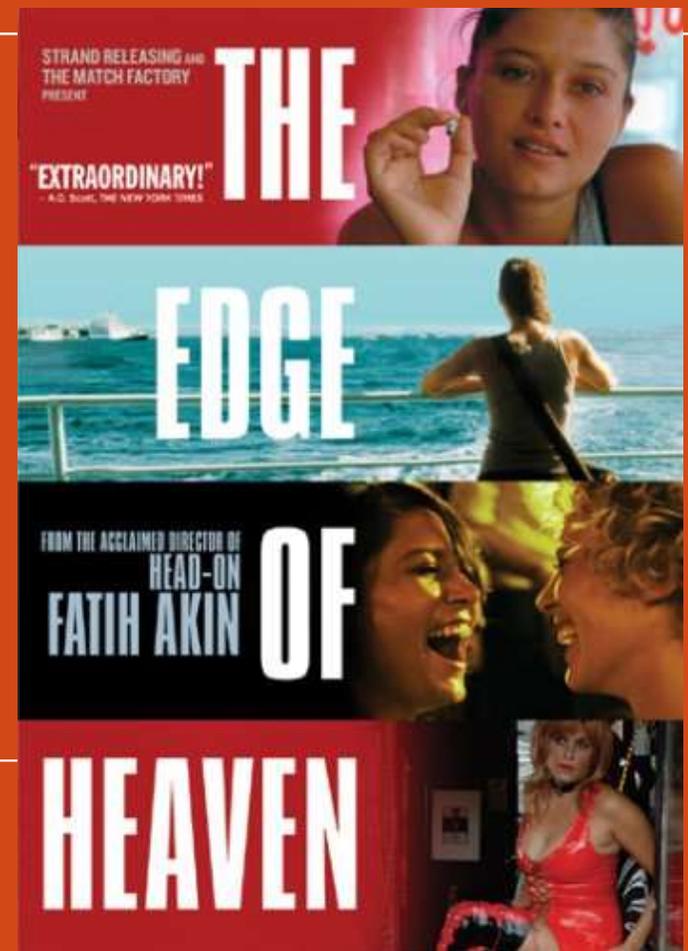


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LANGUAGE ATTITUDES AND BILINGUALISM IN POPULAR FILM

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Outline

- I. Background on the community
- II. Literature review
- III. Research Questions and Hypotheses
- IV. Study design
- V. Methods
- VI. Results
- VII. Conclusions
- VIII. Implications and further research

Turkish-German community

- Turkish immigrant community in Germany goes back to the 1960s.
- As of 2009, the population of Turks in Germany was about 2.3 million.
 - Includes 2nd and 3rd generations.
- Stereotypes about the German-Turkish community include: violent, bad at school, drug-users, and arrogant (Depperman 2007).

Literature

- Connections between linguistic features and social groups are made as well as connections between social groups and characteristics. (Preston; 2010)
- Lippi-Green (1997): “Teaching Children to Discriminate; What we Learn from the Big Bad Wolf”.
- Matched guise studies (e.g. Lambert, 1967; Purnell, Idsardi, and Baugh, 1999)

Research Questions & Hypotheses

- 1) How does the language a *character* speaks affect the perception of the character?
 - H0) A character's language will not affect perceptions of them.
 - H1) Characters who combine languages will be evaluated negatively in terms of overt prestige.
- 2) How does the native language of a *viewer* affect their perception of the characters?
 - H1) Turkish and German speakers will evaluate switchers negatively in terms of overt prestige.
 - H2) American English speakers will be unaffected by a character's language choice.

