

**PUBLIC SELECTION BASED ON QUALIFICATIONS AND INTERVIEW FOR THE AWARDING OF NO. 4 EXPERIENCED GRANTS LASTING 36 MONTHS FOR CONDUCTING RESEARCH PURSUANT TO ART. 22 OF LAW NO. 240/2010 AT THE DEPARTMENTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 2020 STARS PROGRAMME - III PART - EXTRAORDINARY - CUP: F5419000980001 (TYPE A) - PICA CODE 20AR030**

*announced with decree of the Chancellor Rep. no. 604/2020 of 27.11.2020 and posted on the official registry of the University on 07.12.2020*

**RESEARCH PROJECT - CODE 1**

***“Third litigation funding: problems and opportunities for greater access to the protection of rights in the economic crisis induced by the pandemic”***

**Research structure:** Department of Law

**Duration of the grant:** 36 months

**Scientific Area:** 12 – Law studies

**Academic recruitment field:** 12/F1 – Civil procedural law

**Academic discipline:** IUS/15 – Civil procedural law

**Scientific Director:** Prof. Mariacarla GIORGETTI

Individual and corporate businesses, VAT numbers and professionals have suffered huge losses due to the lockdown and, above all, increasingly feel the need to renegotiate contracts which, due to the precarious and unpredictable future scenarios, are no longer actually honorable under the original conditions; not to be silent about the delays in the supply of raw materials or semi-finished products which, in cascade, risk generating further non-fulfillment or delays. A dispute is therefore being generated that is a direct consequence of the pandemic, which in turn constitutes a cost that adds to the economic problems induced by the virus. In such a context, even the legal protection necessary to cope with the difficulties that have arisen, represents a primary asset which – in spite of the wording of art. 24 of the Constitution, according to which everyone can take legal action for the protection of their subjective rights and legitimate interests – risks being concretely compromised. This research project aims to investigate the issue of litigation funding, an institution established abroad (in the United States, Canada and Australia but which is developing very rapidly also in Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland) and of which 'he also begins to take an interest in our system, where, however, there is no complete study that examines its compatibility with the various precepts that constitute the fulcrum of our system.

In the L.F. there is an agreement between a third party lender who finances the dispute: the first relieves himself of responsibility by stating that he is investing in a dispute in which he has no interest, taking upon himself, in whole or in part, the costs of the same and the risk, in whole or in part, of losing (including the payment of legal costs to the counterparty). In case of victory, the lender will be entitled to the consideration, calculated as a percentage of what was obtained; in case of unsuccessfulness, since it is an operation that transfers the risk of failure of the dispute to the lender, the funder will not have to be repaid.

As for the articulation of the project, it will study the following areas:

1) The contract of L.F. : classification and problems

The L.F. underlies a way of bypassing the prohibition of the lite quota agreement, which prohibits lawyers from receiving the asset object of the service or a portion thereof as compensation. The ban, however, would not operate against third parties, allowing the intermediation of a third party, as happens with the instrument of litigation financing: but how compatible is this figure with our legal system? Isn't it an abuse of the right, that is, a distorted use of a tool to achieve different and even prohibited purposes?

Furthermore, litigation funding raises several questions with respect to the ban on the transfer of disputed credit pursuant to art. 1261, paragraph 2, of the Italian Civil Code

2) L.F. and civil trial:

In the civil trial. Does the borrower have to declare litigation funding in court? Can the lender be convicted? Can the funded party bind the outcome of the judgment in an unfavorable sense by confession or oath? If so, is he accountable to the lender?

### 3) L.F. and arbitration

From the point of view of the arbitrator, especially if appointed by the party, how is his necessary impartiality and independence reconciled with this institution? Who actually appoints the arbitrator, the appointed arbitrator must be aware of the fact that there is a third lender, are there any disclosure elements to which the arbitrator is required? Production times and calendar:

