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# **Appendix to the Thesis**

submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy  
under the title of

Socio-linguistic Experience of Immigration. Identity Negotiation and Cross-Linguistic Influences: a Comparative Analysis of Two Polish Communities in Austria and Ireland.

2012

University of Dublin  
Trinity College

Center for Language and Communication Studies

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## 1. Abstract of the thesis

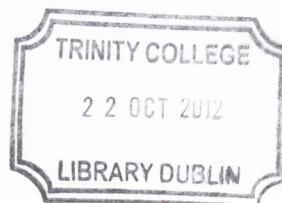
The thesis was written under the title of 'Socio-linguistic Experience of Immigration. Identity Negotiation and Cross-Linguistic Influences: a Comparative Analysis of Two Polish Communities in Austria and Ireland.

The focus of the thesis is a comparative analysis of different sociological and linguistic aspects of Polish immigration in Ireland and Austria.

When considering the sociological dimension of Polish immigration in the two host countries four hypotheses were formulated to guide our research. They related to the degree of openness of the host communities to immigration of the new comers; attitudes of Poles to other Poles and the hosts depending on the socio-political circumstances; attachment to the homeland and the host country; attachment to the native and target language.

Regarding the linguistic analysis of the project, we investigated various cases of cross-linguistic influences from the perspective of the native language of the participants. We examined whether (and how) the English and German language affect the production of Polish by our subjects on a number of levels, including syntax, phonology and the lexicon. We looked, for example, for cases of language transfer from the target language into the native language of the participants.

We conclude with a summary of our findings and a tabular presentation of data. We also provide a description of other, sometimes unexpected, factors which were identified during the analysis. Finally we suggest ideas and implications for future research on topics related to Polish immigration in Ireland and Austria.



9782.2

## **2. The research instruments used for data collection**

In order to collect data for the project, two research instruments were used: a questionnaire and recorded interview. Copies of the questionnaire and interview questions are provided below.

### **2.1. The questionnaire**

The questionnaire consisted of five sections and thirty five questions. On following pages the reader will find copies of questionnaires for Polish immigrants in Ireland. Questions for the participants resident in Austria were identical.

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Thank you for your participation in the Polish Diaspora Project and filling out the questionnaire for us. We are interested in understanding the concept of Polish identity as understood by Poles themselves – what it means for you to be Polish, what makes you feel this way, your experience in learning and using Polish and English, your attitudes towards Poland and Ireland.

Below each question you will find answer options or space provided for a short response to a question. In the final section of the questionnaire we provided additional page where you can add suggestions or comments, or anything you would like to share with us on the topic which the questionnaire did not cover.

The questionnaire is anonymous and takes about twenty minutes to complete. Do not provide your name, contact details or any identifying information other than requested in the section four of the questionnaire.

There are thirty five questions in this questionnaire.

## **Section One**

**Your Use of Polish and English** *(please choose one option in multiple choice questions)*

1. My first Language is
  - a) Polish
  - b) English
  - c) Both
  
2. Everyday I use more
  - a) Polish
  - b) English
  - c) Equally both
  
3. It is easier for me to speak
  - a) Polish
  - b) English
  - c) Does not matter
  
4. When speaking Polish I think in
  - a) Polish
  - b) English
  - c) Do not know
  
5. When speaking English I think in
  - a) Polish
  - b) English
  - c) Do not know
  
6. When I use English it is more with
  - a) Native speakers
  - b) Poles using English
  - c) Other Non-native speakers
  
7. I more often read in
  - a) Polish
  - b) English
  - c) Balanced
  
8. I use English in the following contexts *(please provide a short list/description in the box provided below)*

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I use Polish in the following contexts *(please provide a short list/description in the box provided below)*

9. I use Polish in the following contexts *(please provide a short list/description in the box provided below)*

## **Section Two**

**Your Attitudes Towards Polish and English** *(please choose one option in multiple choice questions)*

10. It is important for me to keep Polish language in my family
- a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) Neutral
11. It is important for me that I speak Polish without foreign accent
- a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) Neutral
12. It is important for me to speak fluent English
- a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) Neutral
13. It is important for me to speak English without foreign accent
- a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) Neutral
14. Polish language forms part of my identity
- a) Yes
  - b) No
15. English language forms part of my identity
- a) Yes
  - b) No

16. I feel more sentiment for

- a) Polish
- b) English
- c) Equal for both
- d) Neither

17. My goal in learning English is/was *(you can choose more than one option here)*

- a) Personal reasons
- b) Educational/professional development
- c) Need to communicate in Austria
- d) Other .....

18. It is/was easy for me to learn English

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Neutral

### **Section Three**

**Integration into the Irish and Polish Society** *(please choose one option in multiple choice questions)*

19. Most of my friends are

- a) Polish
- b) Irish
- c) Both
- d) Other .....

20. I prefer my partner to be

- a) Polish
- b) Irish
- c) Neutral
- d) Other

21. I consider myself

- a) Polish
- b) Irish
- c) Irish Pole
- d) Other

22. It is because *(please provide explanation what makes you feel this way)*

23. I am satisfied with my life in Ireland

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Neutral

24. I feel part of the Irish society

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Neutral

25. Culture in which I feel more at home is

- a) Polish
- b) Irish
- c) Both
- d) Other

26. I try to combine elements of both Polish and Irish cultures at home

- a) Yes
- b) No

27. I consider my homeland to be

- a) Poland
- b) Ireland
- c) Both countries
- d) Other.....