Survey design

- Demographic questions
- 2-3 film clips followed by questions about the characters
- Characters portrayed speaking German, Turkish, or code-switching
- Clips from 2 movies, with 2 presentation orders each (4 total orders)
- Survey was written in German, Turkish, and English (3 languages)
- Total of 12 versions of the survey

Sampling and Respondents

- Distributed surveys on Facebook and email using the “friend-of-a-friend” technique.
- Age, language, and gender of the respondents

| Age | German (m,f) | Turkish (m,f) | English (m,f) | Total (m,f) |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 18-28 | 5 (1,4) | 7 (3,4) | 14 (3,11) | 26 (7,19) |
| 29-44 | 12 (5,7) | 10 (2,8) | 18 (4,14) | 40 (11,29) |
| 45 + | 0 | 2 (1,1) | 3 (2,1) | 5 (3,2) |
| Total | 17 (6,11) | 19 (6,13) | 35 (9;26) | 71 (21,50) |

Respondents

- Survey version and native language

| Version | German | Turkish | English | Total |
|--------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 18 |
| 2 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 18 |
| 3 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 18 |
| 4 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 17 |
| Total | 17 | 19 | 35 | 71 |

Edge of Heaven; Ali and Nejat



Please rate the following statements from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | (strongly disagree) | | | (strongly agree) | |
| Nejat is a good person. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nejat is a typical Turk. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nejat is a typical Turkish/German. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nejat is a typical German. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nejat is old-fashioned. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nejat is friendly. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nejat is intelligent. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nejat is attractive. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Nejat is offensive. | <input type="radio"/> |

VI. Results

- Some responses from American participants:

Question:

1. How did you feel during the following dialogue?

NEJAT N'aber?
[How are you?]

ALI Gut, gut. Schon gut. Und wie geht es dir?
[Good. And how are you?]

NEJAT Iyi.
[Fine.]

Response:

- "Neutral"
- "This dialogue evoked no emotional response."
- "I had no emotional reaction."

2. Did you notice anything interesting about language use in this clip?

- "No."
- "Nope"
- "Codeswitching"
- "Unfortunately I don't speak Turkish or German so I couldn't usually tell what they were speaking. "

VI. Results

- Some responses from German participants:

- "Interested"*
- "Typical small talk, no special feeling, normal conversation."*
- "I wondered if it's realistic for someone to switch languages in such a typical dialogue."*

- Some responses from Turkish participants:

- *"A typical dialogue for a Turk raised and living in Germany."**
- *"Since I've become accustomed to it, it seemed very normal"**
- *"Weird. Mixing two languages sounds lazy especially for non technical terms."*

VI. Results

Head-On; Cahit meets Sibel's family



VI. Results

Head-On; Cahit and Selma



Ranking

"This character is a typical_____."

| Characer | Ethnicity | Turk | Turkish-German | German |
|----------|-----------|------|----------------|--------|
| Ali | Gen1 T-G | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| Yilmaz | Gen2 T-G | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Seref | Gen1 T-G | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Selma | Turk | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Yeter | Gen1 T-G | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Cahit | Gen2 T-G | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| Sibel | Gen2 T-G | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Nejat | Gen2 T-G | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Lotte | German | 9 | 9 | 2 |
| Markus | German | 10 | 10 | 1 |

1= "Most"
10="Least"

Ranking

"This character is educated."