1st year: also comparative research on L.F., with the possibility of travel

2nd year: study of the relationship between L.F. and Italian procedural system

3rd year: transposition of the research results into a monographic work

## **RESEARCH PROJECT - CODE 2**

### ***"The rise of cosmology"***

**Research structure:** Department of Letters, philosophy, communication

**Duration of the grant:** 36 months

**Scientific Area:** 11 - History, philosophy, pedagogy and psychology

**Academic recruitment field:** 11/C2 - Logic, history and philosophy of science

**Academic discipline:** M-STO/05 - History of science and technology

**Scientific Director:** Prof. Enrico GIANNETTO

The project concerns a historical investigation of the origins of cosmology. It is a question of investigating ancient proto-cosmologies. Following the perspective of Giorgio de Santillana, the origins of this science, even before in Greek philosophy, can be found in myth, in an era in which knowledge still had expression within a mythopoietic knowledge. We must therefore move in the perspective of a comparative history of myths and religions, in which the first cosmological reflections, like invariants, are located within discursive practices that are not yet autonomous and separate to constitute the universe of the discourse of a discipline. The approach will therefore be inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary. It is a research into the history of science, in which internal and external history, the history of philosophy and the history of myths and religions also converge. The attention will be focused on the proto-cosmologies of the first civilizations, Sumero-Akkadian and Babylonian, but in relation to the Egyptian and then Greek ones. The articulation would start and focus on the recovery and publication of the unpublished manuscript and typescript material of a great historian of culture, Austrian Jew, Robert Eisler (1882-1949). The work could begin with the analysis of the unpublished typescript "Comparative Studies in Ancient Cosmology. On the constellations of the Babylonian and Egyptian spheres and their modifications by the Greeks of the Achæan period", preserved in the Archives of the Griffith Institute, in Oxford. It is a unique and exceptional contribution, linked to Eisler's multiple skills in ancient languages, drawn up in the years before his death, and an ideal continuation of the monumental work published in 1910, "Weltenmantel und Himmelszelt. Religionsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen zur Urgeschichte des antiken Weltbildes", (I-II, C. H. Beck, München 1910). In these volumes, Eisler, also using the history of art and material culture, demonstrated the profound dependence of Presocratic Greek philosophy on Middle Eastern myths (from Sumerian-Akkadian, Babylonian and Zoroastrian culture), a dependence widely discussed, many years later, in the "Hamlet Mill" by Giorgio De Santillana and Herta von Dechend without explicit reference to Eisler. Eisler's work showed the centrality of the divinity of infinite Time, of the Milky Way connected to it, of fire as well as water and wind, as a mythical-religious background in the light of which it was only possible to understand the Pythagorean, Ionic philosophy. of Heraclitus and Parmenides like that of Plato: on this background the logical rigor of geometry was then grafted, which had given a new connotation to Greek philosophical knowledge. Thus the barriers between myth, philosophy, science and literature fell definitively: the centrality of the archaic metaphor of the sky as the mantle of the world and, linked to this, the idea of the world as con-woven together and as a network, became a key to understand the subsequent evolution of philosophical and scientific thought (indeed, up to the current most important metaphors of complexity). The analysis of Eisler's work, which goes back to a stage of thought in which numbers and words were closely connected, will allow a new understanding of the relationships between myth, science and philosophy. Conceived in this way, the research work can be completed in three years. The implementation times can be divided as follows: a first year in which the critical edition of the short text of Comparative Studies in Ancient Cosmology is studied and carried out; the second and third years would be dedicated to the study of the more substantial volumes of the Weltenmantel und Himmelszelt, which would take the form of an Italian edition; in both cases with a historiographic reworking of their contents within contemporary historical investigations on cosmology.

## **RESEARCH PROJECT - CODE 3**

### ***“The perception of the Other between (re)narration and translation in the post-pandemic era”***

**Research structure:** Department of Languages, literatures and cultures

**Duration of the grant:** 36 months

**Scientific Area:** 10 - Antiquities, philology, literary studies, art history

**Academic recruitment field:** 10/L1 - English and Anglo-American languages, literatures and cultures

**Academic discipline:** L-LIN/12 - Language and translation - English

**Scientific Director:** Prof. Stefania Maria MACI

#### **Objective**

After the first economic and then migratory crisis and the increase of terrorist attacks by second and third generation migrants, there has recently been an exacerbation of anti-immigration sentiment in Europe. The perception of ethnic diversity has started to be associated with threats, the notions of integration and inclusion have been problematic at their roots and consequently also the very concept of citizenship. The health emergency on a global scale, and the strengthening of feelings and practices of solidarity, could blunt the ethnically based stigmatization of immigrants.

The main objective of the project is the representation of migrants' voice in the post-pandemic period in Italy and Europe in order to explore how this emergency situation has affected the perception of otherness.

The main hypothesis that this research aims to test is the paradigmatic change that leads to a less clear and conflictual perception of otherness due to environmental and climate phenomena involving the whole world community and therefore to a problem of anthropocene (Baldwin, 2019).

#### **Theoretical framework**

In its main intent to define the terminology of migrant/environmental/eco-refugee, the research will rely on the techniques of corpus linguistics (McEnery and Xiao 2006) which allows the exploration of a wide range of data from a comparative perspective.

In the purely linguistic analysis, the research in question will be placed in the field of translation and discourse analysis.

Based on the concept of narrative as a literary category, the approach is rather social or sociological narrative (Baker 2006; Harding 2012) - i.e., based on a much broader and constructivist understanding of narrative as the only way to make sense of the world and our place in it (Baker 2014). Translation is seen a form of re-narration that constructs the events and characters that are then re-narrated in another language and culture. In this perspective, translators, mediators and interpreters intervene in the processes of narration and re-narration that constitute all cultural encounters, and that essentially construct the world for us.

#### **Research project description**

By positioning itself at a crucial moment of our history in which isolation and inclusion appear as polarised and politicized tactics amidst a global resurgence of the far right, this research responds to a tendency towards the viewing of refugees as victims, 'which runs the risk of the refugee being perceived as a frozen identity, an "other", who needs to be helped by an "us" - in other words, a lingering colonial gaze' (Johansson and Bevelander, 2017). The study intends to explore counter-narrative spaces (e.g. digital narratives; translations; blogs; video-narrations) considered as responsible for an ethical representation against mainstream media.