28. It is important for me to keep Polish culture and traditions at home

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Neutral

29. It is important for me to be part of the Irish society

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Neutral

30. It is important for me to be part of the Polish society in Ireland

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Neutral

31. It is more important for me to be part of the

- a) Irish society
- b) Polish society



- c) Both are very important for me
- d) Neither

32. I speak positive about Poland to my friends

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Neutral

33. In future I see myself in

- a) Ireland
- b) Poland
- c) Do not know
- d) Perhaps some other country

34. I associate Poland with *(please provide short answer in the box below)*

35. I associate Ireland with *(please provide short answer in the box below)*

**Section Four**

**General Information**

Gender

Year of birth

Marital status

Education

Length of residence in Austria

Current Occupation/Job

**Thank you for your time and cooperation! Your participation is much appreciated 😊**

**Below you will find a page for any comments you would like to share with us.**

### **Section Five** *(optional)*

#### **Comments**

## **2.2. The Interview**

Interviews with the participants were recorded. The questions which our participants resident in Austria were asked are provided below. Questions for our participants in Ireland were identical.

### **Part I. Background Information**

1. How long have you lived in Austria?
2. What were the reasons for your emigrating from Poland?
3. When making the decision to leave Poland, did you consider other countries than Austria as prospective host countries?
4. What made you choose Austria as your destination?
5. Do you have Polish/Austrian/Double citizenship?

### **Part II. Relation/Attitudes towards Poland**

1. How close are your relations with Poland, irrespective of frequency of your travels to Poland?

2. Do you keep in touch with Poland and Poles in Poland (eg. visits, holidays, emails, family and friends)?
3. How many friends/acquaintances do you have in Poland (many/not many)? How close are your relations with them (friends, family etc.)?
4. What are your first thoughts when you think of Poland (associations, feelings, memories etc.)?
5. Do you always openly admit, eg. in a social situation, that you are Polish?
6. Do you sometimes distance yourself from Poland and Polish issues, and Polish society in Austria etc.?
7. What are the reasons for your attitudes (why do you feel like this)?
8. Do you perceive any differences between Poles in Poland and Poles in Austria (eg. way of thinking, tradition, standard of living)?
9. Do you read Polish newspapers/books/watch Polish TV? Why? How often?
10. Do you often travel to Poland?

### **Part III. Attitudes towards Other Poles in Austria**

11. How big is the group of your Polish friends in Austria? Has it changed much over years?
12. Do you have more friends in Poland or in Austria?
13. Have you noticed a clear social stratification of Poles in Austria according to social class, education, current profession? Do you think Austrians notice such divisions among Poles in Austria? Are they, perhaps, created by Poles themselves?
14. What is, in your opinion, the attitude of Poles towards other Poles in Austria? Can you support your opinion with examples, perhaps from your own experience?
15. What is your own attitude to other Poles in Austria? Do you base your opinion on your own experience, or on experience of others (eg. Austrians, other Poles)?
16. What are your first thoughts when you think of Polish society in Austria?

### **Part IV. Perception of Austria(ns)**

17. Do you think that perception of Poland since the EU enlargement in 2004 changed in Austria? In what sense?
18. Do you think Austrians show interest in Poland and Polish issues (for example politics, culture)? What are the usual topics/contexts discussed and related to Poland?
19. Do you consider the Austrian society as open to integration of Poles?
20. What do you think is the attitude of Austrians towards Poland/the Polish language/culture?
21. How would you describe the attitude of the Austrian press/media towards Polish issues and issues from Eastern Europe in general? How often such topics appear and in what contexts?

22. When you say you are from Poland, what are the usual reactions of people? Are they positive, indifferent, negative?
23. Do you notice any difference in reaction of Austrians and non-Austrians in such situations?
24. How would you describe the attitude of Austrians towards their own country and culture?
25. Do you think Poles in Austria have equal chances for professional and educational development?
26. Do you think a Pole could take up an executive position, or leadership, in an Austrian organization?
27. Do you think you have good opportunities to realize your personal and professional aspirations in Austria?
28. Do you think that speaking German with a foreign accent influences peoples' attitudes, eg. at work, in a shop etc.?

### **Part V. Perception of Poles**

29. Do you think Poles integrate with the Austrian society or rather isolate themselves?
30. What are, in your opinion, the reasons for it? Do you think it has something to do with the length of their residence in Austria, age, perhaps other issues?
31. Have you noticed any signs of aggression or hostility against you from other (fellow) Poles in Austria? What do you think are the causes of such incidents? Have you experienced a situation like this?
32. Do you think the status of Poles in Austria has any effect on your position in the Austrian society, for example, at work, among friends etc.?
33. How would you describe the status of Polish immigrants in Austria now? Could you provide examples (facts/what you heard of) to support your opinion?
34. Do you notice differences in status between Polish and other immigrants in Austria?
35. Have you noticed any signs of aggression or hostility (including the media) towards Poles in Austria?
36. Have you experienced any form of discrimination against you?

### **Part VI. Attitudes towards Austria**

37. What do you associate Austria and Austrians with? Could you name a few things that come to your mind when thinking about Austria?
38. Are most of your friends here Austrian or Polish/other immigrants?
39. Do you feel comfortable in situations when you are the only person who is not Austrian?
40. Is it important for you to speak German without a foreign accent (to sound like a native speaker of German)?
41. Do you feel part of the Austrian society?
42. Do you think you are perceived as part of the Austrian society (regardless of your origin)?
43. Which language do you use more often? Why?