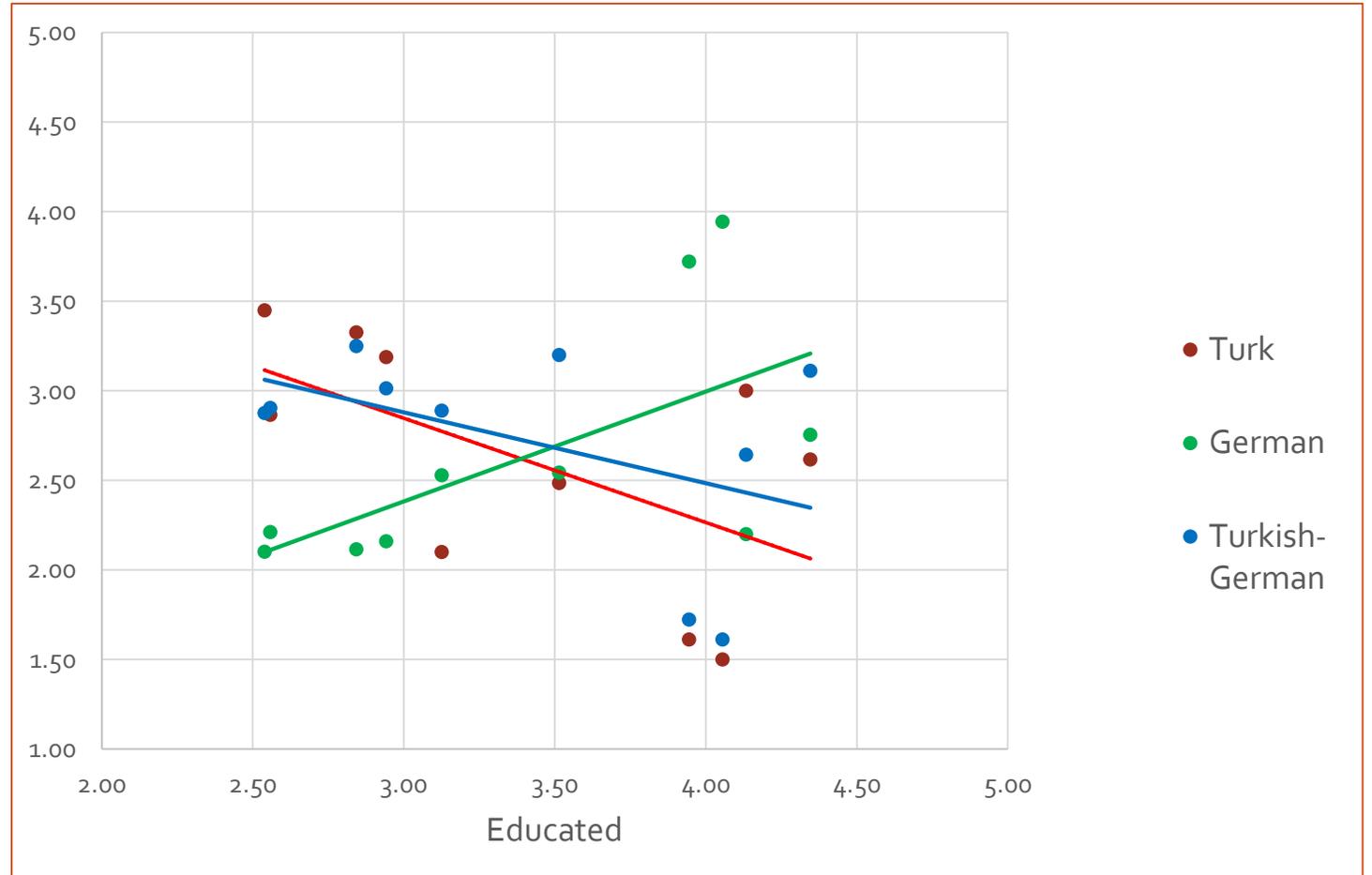
| Character | Ethnicity | Turk | Turkish-German | German | Educated |
|-----------|-----------|------|----------------|--------|----------|
| Ali | Gen1 T-G | 1 | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| Yilmaz | Gen2 T-G | 2 | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| Seref | Gen1 T-G | 3 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Selma | Turk | 4 | 8 | 7 | 2 |
| Yeter | Gen1 T-G | 5 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| Cahit | Gen2 T-G | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Sibel | Gen2 T-G | 7 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Nejat | Gen2 T-G | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Lotte | German | 9 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| Markus | German | 10 | 10 | 1 | 3 |

1= "Most"
10="Least"

