Caroline Kerfoot and Kenneth Hyltenstam have produced a thought-provoking and insightful contribution to Routledge’s Critical Studies in Multilingualism series with their new edited collection that explores the multiple entanglements of Northern and Southern linguistic, cultural and knowledge systems. Conducting discursive analysis using cutting-edge theories and methodologies of sociolinguistics on the intersections of histories, practices, identities, repertoires and literacies (‘entanglements’), this edited collection traces the ongoing impact of capitalism, globalisation, colonisation and imperialism on the multilingual and transcultural practices of refugees, immigrants and other minoritised groups in order to make these practices visible (‘orders of visibility’). Covering a wide range of geographical contexts in the South and North – including Wallis in the South Pacific, South Africa, Cameroon, Timor Leste, Northern Ireland, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Luxemburg, Sweden and Brazil – this edited collection offers new understandings for researchers, policy makers and practitioners in the fields of language, health care, education, and other areas. It presents the work of both experienced and new researchers.

The edited collection is divided into four parts which deliberately foreground Southern frames of reference and knowledge systems, with special attention to the range of powerful translanguaging practices of refugee, migrant and other marginalised groups around the globe. The first section, Southern Perspectives, contains three chapters on the entanglements of language, race and ethnicity in Wallis (South Pacific) and South Africa. The chapter by Valelia Muni Toke reveals the colonial raciolinguistic hierarchy of the French Republic’s health professionals as they treat apparently ‘silent’ Wallisian patients. The chapter by Caroline Kerfoot and Gwendoline Tatah illustrates how the reflections of a Cameroonian immigrant learner redefine the black subject in South Africa. The third
chapter by Zannie Bock explores the complex configurations of identity, race and class in South African universities. In the second section, South-North Entanglements, two chapters (by Estêvão Cabral and Marilyn Martin-Jones, and Kasper Juffermans and Bernardino Tavares) explore contemporary experiences of South-North migration trajectories – including experiences of dislocation, re-mooring and involuntary immobility – in Timor Leste-Northern Ireland and Guinea-Bissau-Luxemburg. The third section, Northern perspectives, is set in Sweden. The chapters by Inger Lindberg and Karin Sandwall, and Lionel Wee, explore ideas about flexible multilingualism in educational provision and equity programs for immigrants. This section also interrogates the re-orderings of power, knowledge and visibility in public health online discussion forums (in the chapter by Linnea Hanell and Linus Salö). The final section, North-South Dynamics of Research and Knowledge Production, interrogates issues of the coloniality of power. The chapters by Tommaso Milani and Lynn Mario de Souza illustrate how raced and gendered subjects refuse to inhabit particular subject positions in gay pride marches and Indigenous education policy. Kathleen Heugh’s chapter concludes this section by suggesting the idea of a mestizo consciousness that addresses the coloniality of being. The themes and theories covered in the volume are beautifully brought together in a postscript by Christopher Stroud that draws an evocative picture of the entanglements and orders of visibility of class, race and gender evident in a crowded Saturday scene at an upmarket Cape Town market.

I read this edited collection as an outsider to the field of sociolinguistics. I am an historian who draws upon Southern and other marginalised theories such as feminism to explore approaches to decolonising doctoral education and higher education. As a result, I am not in a position to analyse its positioning within the field of multilingualism or to critique the methodological approaches that are drawn upon in this collection to analyse segments of conversations, policy documents and other texts and artefacts. However, I believe that the theoretical constructs of entanglements and orders of visibility offer fresh frameworks for a wide variety of disciplinary experts seeking to grapple with the complexities of contemporary globalisation, capitalism, colonialism and imperialism.

The scope of geographical areas covered and the complexities the chapters reveal about the enactment of class, race and gender in postcolonial settings, and in Northern locations now grappling with flows of immigrants from an array of Southern ethnicities, confirms the significance of this collection for an interdisciplinary audience. The collection is particularly innovative in its interrogation not only of the multiple trajectories and journeys that immigrants traverse in the contemporary world, but also in its analysis of involuntary immobility and imagined journeys North.

In particular, the empowering narratives of re-mooring, translanguaging and multiple lines of connectedness generate legitimacy and visibility for the multilingual and transcultural practices of refugees, immigrants and other minoritised groups. There are also instances of careful and insightful critique that reveal the ongoing operations of power by former colonial centres and hierarchies, and local elites. As a result, this edited collection is likely to assist researchers from a broad range of fields as well as policy makers and practitioners in areas like education, health and other public services.