44. Do you think your decision to move to Austria was the right decision?
45. Are you generally satisfied with your life (job, social life etc.)?
46. Do you plan to stay in Austria, perhaps permanently?
47. Do you think you will come back to Poland at some stage?
48. Where do you see yourself in a few years?
49. Did you ever consider applying for Austrian citizenship? Why/Why not?

### **Part VII. Involvement with Polish Society/Institutions**

50. Are you involved in/do you visit Polish institutions/societies in Austria?
51. What are those institutions?
52. What are the reasons for your involvement in those institutions (eg. interests, sentiments, through friends etc.)?
53. Do you have more Polish friends in Poland or in Austria?
54. Are you looking for (willing) more Polish friends to include in your circle of friends (for example, in societies, at the university etc.)?

## **2.3. Information letter for prospective participants**

### Research Participant Information Form (Adults)

Dear Participant,

My name is Barbara Bidzińska. I am a research student in sociolinguistics at the Centre for Language and Communication Studies (CLCS), Trinity College Dublin, where I am studying for a Ph.D.

I would like to invite you to participate in my research project, which examines how Polish people think about themselves, their image and identity in immigrant contexts, and how these ideas and feelings influence their keeping the native language and teaching it to the next generations. For comparative reasons, the study will also involve Austrian native speakers of German and Irish native speakers of English. My project is associated with a much larger joint project between Trinity College Dublin and University College Dublin on the theme “Second Language Acquisition and Native Language Maintenance in the Polish Diaspora in Ireland and France”. The aim of the project is to understand problems immigrants encounter in their everyday life, how they fit in a particular host society, and how these issues are reflected in their attitudes to their own native language, culture and homeland. Finally, the aim of the project is to contribute to the debate on immigration and inform relevant policies in the countries concerned.

## **Procedure**

If you decide to take part in my research I will arrange to meet with you for an interview on the premises of your school/the university and ask you to respond to some questions about your attitudes towards the Polish and German/English languages as well as towards Polish and Austrian/Irish culture, and your opinions about the realities of life in Austria/Ireland, your experience in Austria/Ireland (for example, at work, when with your friends, other social situations), your perceptions regarding relations between Poles and Austrians/the Irish, your attitudes towards Poland and Poles living in Austria/Ireland, your contacts with Polish institutions (if applicable) in Austria/Ireland, your reasons for emigrating from Poland. Questions you would expect at the interview will be as in the following example:

1. *What are the reasons behind your decision to emigrate from Poland?*
2. *Do you consider Austria/Ireland to be your home now, or is it a temporary/transition country? Why?*

My questions will concern only your experience in Austria/Ireland and your honesty will be much appreciated and valued. I will NOT ask personal questions regarding your private life and family relations that are not related to your experience as an immigrant in Austria/Ireland and which would not have any relevance to the subject of my study. The interview will be arranged according to your convenience, at a time which best suits you. I will also ask you to fill out a short questionnaire. I will ask you to rate each of the statements on the questionnaire as far as they apply to you. The range of answers will be from *strongly agree* to *strongly disagree*. An example of kinds of questions you might expect is: *'I feel comfortable speaking Polish in the street'*; *'I am proud of my heritage'*; and the like.

In addition, I will ask you to participate in language tests in Polish and English/German like, for example, a short translation of a paragraph or a few sentences, filling in gaps in a Polish text or sentences (multiple choice), completion of sentences in Polish and English/German, rating grammatical correctness of sentences in Polish. The tests are NOT part of any academic assessment procedure, for example, at your school or university. They are designed to trace changes in Polish that naturally occur in all languages due to people's mobility and immigration.

During the whole procedure, you will of course have the right not to answer any questions that might cause you any discomfort. Your participation in the project will be entirely voluntary, and you will be entirely free to withdraw partially or completely at any time without being required to provide a reason for your decision, and without any consequences. With your consent, I will tape-record our interview with a view to transcription and future analysis. NO identifying data about you will be recorded at the interview. I will NOT ask personal questions.

## **Confidentiality**

Any information I obtain from you will be strictly confidential. No identifying information about you will be generated during the interviews. All generated data will be coded by using an ID number on any material collected during research. This will guarantee anonymity. The data will be stored in a secured location on the premises of Trinity College. The key to the place where the data will be stored will also be kept in Trinity College. Only I will have access to the key. The data generated will be

destroyed immediately after the completion of my degree programme. I will not put any identifying information about you in my research reports. My supervisor and I will be the ONLY persons who will have access to the collected data which will be analysed. Confidentiality concerning your person is guaranteed at all times. Identifying information about you will not appear in any scientific journal or research report.

### **Contact Details:**

Should you have any inquiries regarding my project you can contact me by email: [biozinsb@tcd.ie](mailto:biozinsb@tcd.ie). You can also contact my supervisor, Professor David Singleton, Centre for Language and Communication Studies, Trinity College Dublin at [dsnglton@tcd.ie](mailto:dsnglton@tcd.ie)

or by phone at +353 (01) 896 1232

If you decide, as I very much hope, to participate in my research, I will ask you to sign a consent form and to keep a copy of it for your own records.

Your participation in this study will make a most valuable contribution to the pool of knowledge about the sociology of immigration about patterns of language acquisition and use in immigration contexts.

Thank you very much for your time.

Yours faithfully,

Barbara Bidzińska

Centre for Language and Communication Studies

Trinity College Dublin

Dublin, Ireland

## **2.4. Consent form for prospective participants**

### Consent Form (Adults)

I declare that I have carefully read all information contained in the letter addressed to prospective research project participants.

