half" to the "second half" of pandemic by rejecting deliberate distraction, focusing on their "mundane desires," and showing little interests in leading collective political events online in everyday life with long-term anti-pandemic measures and up-to-date Internet surveillance. This shifting effect also enriches the description of liminal space in which the delay between netizen's response, government supervision and censorship update under pandemic settings is different from the one shown in public incidents.

COMPLIMENTS AND GENDER: A CASE OF THE ELLEN TALK SHOW

Thu M Lau
Thu Dau Mot University

This paper investigated compliment behaviors in American English across gender on the Ellen talk show. The interview videos between Ellen (the host) and female guests and the interview videos between Ellen and male guests containing the acts of compliments and responses, which were published on YouTube channel between 2013 and 2018, were chosen for data collection. Further, all the guests in the chosen videos must be American. The segments that contain direct compliments between the host Ellen and the guests were transcribed as data for analysis. First, the compliments given by Ellen to the guests were coded according to four major topics: appearance, performance/ability, personality, and possession. These compliments were then classified into two main categories: first compliment turn and subsequent compliment turn. The term 'first compliment turn' is defined in Golato (2005) as "a compliment which is the first compliment given within a sequence" (p.27). In the present study, the other compliments going after the first compliment in the discourse were categorized as subsequent compliment turns. Two sorts of first compliment turns (i.e., those given by Ellen to female guests and those given by Ellen to male guests) and two sorts of subsequent compliment turns (i.e., those given by Ellen to female guests and those given by Ellen to male guests) were analyzed in terms of frequency and percentage in terms of functions, topics, syntactic features and semantic features. To develop the coding schemes for functions of compliments, I examined the context before and after the compliment turns. With respect to syntactic features, I analyzed linguistic forms of compliments such as the use of subject pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and sentence structures. Concerning semantic features, I examined the semantic meaning of identified verbs and adjectives in accordance with positive and negative dimensions. The results showed a great discrepancy in topics of first compliment turns between males and females. Ellen gave females a higher proportion of compliments on appearance, whereas she paid males a higher percentage of compliments on ability. The most obvious and noticeble function of first compliments given to both male and female guests was to start a segment and enable the speakers to develop the conversation according to the topic of compliments. The analysis of subsequent compliment turns indicated a major shift in topics of compliments. First compliment turns to males were primarily made on their ability but subsequent compliment turns to males were mainly focused on their appearance. In terms of function of compliments, both first and subsequent compliment turns confirmed the same conversation pattern. The conversation in Ellen talk show was developed on the basis of the act of compliments, following the circle of '*compliment-response-compliment-response*'. The conversation topic changed drammatically depending on the topics of compliments. Ellen was most likely to give compliments to signal a topic shift. The current findings may contribute greatly to classroom instruction in the speech act of compliments.

EPISTEMIC MARKING DISCOURSE MARKER NAH IN FOOD REVIEWS
IN COLLOQUIAL JAKARTAN INDONESIAN

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Previous studies (Ewing, 2005; Sneddon, 2006) discussed the functions of *nah* in framing the discourse. *Nah* is applied when the speakers introduce a new topic, mark the transitions, and conclude the discussion. The present study analyzes epistemic marking of discourse marker *nah* in declaratives in food reviews by applying epistemic discourse analysis. The data was taken from a collection of Youtube videos with the duration of 2 hours. Thirty-eight occurrences of *nah* were found.

There are 12 occurrences of *nah* that functions to introduce the topic. Most of them indicate shared knowledge among reviewers in each review. In some cases, the speaker also used discourse marker *kan* that strengthen the shared knowledge to refer to their past discussion. The interlocutors mostly respond by giving agreement to the prior utterance. They, moreover, restate and elaborate the knowledge given. Such strategies are used to make the other speaker in the review validate and support the prior utterance. Thus, the knowledge given is proved to be trustworthy. Establishing trustworthiness is important to do in the beginning of a review.

The largest distribution of *nah* functions to indicate transition (24 occurrences). Mostly, they are used when the speakers focus on the description or evaluation of the objects reviewed. In this function, the co-occurrences of *nah* with demonstrative *ini* and *itu* show that the speakers make the discourse clear by showing what they refer to. The speakers of *nah* direct the other reviewers to focus on the object. They, then, give information. Mostly, the interlocutors align with the speakers. They might add some knowledge to make the information given is more complete. *Nah* with the function to conclude is very limited (two occurrences). In both utterances, *nah* is used when the speakers encourage the interlocutor or the watchers to do some actions after they share all the knowledge.

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CRITICISM IN TELEVISED MULTI-PARTY INTERACTIONS AMONGST PERSIAN SPEAKERS

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Despite the extensive body of research on conflict talk, how criticism, generally perceived to be disaffiliative and face-threatening, is constructed and responded to within ordinary interactions has received scant academic attention. This project aims to explore criticism in Persian dinner-table talk amongst interactants participating in a television reality show, Come Dine with Me, which requires the participants to establish harmonious relationships within a four-night stretch. To that end, criticism sequences emerging in multi-party interaction from the Iranian version of the show are analyzed through the lens of interactional pragmatics in order to better understand how such sequences pan out within multi-party interaction. Equally important to this project is the examination of how criticism recipients construe and respond to this social action. The results show that criticism tends to be preceded by a pre-expansion as a vehicle to topicalize the criticizable matter, yet interactants may also employ implicit criticism to respond to criticism, i.e. criticism within an ongoing criticism sequence. Further, criticism recipients may employ disagreement, extreme case formulation (Pomerantz, 1984), and/or embodied action to block criticism or undermine its relevance, thereby displaying disaffiliation with the criticizer. Also, participants may, in multi-party interaction, use verbal and nonverbal resources to form oppositional alliances and defend one another in the face of criticism. Finally, the findings suggest that the examination of embodied action and laughter can contribute to understanding how criticism is generally receipted as dispreferred and disaffiliative.