VI. Results

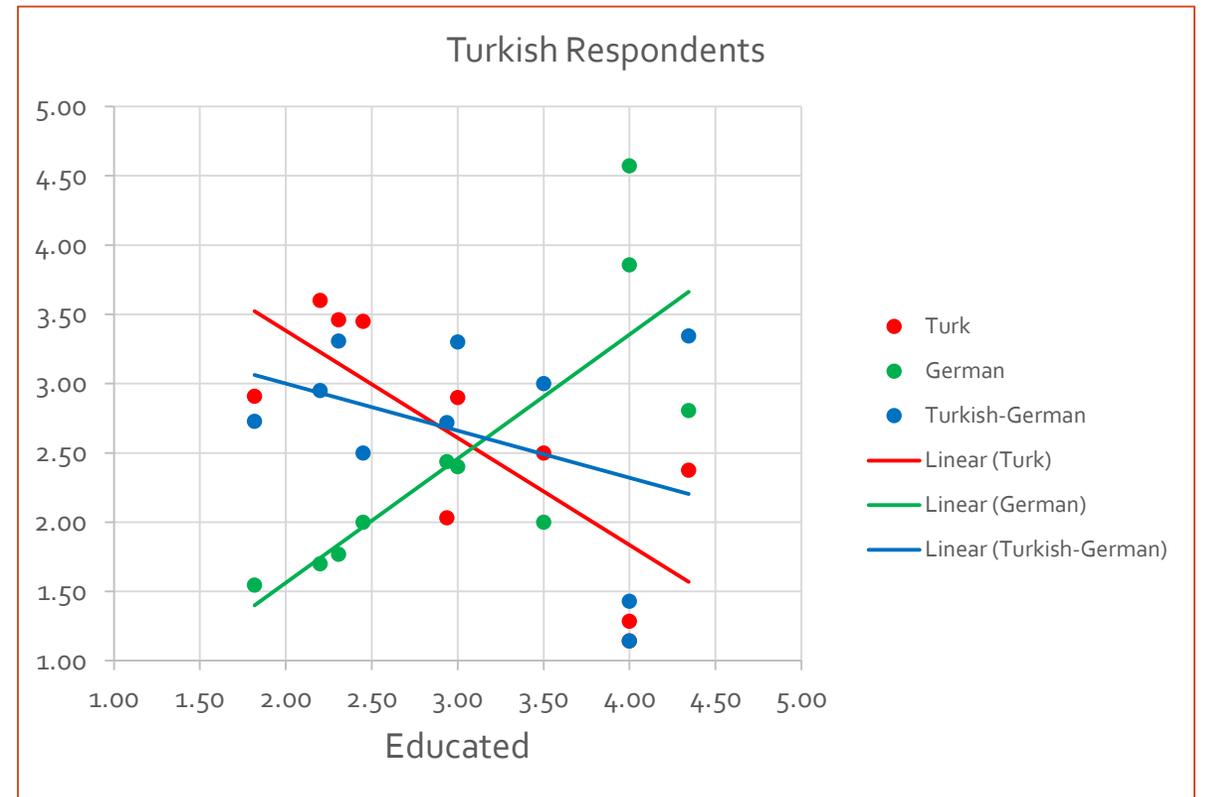
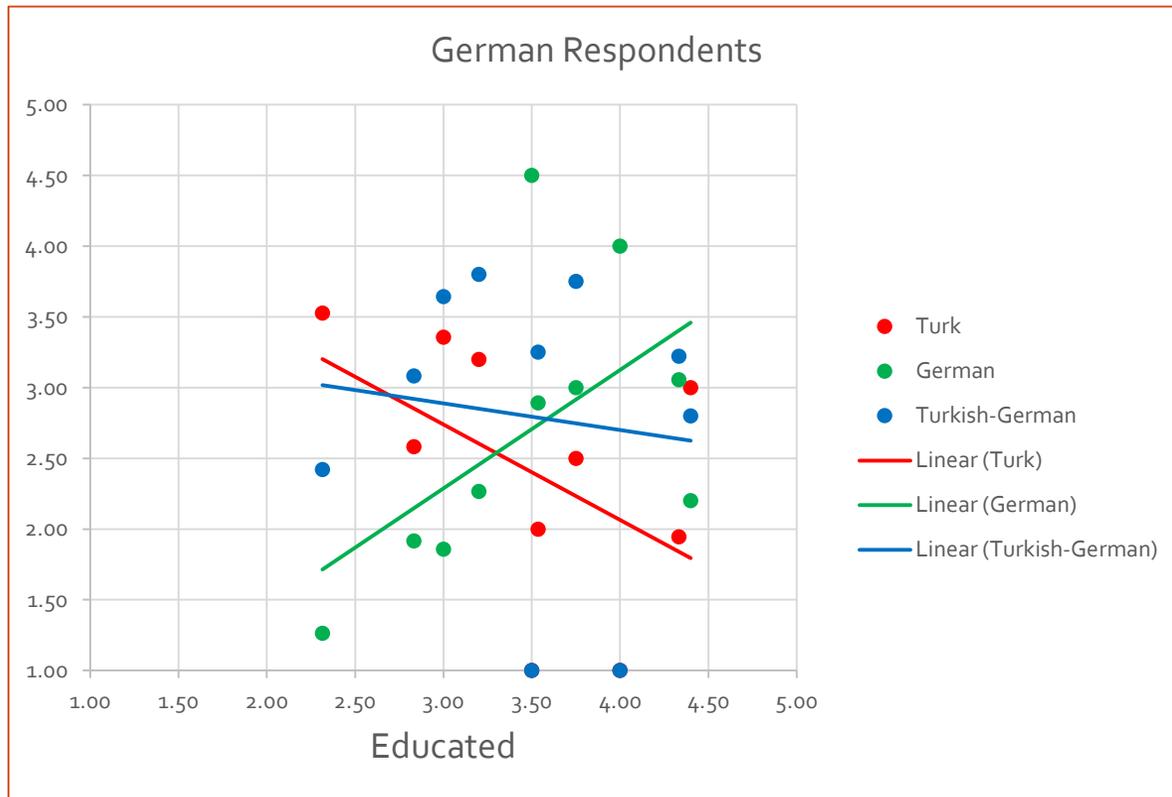
Average education scores by scores for “Turkishness” and “Germanness”