I understand that my agreement to take part in the project, after due consideration, is on a strictly voluntary basis, and that I may withdraw at any time.

I understand that I will be asked to fill out a questionnaire and participate in language tests. I am also aware that, as part of the project, the researcher will conduct an interview with me and that the conversation will be tape-recorded for transcription and later analysis. I have also been informed that any identifying information about me will be treated in strict confidentiality and will not be disclosed to any third party.

I understand that the data collected during the research project will be stored in a secure place on the premises of Trinity College Dublin, will be accessible only to the researcher and her supervisor, will be used only for scientific purposes, and that my name, or any identifying information about me, will not be disclosed in any scientific presentation or publication which may make reference to the data.

I agree to take part in this research project.

Name of the Participant (IN CAPITALS):.....

Date: (day/month/year) ...../...../.....

Signature of the Participant: .....

### 3. Selected Transcripts

#### 3.1. Sociological part

In this section we provide only answers to the questions and their English translations. A list of all interview questions with their corresponding numbers have been provided in section 2.2. above. The reader is referred to relevant parts of the interview (I-VII). The translations may, sometimes, sound awkward in English. It is because we wanted to illustrate the syntax of the statements and render the translations as close as possible. Changing them into beautiful essays would not suit the purpose of the project.

Excerpt One.

Interview part three.

Individual born in Austria

11. Ahh.. z biegiem lat to się na pewno zmienia, i ja bym powiedział że teraz nawet w ostatnich dwóch latach jak ja, jak ja z Polski przyjechałem znowu tutaj do Austrii to trzeba powiedzieć że od tego momentu też ja sam postanowiłem żeby też mieć polskie kontakty więc z roku na rok można powiedzieć że coraz większa liczba Polaków się robi ale zazwyczaj w zakresie studenckim lub po studiach Polaków ahh..ponieważ ja też pracuję jako nauczyciel języka niemieckiego jako język obcy, czyli jak tam poznaje uczniów, uczennice no to wiadomo że też kontakty... mniej więcej pozostają na dłużej`.
12. Ogólnie to jednak myślę, że w Austrii.
13. Ahh.. tak, myślę że to w każdym kraju tak samo jest, że po prostu, jak już mówiłem jest selekcja między Polakami, tak samo jest selekcja tak jak między Austriakami, zależy w jakim społeczeństwie się obraca, ale z reguły w miarę normalnym ale co to znaczy 'normalnym', ludzie zgodnie z warunkami szanują siebie, respektują, więc raczej, tutaj akurat w tym gronie co ja się obruszam to raczej nie ma aż takiej dużej tej selekcji społeczeństwa no bo jak z reguły człowiek szanuje drugą osobę no to nie ma problemu żeby się z nim komunikować.
14. Dokładnie tak samo jak Austriacy do Austriaków. To jest to samo, doświadczenia mam takie no... wiadomo, no tak jak wszędzie jest że, no jak ktoś powiedzmy, bez szacunku jest do drugiej osoby no to



- raczej gorzej się odnosi, a to że też są takie teraz miałem ten... właśnie, znajomy miał remont, akurat Polacy mu remontowali, no to wiadomo, że Polak potrafi też Polaka obskubać nawet w Austrii.
15. Ahh.. mój stosunek do Polaków jest taki sam tak jak do każdego człowieka że po prostu, no... trzeba z nim porozmawiać i w trakcie rozmowy potem wychodzi jaki stosunek dalszy będzie, czy człowiek twierdzi wtedy czy z nim dalej się będzie trzymać kontakt czy nie.
  16. Jak bym.. moja dowolna interpretacja.. ja akurat jestem podziemnym życiem zainteresowany w literaturze więc pierwsze co mi się kojarzy to jest mafia polska w latach 80tych i 90tych. Wiec, i niestety ale i u Austriaków mogą powiedzieć że to jest tak że, to znaczy już to się wykasowało im z mentalności, ale jeszcze z jakieś 10 lat temu no to Polak automatycznie złodziej samochodów, wiadomo to było, ale dzisiaj to można powiedzieć, że raczej ludzie neutralnie podchodzą bo Wiedeń jest takie specyficzne miasto gdzie no dużo narodowości mieszka, więc co tu jest, wszystkich do jednego worka wrzucać.

## Translation

11. Well.. it is changing with years and I would say that now, during the last two years, when I, when I came back to Austria from Poland, one has to say that since that moment I decided to have Polish contacts, so every year, one can say, I know more and more Poles but usually within student or graduate circles. well..because I also work as a teacher of German as a foreign language, so when I meet my students then of course, those are rather long-time<sup>1</sup> contacts.
12. Generally, I think in Austria.
13. well.. yes, I think that in every country it is the same, simply, as I have said before, there is a selection<sup>2</sup> between Poles. So it is the same among Austrians, it depends what circles you are in, but usually in a normal, but what does it mean 'normal', people respect one another according to the rules<sup>3</sup>, so rather, actually in the circle in which I get involved there is no such hard competition, because if one respects another person then it does not cause any problem communication.
14. Exactly as Austrians towards other Austrians. It is All the same, I have such experience, well... you know, it is like everywhere, if someone, let us say, Has no respect for another person, then it gets worse, and that quite recently I have had, well... a friend of mine was redecorating his apartment, and other Poles were doing the job, so you know, a Pole can rip another Pole off.
15. well.. my attitudes to other Poles is the same as towards other people. I simply, well... you have to talk to them and Turing the conversation you will figure out what your attitude will be and you decide whether to keep in touch with them or not.
16. I would.. my interpretation is.. I actually am interested in underground literature so my first association is the Polish mafia in the eighties and nineties. So, unfortunately, among Austrians it used to be a rule that.., but it is no longer part of their mentality, but some ten years ago a Pole was automatically associated with car thieves, it was like that, but today one can say, that people have a rather neutral attitude because Vienna is such a specific city where, well, many nationalities live, so you know, you cannot throw everybody into one sack<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Lasting long