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MAKING AN ONLINE LESSON HAPPEN.
THE SEQUENTIAL AND CATEGORIAL ORGANIZATION OF BEGINNING AN ONLINE CLASS

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This study explores the sequential and categorial organization of beginning an online class when classes were moved either fully online or hybrid at the advent of COVID-19. The rapid shift and increasing new normal of online classes involved the evolution of new forms of classroom organizational and interactional strategies as participants adapted to the technological mediated environment. With this global transformation of the teaching and learning environment, a rich area of research is emerging for EM/CA/MCA studies of education, multimodality, and mediated forms of communication. This study draws upon conversation analysis and membership categorization analysis and focuses on how lecturers initiate their online class, focusing particularly on the sequential and categorial organization of the beginning of the lectures. The data is from recordings of ten online classroom lectures, including course lectures which were restricted to course registered students, live lectures which were later uploaded to YouTube, and specially delivered and produced online courses with no live audience. By examining the sequential phases of the opening of the class the analysis explores how the lecturer first 'arrives on the scene', moves through various orientation phases before the marked beginning of topic talk. Through this the analysis highlights the layered sequential and categorial work coordinated through technology, talk and embodied action. Through the combined CA/MCA/multimodality analysis of online classroom introductions, the study contributes to understanding the evolving technological mediated educational environment through the multimodal work of technology, action, and interaction as the new routines of doing teaching and learning.

"THEN MUM WILL SCOLD YOU":
IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION IN SIBLING TALK IN A CHINESE-AUSTRALIAN FAMILY

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Research on family discourse has paid attention to how identities of different family members are discursively (co-)(de-)constructed and negotiated in daily family talk (e.g., Tannen et al., 2007; Butler & Fitzgerald, 2010; Li, 2022). Yet, limited research has examined how identity of a non-present family member is invoked by other family members and how the latter constructs their identities in relation to the former in talk-in-interaction. This study, therefore, aims to fill this gap by exploring daily conversations (audio-recorded) between two sisters in a Chinese-Australian family, focusing on how an older sister positions herself in relation to a non-present family member (their mother) in interaction. Guided by Harvey Sacks's (1995) work on membership categorization combined with sequential analysis (Stokoe, 2012), the analysis investigates (1) how mother identity is invoked in sibling talk and (2) how the older sister categorizes herself in the process of such invocations of mother identity. In the data, the invocation of mother identity functions as a tool for both the older sister and the younger sister to achieve their conversational goals in different situations. This is done by their deploying explicit category terms (e.g., *mama* "mother") and, in some cases, linking such a term to specific category-implicative actions or categorial attributes in their turn design and action formation. Such imports of mother identity into sibling talk are accompanied by the invocations of the rights and entitlements associated with the mother category in relation to family management (e.g., making family rules). How the older sister orients to the invocations of mother identity, indeed, unveils her understanding of what 'being a member of the mother category' should or could be like and simultaneously indicates how she positions herself in relation to their mother. Two types of memberships – as a mother assistant and a home educator – are invoked by the older sister in interacting with her younger sister via proactively orientating to mother identity and disregarding the younger sister's mention of their mother. By presenting an older sister's self-categorization intertwined with an invocation of a third-party family member's (here, the non-present mother's) identity, this study contributes to our understanding of identity construction as well as the dynamic feature of family relationship in Chinese/Chinese-Australian family discourse.

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"TAMARA, Y SAM?": THE RELATIONAL AND CATEGORIAL NEGOTIATION OF DOING "BEING A (NON)CHEATER" IN IMPLICIT ACCOUNT SOLICITATION

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Participants' understanding of the rights and responsibilities that are appropriate for incumbents of a particular relational category is essential to how they ascribe and negotiate actions in interaction (Pomerantz & Mandelbaum, 2005). This knowledge can be observable in practices such as storytelling (Fitzgerald & Rintel, 2013), repairs (Mandelbaum, 2003) and explicit/implicit account solicitations (Robinson & Bolden, 2010; Raymond & Stivers, 2016). While research predominantly focuses on the sequential implications of such phenomena, fewer studies in non-institutional settings examine the central role of relational categorisations in action and category negotiation. Drawing on interactional pragmatics and MCA, this case study explores how participants orient to implicit relational categorisations in instances where the implemented and ascribed action are treated as accountable. The data comes from multiparty, video-recorded interactions between Spanish-speaking friends living in Australia.

This case study focuses on a sequence where four friends, all of whom are married or engaged, talk about dating apps used by "commitment seekers". As one of the participants displays marked interest in the app, what the others know about her relational status (i.e., engaged) clashes with her turn-formed relational stance (i.e., a potential online commitment seeker), which is visible through the category-implicative action "requesting for information". This triggers her being held accountable via a jocular, implicit account solicitation that invokes her actual relational status and implicitly ascribes to her the category of "a cheater". While she works to deny and block the unwanted category, another participant initiates negotiation of the category, attempting to normalise "cheating" as a justifiable category-bound activity. The analysis shows that participants orient to the gap between action and expectation as inextricably linked to categories via sanctioning potential behaviours, rejecting/negotiating ascribed actions and accountabilities, and locally attempting to update the category in question. In doing so, they display thinly veiled criticism about the moral inconsistency between their known relational status and the constructed relational stance, thereby treating categorisation and action ascription triggered via category-implicative actions as procedurally consequential. This analysis of "turn-formed categories" (Watson, 2015) also contributes to a more nuanced understanding of how "category-formed turns" can be reconstructed while avoiding reifying categories.

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