| Character | Educated | Turk | Turkish-German | German |
|-----------|----------|------|----------------|--------|
| Ali | 2.54 | 3.45 | 2.88 | 2.10 |
| Yeter | 2.56 | 2.87 | 2.90 | 2.21 |
| Yilmaz | 2.84 | 3.33 | 3.25 | 2.12 |
| Seref | 2.94 | 3.19 | 3.01 | 2.16 |
| Cahit | 3.13 | 2.10 | 2.89 | 2.53 |
| Sibel | 3.51 | 2.49 | 3.20 | 2.54 |
| Lotte | 3.94 | 1.61 | 1.72 | 3.72 |
| Markus | 4.06 | 1.50 | 1.61 | 3.94 |
| Selma | 4.13 | 3.00 | 2.64 | 2.20 |
| Nejat | 4.35 | 2.62 | 3.11 | 2.75 |

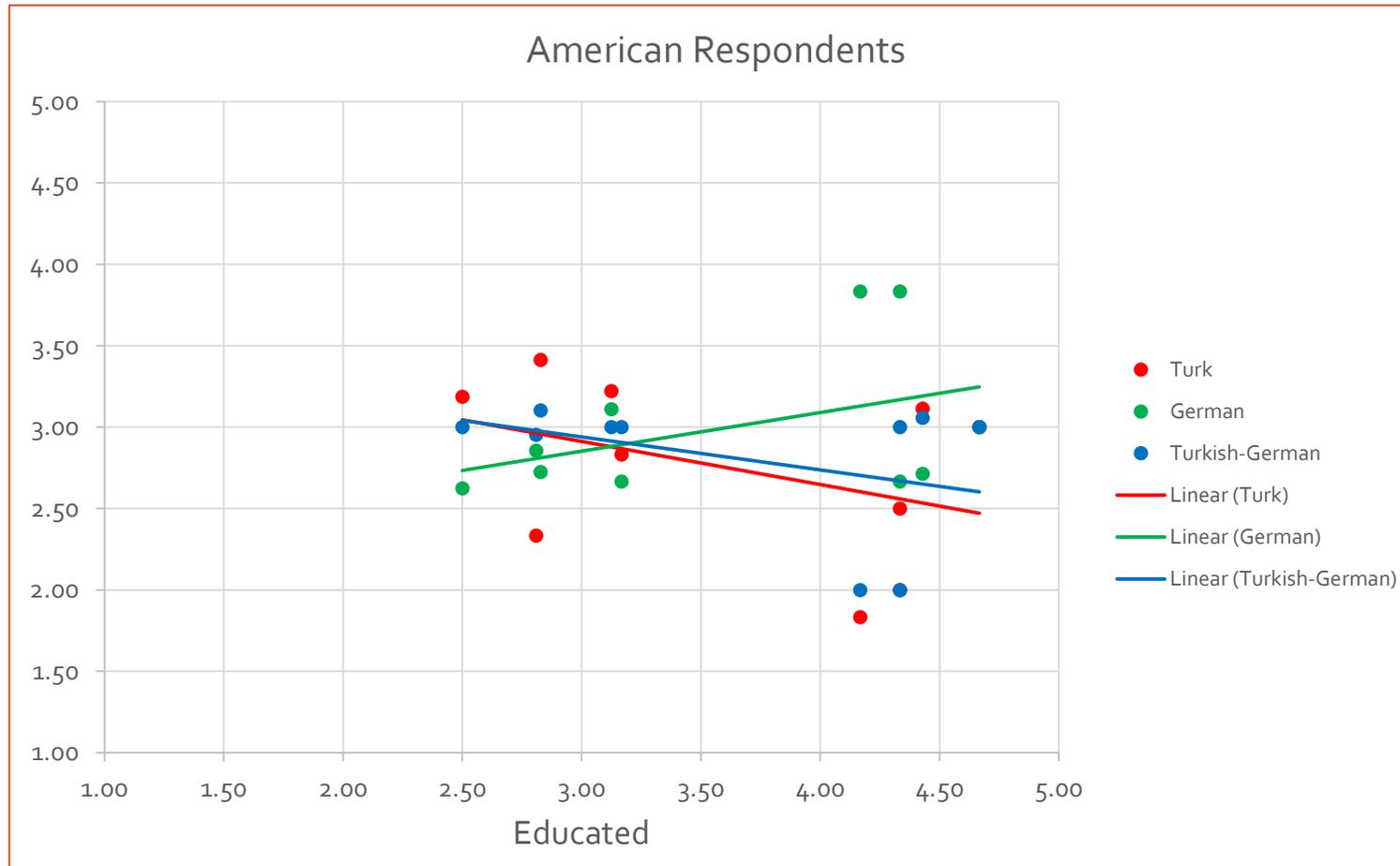


VI. Results

Average education scores by scores for “Turkishness” and “Germanness”



Average education scores by scores for “Turkishness” and “Germanness”



Results; Statistics

Chi squared tests

- 'Educated' by participant group (American, Turkish, German)

$X^2 = 24.8086$, $df = 8$, $p\text{-value} = <0.01$

- 'Educated' by 'Turk'

$X^2 = 68.3371$, $df = 16$, $p\text{-value} = <0.01$

- 'Turk' by participant group.

$X^2 = 61.4937$, $df = 8$, $p\text{-value} = <0.01$

Conclusions

- RQ1) How does the language a *character* speaks affect the perception of the character?
- Monolingual German characters are rated highly for “Germanness.”
- All monolingual characters are rated low for “German-Turkishness.”
- Monolingual Turks are not rated highly for “Turkishness.”

Conclusions

- RQ2) How does the native language of a *viewer* affect their perception of the characters?