<sup>2</sup> competition

<sup>3</sup> As people should always do

<sup>4</sup> 'To throw everybody into one sack' – to generalize about a group, claim that all members of the group are the same (usually used in negative contexts)

## Excerpt Two

### Interview part two

#### A post-2004 immigrant in Austria

1. Przede wszystkim mam tam rodzinę, a... staram się na bieżąco śledzić informacje z Polski, no, jest to minimum raz na tydzień zerknę sobie na stronę internetową co się w tym kraju dzieje. Ze względu na mój kierunek studiów, interesuję się szczególnie kulturą tego kraju, staram się też w Austrii jakby w mojej pracy też Polskę promować od tej pozytywnej strony. Tak.. jeżeli mogę odpowiedzieć tak na to pytanie. To wszystko.
2. Tak, jeżdżę tam do rodziny, na święta. W Polsce jestem minimum cztery razy do roku. Minimum. Staram się częściej, ale nie zawsze to wychodzi bo tutaj żyję, prawda...
3. Kontakty osobiste, i mam bardzo dużo znajomych i przyjaciół w Polsce, to znaczy jeśli tam jeżdżę to muszę się z wszystkimi spotkać, i porozmawiać.. zawsze to samo muszę opowiadać, jak jest w Austrii. Mam wielu przyjaciół i to nie są żadne kontakty biznesowe, nie, nie. Nie mam takich kontaktów.
4. No wiadomo, to jest moja ojczyzna, ehh...muszę wymieniać jakieś hasła, czy...? Przede wszystkim.. aa... ja mitologizuje Polskę, mi się ona kojarzy ze spokojem z zawodem który tam uprawiałam, czyli nauczycielem języka polskiego, z moimi przyjaciółmi, z moją rodziną, jeszcze z takim światem.. to wszystko jest taki mit trochę, ale taki sobie człowiek na emigracji moim zdaniem odrzuca pewne rzeczy, te złe.. z tego kraju gdzie już nie mieszka, i to dobre wyciąga. I to dobre to jest dla mnie ludzie nie są jeszcze tak dotknięci konsumpcjonizmem, jak np. w Europie, jeszcze są... widać, że są inni. Jeszcze nie są tacy sami jak tutaj, ja to tak czuję, że w Europie, wydaje mi się że to jest taka masa już.. że wszyscy są tacy sami, wszędzie są te same sklepy, że wszystko wygląda tak samo, te różnice są naprawdę niewielkie, a Polska to jest jeszcze taki kraj, jeszcze się tak trzyma tego... tej... jakby to powiedzieć... tej tradycji. Jeszcze to jest ważne. Z tradycja mi się Polska kojarzy, i też z kulturą, z książkami, z literaturą, tym co lubię..
5. Tak. Zawsze.
6. Mam dystans do polityki polskiej. Zawsze... nie lubię o tym rozmawiać, e... ale... też Austriacy... no wiadomo, że były.. są różne okresy.. były też okresy w polskiej polityce kiedy nie było, moim zdaniem, ....wtedy oni pytali mnie dlaczego i tak dalej... ja po prostu nie chce, ja..ja... ja staram się o tym jak najmniej mówić, aczkolwiek no czasami ciągną mnie za język dlaczego i tak dalej... ale generalnie to to. Dystansuję się od polityki, ona jest wszędzie taka sama. Nie tylko u nas. Tak dziwaczne jest.

## Translation

1. First of All, I have my family there, and.... I am trying to follow all news from Poland regularly, well, At least once a week I check what is on the Internet to see what is happening in Poland. Related to the course of my studies, I am especially interested in Poland's culture, I am also trying to promote Poland at work. Yes.. if I can answer this question this way. That is all.
2. Yes, I travel there to meet my family, for Christmas. I travel to Poland at least four time a year. At east. I always try to travel more, but it is not always possible because I live here...
3. Private contacts, and I have a lot of friends and acquaintances in Poland, that means that when I travel there then I have to meet everyone, and talk.. I talk about the same stuff, how it is in Austria. I have a lot of friends and those are not business contacts, no, no. I do not have such contacts.
4. Well, you know, it is my homeland, well... do I have to say particular words here...? First of all, well... I always idealize Poland, I associated it with my profession, I mean I was a Polish teacher, with my friends, with my family, with these things.. it all a myth, you know, ale but when you emigrate you reject certain things, I think, those bad things associated with their country and focuses on all good things. And what is good in Poland is that, in my opinion, people are not spoiled

by consumption<sup>5</sup>, like in this part of Europe, they are not yet.. you see that they are different They are not like people here, I think, like in Europe here, I think it is all one mass, everyone is the same, you see the same shops, everything looks the same, the differences are so slim, and Poland is such a country which still holds on to... that... how can I say this... this tradition. It is still important in Poland. When I think of Poland I think of tradition and culture, books, literature, with everything I like..

