Multidisciplinary Approaches to Migration and Multilingualism (MAMM2022) will be held in Nicosia, Cyprus on **October 22-23, 2022**. The conference is organized and funded by the Department of English Studies and the Department of French and European Studies, as part of the project **MIGDISCY- Migration, Discourse, Cyprus**, internally funded by the University of Cyprus.

The central theme of this conference is migration and multilingualism with a focus on language practices, migration discourses, language and identity, language policies and ideologies, language acquisition, bilingualism, bi(dia)lectalism, multilingualism, multiculturalism, equality, equity and diversity, heritage language use, maintenance and transmission, language loss, shift and attrition, family language policy, emotions, socialization practices and language management strategies of immigrant and minority families, home literacy environment, code-switching, code-mixing, translanguaging, and intercultural communication. The purpose of the conference is to bring together scholars working on these areas from different perspectives and with different populations, to exchange ideas and engage in a fruitful discussion.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, we are planning to have the conference take place physically, however, we are prepared to switch to a virtual conference if the situation in Cyprus does not allow travel from international destinations. We will of course be open to other presentations from speakers online, if need be, given the circumstances.

Multilingualism has become a reality in most of the world's societies (Eberhard et al., 2019; Maher, 2017; Li, Wei, 2020, 2021). Nonetheless, not all countries and large cities promote multilingualism, multiculturalism and social justice for both autochthonous and allochthonous (or migrant) language speakers in their policies, bureaucracy and education systems, but focus instead on monolingualism and the global linguistic hierarchy due to geographical, economic, historical, ideological, political and social factors (Schroedler & Grommes, 2019; Schroedler, 2021).

In this regard, the role of language policy and planning (LPP) should not be ignored, particularly in relation to teacher education and multilingualism (Tollefson & Pérez-Milans, 2018), the support of immigrant languages, community languages, and home or heritage languages (Seals & Shah, 2018; Schroedler, 2021). Thus, the EU encourages the development of multilingualism and immigrant languages, as well as linguistic, cultural and religious diversity in order to enhance social justice and societal cohesion (EU, 2011; Romaine, 2013). In this call, we adopt the perspective that languages are socially constructed and are used for communication and thinking together (Gogolin et al., 2017). The role of multilingualism is enhancing this social justice and this societal cohesion could be the focus of some of the presentations.

However, there are various conceptualisations, definitions, dimensions of and diverse disciplinary approaches to multilingualism and plurilingualism at the individual, societal and (teacher) education levels (Aronin & Singleton, 2012; Schroedler, 2021). Moreover, the different language ideologies and views on multilingualism and linguistic diversity are related to social roles, power and language prestige, as well as to majority, minority and immigrant languages, and language mix and overlap (Blommaert & Spotti, 2017; Canagarajah & Gao, 2019; García & Lin, 2016; Piller, 2016).

As a result of this increased migration across the world (Coulmas, 2018), there is an on-going debate regarding bilingual and multilingual people's proficiency and native-like use of languages due to the complexity of the issue. This debate includes the interaction of languages, mono-, bi- and multilingual norms at individual and societal levels (Lanza, 2021; Lanza & Golden, 2022), the purpose, situation and domain of use, language registers and

varieties, different (functional and inclusive) conceptualisations, and definitions of multilingualism and plurilingualism (Grosjean & Li, 2013; Grosjean, 2019; Pennycook, 2015; Wernicke, 2017).

Moreover, there appears to be a shift from individual to group or societal, institutional and discursive multilingualism, and from the micro to the macro level (Franceschini, 2016). This shift will also be the focus of the potential contributors.

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Call for papers:

We welcome papers addressing any aspect of the intersection between migration and multilingualism with a focus on language practices, migration discourses, language and identity, language policies and ideologies, language acquisition, bilingualism, bi(dia)lectalism, multilingualism, multiculturalism, equality, equity and diversity, heritage language use, maintenance and transmission, language loss, shift and attrition, family language policy, emotions, socialization practices and language management strategies of immigrant and minority families, home literacy environment, code-switching, code-mixing, translanguaging, and intercultural communication.

Abstracts are invited of up to 300 words (excluding references) that address topics such as (but not limited to):

Bilingualism, multilingualism
Language acquisition (L1, L2, L3, Ln)
Heritage language acquisition
Monolingual, bilingual, multilingual, and plurilingual policies
Language policy and citizenship
Language, migration and identity
Multicultural and intercultural policies
Language attrition and language revitalization
Language policy, globalization, and superdiversity
Language policy and anti-racism/anti-oppression
Community and family language policies
Cross-linguistic analysis of migration discourses
Metaphor in representations of migration
Language, national identity and the Other
Self-representation of migration
Migration and un/belonging
Language and superdiverse contexts
Language contact: practices and attitudes
Migration and intercultural communication
Educational practices and migration
Heritage languages and identity

Keynote Speakers
Prof Li Wei, University College London, UK
Prof Elizabeth Lanza, University of Oslo, Norway
Prof Kleanthes Grohmann, University of Cyprus
Prof Marilena Karyolemou, University of Cyprus

Organizing Committee
Prof Fabienne Baider, Department of French and European Studies, University of Cyprus
Dr Sviatlana Karpava, Department of English Studies, University of Cyprus

Scientific Committee

Dr Kyriakos Antoniou, Cyprus University of Technology
Dr Spyros Armostis, University of Cyprus
Prof Bernhard Brehmer, University of Konstanz, Germany
Prof Siv Björklund, University of Vaasa, Finland
Dr Valantis Fyndanis, Cyprus University of Technology
Dr Alexandra Georgiou, University of Nicosia/ University of West London, UK
Dr George Georgiou, University of Nicosia, Cyprus
Dr Elena Ioannidou, University of Cyprus
Dr Petros Karatsareas, University of Westminster, UK
Dr Ioannis Karras, Ionian University, Greece
Prof Ingrid Piller, Macquarie University, Australia
Dr Cassie Smith-Christmas, National University of Ireland, Galway
Dr Josep Soler, Stockholm University, Sweden
Dr Elena Theodorou, Cyprus University of Technology
Dr Stavroula Tsiplakou, Open University of Cyprus
Prof Martha Young-Scholten, Newcastle University, UK

We aim for the conference to take place in Nicosia, Cyprus. However, a final decision will be made in September 2022 on the basis of the assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic in Cyprus and internationally at that time.

Abstracts for presentations will be accepted until the **1st of June 2020**. Presentations will last 20 minutes, followed by 10 minutes for discussion. The abstracts have to be submitted through EasyChair at …..link

Abstracts up to 300 words must be written in English (excluding references, graphs and tables) and must be anonymized to exclude any identifiable information. Authors may submit a total of two abstracts, one individual and one joint.

Website: https://mamm2022.wordpress.com/

Call Deadline: 1st of June 2022

Notification of Acceptance: 1st of July 2022

Conference: 22-23 of October 2022