- In open-ended responses, monolingual Americans do not volunteer evaluative comments about code-switching, while Germans and Turks do.
- Germans and Turks associate “Turkishness” with low education. Americans might as well, but to a lesser extent.

VII: Implications for the field

- Methodology: support for the use of popular media as stimuli
 - Support for using monolingual English-speakers as a control group.
- Attitudes: insight into the attitudes surrounding the German-Turkish community.

Future research

- Population: recruit a larger bilingual population.
- Stimuli: more clips, more characters.

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- Turkish Circle at UW, especially Selim Kuru, Müge Salmaner, and Barbara Henning;
- Wen Wei Loh, statistics consultant.

Multinomial regression for 'Turk', 'educated', and participant group, with 3 as a baseline.

- #None of the p-scores are significant, except maybe in the second row; the difference between ratings of '2' and '3' in Turkishness, and a '3' and '4' in education

- `> p<-(1-pnorm(abs(z),0,1))*2`

| | (Intercept) | Turk as.factor(proficiency)1 | as.factor(proficiency)2 |
|---|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 1.030522e-03 | 0.388265050 | 0.9459432 |
| 2 | 2.495126e-05 | 0.009462442 | 0.1684427 |
| 4 | 2.618031e-01 | 0.137057978 | 0.1854928 |
| 5 | 8.855216e-01 | 0.069927746 | 0.3492636 |