5. Yes. Always.
6. I distance myself from Polish politics. Always... I don't like talking about it, well... but.. also Austrians... you know, there used to be.. different times.. there were times in Polish politics when there were no, I think ....then Austrians used to ask me why this or that happened that way... I Simple do not want to, I.I... I am trying not to talk about it much, however, well, sometimes they keep asking questions... but generally it is that. I distance myself from politics, it is the same everywhere. Not only in Poland. It is so strange.

### 3.2. Linguistic part

Special care was taken to render the translations as close as possible. Therefore they may, sometimes, sound awkward to the reader. As in the previous examples, we wanted to illustrate the syntax of the statements as they were expressed in Polish, and not what they should sound like in good English. For these reasons, the editing was limited to absolute minimum. In brackets () are words which were added to the translations to make the statements easier to understand what different parts of the sentences referred to.

Excerpt Three

Part five

Individual born in Austria

34. (researcher) Czy ma to coś wspólnego z regionem?

**Z(PREP) regionem(N)** to nic wspólnego **nie ma(V)**, tylko to jest też ciekawe pytanie bardzo dlatego że można dłużej o tym **gadać(V)**, ale spróbuję się streścić ale u nas jest tak że każda grupa imigracyjna jakby swoje rejony branży w pracy **ma(V)**, np. gazeciarze to tylko Hindusi i Pakistańczycy, ani jednego **Austriaka(N)** się **nie spotka(V)**, jeśli chodzi o firmy sprzątające, to Jugosławia, można powiedzieć, czyli Bośnia, Chorwacja, i Serbia, jeśli chodzi, jeśli chodzi o media to zazwyczaj **Niemcy(N) obkupili(V) media(N, Object)**, szczególnie teatr, jeśli chodzi o Polaków no to budowa głównie, no i sprzątanie, czyli prywatne, po domach, **Polki(N) robią(V)**, jeszcze można powiedzieć, że Słowacji w domach starców dużo ludzi pracuje jako opiekunki po domach, no **Turcy(N)** no to wiadomo no to **kebaby(N, Object) sprzedają(V)**, **Chińczycy(N) chińskie(ADJ) restauracje(V) mają(V)**, czyli każda jakaś **grupa(N) imigracyjna(ADJ)** jakby **swój(PRON) branży(N) tworzy(N)**, **to(PRON)** właśnie od razu na pierwszy rzut oka **widać(V)**, to jest pierwsze co widzi się w Austrii to właśnie jaka **grupa(N) imigracyjna(ADJ)** jaką **pracę(N) robi(V)**.

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<sup>5</sup> money

## Translation

35. (researcher) does it have anything to do with the region?

**With(PREP) region(N)** nothing in common **it has(V)**, only it is also an interesting question because one can longer about it **talk(V)**, but I will try to say it in a few words but here it is like each immigrant group somehow its own jobs **has(V)**, e.g. newsagents only Indian people (are) and Pakistanis, no **Austrian person(N)** one **meets(V)**, concerning cleaning jobs, it is Yugoslavia, one can say, so Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia, concerning the media then **Germans(N)** **bought(V) the media(N, Object)**, especially theatre, concerning Poles it (is) mainly construction, and cleaning, so in private homes, **Polish women(N)** **work(V)**, and one can add, from Slovakia in social care and work with old people many people work as care takers, well **Turks(N)** of course **kebabs(N, Object)** **sell(V)**, the **Chinese(N)** **Chinese(ADJ) restaurants(V) have(V)**, so each **group(N) immigration(ADJ)** somehow **its (PRON) job(N) creates(N)**, **it(PRON)** exactly at first glance (one) **sees(V)**, it is the first thing what one sees in Austria it (is) exactly which **group(N) immigration(ADJ)** what **job(N) does(V)**.

This example illustrates the syntax of one whole fragment to a question asked by the researcher. As can be seen, the location of the verb was very flexible, especially in long, compound clauses.

## Excerpt Four

### Part four

#### 1980s immigrant to Austria

28. To znaczy żyjąc tu, jak mówię z obcym akcentem? Oni zawsze mówią, że to bardzo miło brzmi. Przede wszystkim uznają ludzi, że nauczyli się ich języka. Ale są też krytyczni. Była taka sytuacja, gdzie, to było na samym początku, kiedy właśnie te starsze panie Austriaczki, bo to chodziło o tą starszą generację, jakaś taka która może... potraciły mężów na wojnie i dlatego były takie anty **Ausländer**. Pracowałam wtedy w [name of an institution] z panią [name of the person] I tam też były zatrudnione Węgierka, Czeszka, i wtedy jedna Austriaczka powiedziała 'Oh, Nie wiedziałam, że wróciła Monarchia'. I wtedy powiedziała 'eh, ich vermisste Burgtheater Deutsch'. Ten Burgtheater Deutsch to jest taka specyficzna mowa niemiecka którą się słyszy tylko w Burgtheater w Wiedniu. Pamiętam, że jej złośliwie powiedziałam, żeby sobie zatem kupiła **kartę** do teatru, skoro **vermissen**, nie? Wiec ci najbardziej **Ausländerfeindlich** to są te starsze panie. Wiec się czasem wyczuwa że chcieliby by ci **Ausländer** zdjęli chustki, nauczyli się niemieckiego od razu, przeszli na inną religię.