The data for the analysis will be collected bearing in mind the following hypothesis: can shifts towards eco-translatology and eco-narration be identified as a result of these co-occurring crises? How are migration museums functioning as engaged zones of politically (re)active representation? How do these institutions collaborate with migrants to ensure ethical narratives; in other words, what are the translating practices in use that influence the constructions of narratives in mediated events (by translators or interpreters); finally, how can these narratives (of diversity, otherness, belonging) influence the representations of the self and the other?

**Keywords: Migration; Anthropocene; Translation; Environment**

#### **Time**

In order to answer these questions, the first phase of the research (six months) aims at defining expressions such as environmental migrant, eco-migrant, environmental refugee, collocations that

often take the form of translations from English but that assume different starting situations and different legal status. This initial phase of the research will draw upon corpus linguistics techniques which will be used to investigate institutional data both in English and Italian.

The second activity (six months) a corpus of migrant narratives including various textual genres (e.g., digital narratives, documentaries, blogs) will be compiled.

The third phase (one year) implies the translating analysis of the digital narratives (written in English and Italian) edited by the existing digital museums at European level and a consequent mapping of them in order to study the translating practices in use in migrants' identity representation.

The fourth phase (one year) will open a call for the collection of new migrant narratives in the post-pandemic period in order to analyse the perception of otherness in the post-pandemic period. This phase will be accompanied by ethnographic material through ad-hoc interviews. Results of each phase will be disseminated through conferences and related publications.

### **Expected results**

This research suggests that the pandemic will have instigated a shift towards the preservation of peoples and planet that comes to be entwined in the (re)narration of migration. The results are expected to reveal that narratives of inclusion and individualism will seek to outweigh the previously separate and isolated narratives of migrants as cultural 'others' or 'victims', and that ecological shifts can be identified in the ways in which migration museums portray such narratives in a post-pandemic era. The objective is to find out whether efforts to individualize and de-colonialize migrant narrative may be identified in migration museums and how such changes are implemented. The timely nature of the research is expected to identify marked ecological, political and humanitarian shifts in the roles of the involved agents (museum curators, translators, migrants) in their representation of the narratives of migration.

The research is expected to illustrate that, in the post-pandemic era, such representation is forcibly political and that initiatives to counter mainstream narratives are implemented. The contrastive analyses of such sites – digital and otherwise – is expected to reveal re-narration, self-narration and an ecological and humanitarian turn in the representation of migration, as a direct result of the current crises.

The shift towards collaborative rather than hierarchical positionality of the agents involved will be evident as well as the same trend will be desirable in translation with the figure of the translator as a social agent acting in synergy with other professional figures.

The research contributes to the concerted efforts of the UNHRC and the EU of re-humanizing the migrant figure through representation in stories, as opposed to statistics and, perhaps most importantly, providing platforms for migrants to communicate their own stories.

### **Bibliography**

Baker, M. 2006. *Translation and Conflict: A Narrative Account*. London & New York: Routledge.

Baker, M. 2014. "Translation as Re-narration." In J. House (ed.), *Translation: A Multidisciplinary Approach*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 158-17.

Baldwin, A., C. Fröhlich & D. Rothe, 2019. From climate migration to anthropocene mobilities: shifting the debate, *Mobilities*, 1-9.

DOI: 10.1080/17450101.2019.1620510.

Harding, S. 2012. 'How Do I Apply Narrative Theory: "Socio-Narrative Theory in Translation Studies"', *Target* 24:2, 286-309.

Johansson, C. & Bevelander P. (eds). 2017. *Museums in a Time of Migration. Rethinking museums' roles, representations, collections, and collaborations*.

Lund: Nordic Academic Press.

McEnery, Tony / Xiao, Richard 2008. Parallel and Comparable Corpora: What is Happening? In Anderman, Gunilla *et al.* (eds) *Incorporating Corpora: The Linguist and the Translator*. Frankfurt: Multilingual Matters, 18-31.

Perrino, S. 2019. "Narrating Migration Politics in Veneto, Northern Italy," *Narrative Culture*: Vol. 6 : Iss. 1 , Article 4.

## **RESEARCH PROJECT - CODE 4**

***“The relationship between ontologization process and moral foundations in the domain of gender discrimination”***

**Research structure:** Department of Human and social Sciences

**Duration of the grant:** 36 months

**Scientific Area:** 11 - History, philosophy, pedagogy and psychology

**Academic recruitment field:** 11/E3 - Social psychology and work and organizational psychology

**Academic discipline:** M-PSI/05 - Social psychology

**Scientific Director:** Prof. Monica PIVETTI

This research project aims to explore the relationship between the ontologization process of women and moral foundations as proposed by the Moral Foundations Theory. It will also look at the role gender stereotypes and ontologization could play in the justification of women discrimination within the Italian context, characterized by alarming data on violence against women.