## Translation

28. You mean, living here and speaking with a foreign accent? They always say that it sounds nice. First of all, people appreciate those who learned their language. But they also are critical. There was a situation (I remember) where, it was in the very beginning, when those old Austrian ladies, because we are talking here about older generations, there was one who, well, maybe they all lost their husbands during the war and that was why they were so against **Ausländer** [(ENG): foreigners]. I used to work in [name of an institution] with Ms [name of the person] and there also were employed a Hungarian lady, a Czech, and then one of those old Austrian ladies said 'Oh, I did not know that we live in the Monarchy again. And then she said 'eh, ich vermisste Burgtheater Deutsch' [(ENG): I miss the Burgtheater German]. This Burgtheater Deutsch is a specific kind of German which you hear only in Burgtheater in

Vienna. I remember that I was mean and I told Her to buy a **card**<sup>6</sup> to the theatre, if **vermissen** [(ENG): to miss, long for], you know? So those most **Ausländerfeindlich** [aggressive towards foreigners] are those older ladies. So you fell sometimes that they would like **Ausländer** [foreigners] to take off their scarves, learned German at once, converted to another religion.

### Excerpt Five

#### Part six

#### 1980s immigrant to Austria

43. W pracy, czy w codziennych sytuacjach, a po polsku rozmawiam z mężem, chociaż to różnie bywa. Nieraz rozmawiamy i po niemiecku po prostu z racji tego, że jest nam łatwiej. To taki mieszany język, ale nie jakoś specjalnie, ale automatycznie wciskamy wyrazy niemieckie. Łapię się na tym, że robię długie przerwy albo ktoś, kto mnie wcześniej znał zauważył, że ja już z akcentem mówię., że jakoś tak inaczej. Zauważyłam, że będąc w Polsce brakuje mi słów. Na przykład ostatnio w rozmowie z moją mamą poprosiłam ją, by podała mi **Senf**, bo zapomniałam jak jest musztarda po polsku.

#### Translation

43. I use German at work, or in everyday situations, and I speak Polish to my husband, but not always though. Sometimes we speak German because it is easier for us. It is a mixed language, but we do not do that on purpose, but automatically use German words. I Catch myself on this, that when I speak Polish I pause for quite long, or somebody, who had known me for long noticed, that I speak with a different accent, somehow different accent. I have noticed that, when I am in Poland, I have a Rather poor vocabulary. For ex ample, recently, when I was talking to my mum I asked her to pass me **Senf**, [(ENG): mustard] because I forgot the Polish word for mustard


In these examples we showed fragments taken from the transcripts to illustrate the often use of German words in spoken Polish by our participants.

### 3.3. Notation used in transcription of the interviews

Table 3.3.1.

Symbol	Explanation	Example(s)
[ ]	Square brackets are used for 1. the English translation of Polish or German utterances  2. the phonetic transcription of sounds	(POL):Lubię to (ENG): [I like it]  (POL): moich [moix] (ENG): [mine]

<sup>6</sup> Die Karte – here: ‘ticket’. The participant used the Polish word ‘karta’ as it is used in German (Karte) instead of ‘bilet’

*	An asterisk is used to mark deviancies from native speaker norms in any category	(POL): Wrogowość* (ENG): [Hostility]
(1)	Numbers in brackets are used to number excerpts used in the analysis	
<i>wielu</i>	Italics mark words or phrases which are analyzed in detail.	(POL): <i>Wiele</i> nie pamiętam (ENG): [I do not remember <i>much</i> ]
{ }	Brace brackets are used to clarify the meaning of the quoted sentence(s)	(POL): Problemy są od razu (ENG): [Problems are {occur} at once]
+	The plus symbol is used to signal a pause in speech	(POL): I tak jakby+ polubiłem ją (ENG): [And I somehow+ started to like her]
	A vertical line is used to mark corresponding vocabulary items in word-for-word translations to show their positions in the sentence	(POL): Spytać się                (ENG): [Ask oneself]
	Connecting lines are used to show a relation between analyzed items	(POL): <u>Po</u> lacy, <u>którzy</u> dostali pracę. (ENG): [ <u>Pol</u> es <u>who</u> got jobs here]

**Table 3.3.2.**

(NOM)	Nominative Case	(POL): To jest Kasia (NOM) (ENG): [This is Kasia (NOM)]
(GEN)	Genitive Case	(POL): Kasi długopis (GEN) (ENG): [Kate's pen (GEN)]
(DAT)	Dative Case	(POL): Dałem to Basi (DAT) (ENG): [I gave it to Basia (DAT)]
(ACC)	Accusative Case	(POL): Lubię Kasię (ACC)

		(ENG): [I like Kasia (ACC)]
(INSTR)	Instrumental Case	(POL): Idę z Kasią (INSTR) (ENG): [I am going with Kasia (INSRT)]
(LOC)	Locative Case	(POL): Mówię o Kasi (LOC) (ENG): [I am talking about Kasia (LOC)]
(VOC)	Vocative Case	(POL): Basiu! (ENG): [Basia!]

**Table 3.3.3.**

Symbol	Explanation	Examples
(POL):	Polish	(POL) Lubię to
(ENG):	English	(ENG) [I love you]
(GER):	German	(GER) [Ich liebe dich]
(inf)	infinitive	(inf) like
(V)	verb	(V) sleeps
(N)	noun	(N) Pole
(INTER)	interjection	(INTER) well
(ADJ)	adjective	(ADJ) beautiful
(PREP)	preposition	(PREP) on
(PREP P)	Prepositional phrase	(PREP P) on the table
(ADV)	adverb	(ADV) nicely

(REFL V)	Reflexive verb	(POL): Lubić się (REFL V) wzajemnie (ENG): [Like one another]
(form)	formal	(POL): Proszę usiąść (form) (ENG): [Please, be seated (form)]
(inform)	informal	(POL): oh, weź no! (inform) (ENG): [oh, c'mon! (inform)]

(Lit)	literary	(POL): stół (ENG)(Lit.): [table]
(PART)	Particle	(POL): no(PART), wiesz (ENG)(Lit.): [well, you know]
(PRON)	Pronoun	(POL): Ja(PRON) myślę, że (ENG): [I think that]
(CONJ)	Conjunction	(POL): i(CONJ) powiedział, że (ENG): [and he said that]
(PRAED)	Predicate	(POL): jeśli można(PRAED) mówić o... (ENG)(Lit.): [if one can talk about...]
(PARTIC)	Participle	(POL): wiadomo(PARTIC), że... (ENG)(Lit.): [it is obvious that...] [everybody knows that...]
(S)	Subject	(POL): Kasia(S) jest ładna (ENG): [Kate is pretty]
(O)	Object	(POL): Uderzył ją (POL): [He hit her]
(DET)	Determiner	(POL): Moje(DET) uwagi na jej temat (ENG): [My comments concerning her]
(NUM ORD)	Ordinal number	(POL): trzeci(NUM ORD) przykład (ENG): [the third example]
(Npl)	Plural noun	(POL): dziewczyny(Npl) (ENG): [girls]
(Nsing)	Singular noun	(POL): dziewczyna(Nsing) (ENG): [girl]
(PRONrel)	Relative pronoun	(POL): dziewczyna, która(PRONrel) tam mieszka (ENG): [The girl who lives there]
(REFL PRON)	Reflexive pronoun	(POL): lubić się(REFL PRON) (ENG): [like each other]



(NUM)	Numeral	(POL): Trzy(NUM) kobiety (ENG): [Three women]
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#### 4. Selected articles (and their translations if needed).

The example below, taken from [www.sport.onet.pl/](http://www.sport.onet.pl/) (accessed on 17 August 2011) may illustrate how attribution works, sometimes involuntarily. While the purpose of including this article in the Appendix is not to judge anyone, it shows the power of language and terminology on people and their conduct:

**Bardzo brzydko zachował się trzykrotny mistrz świata Niki Lauda, który jest aktualnie komentatorem niemieckiej telewizji RTL - czytamy w "Super Expressie".**

Przed wyścigiem o GP Monako Lauda obraził Kubicę, używając w stosunku do niego określenia "Polacke" (powstałe z dwóch słów "der Pole", czyli Polak i "die Kakerlacke", czyli karaluch).

"Polacke" to najbardziej obraźliwe określenie Polaka w języku niemieckim. Lauda szybko się zorientował, że jego zachowanie było niestosowne i przeprosił na antenie.

Źródło: Super Express

**Offensive conduct of Niki Lauda, a sports commentator for the RTL TV, the World's champion of Formula One. In 'Super Express'.**

Just before the GP race in Monaco Lauda offended Kubicaby calling him 'Polacke' – a word formed by a combination of two words: der Pole [Polish man] and die Kakerlacke [cockroach].

'Polacke' is the most offensive word for a Polish person in the German language. Lauda immediately realized that his conduct was inappropriate and apologized.

Source: Super Express

Also, one the reader can see the incident in full context as recorded by TV and which can be watched on you.tube: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kL5OL0axMk> .

## **Surviving the Office Jungle Abroad. Adapting to Culture at Work in Austria**

By Britta Pichler. Accessed on 20 October 2011 [www.transitionsabroad.com/](http://www.transitionsabroad.com/)

There are a plenty of helpful articles focusing on how an expatriate can find a dream job abroad, get a work visa, and settle into the adopted country. All of these represent big hurdles needing guidance in and of themselves, but what happens when you start actually working? What are the real challenges? And how do you overcome them?

As working professionals, we know that the office can be a jungle. There are millions of articles, books, blogs, and other resources on how to survive life at the office. By that, I mean how a native can survive the office in their native country. But what about expatriates who have to survive in an office environment where the co-workers speak an entirely different native language, follow a unique social etiquette, and function in a completely dissimilar manner from what the expatriate has previously experienced?

Entering the work environment in another country is as often equally as shocking as moving to and living in another country.

As an American who chose to move to Austria, I struggled more with the office culture than I did with everyday life in a foreign land. American business people definitely have their own work style. Americans tend to be aggressive, team-oriented, and solution driven. Applying this manner of doing business resulted in nothing but trouble for me in Austria. I was confused and frustrated. The strategy would have worked for me brilliantly at my company in the United States. What was I doing wrong such that I was struggling so much in Austria?

After thinking about it for weeks, I finally realized my mistake. I had been so caught up in integrating myself into the Austrian living culture that I had not even thought about educating myself about how Austrians act and are expected to act in the working world.

To help me understand the Austrian working culture, I turned to [Dr. Geert Hofstede cultural dimensions](#). Dr. Geert Hofstede led the most comprehensive study of how a country's culture influences the workplace. Reviewing Dr. Hofstede's theories proved enlightening.

Dr. Hofstede created a model that identified four dimensions by which to review and understand different cultures: Power Distance, Individualism, Masculinity, and Uncertainty Avoidance. Once you understand and accept these dimensions and how they differ from your own, you will be ready to face cultural work challenges head on.

What I learned from this model was that I was struggling with the difference in the dimensions that were termed Power Distance and Individualism. The Power Distance dimension is defined as the extent to which those without power in the organization accept the unequal distribution of power. Thus, a common cultural practice is to "do as you are told" and not question directives. The Individualism dimension refers to the extent to which people are expected to stand up for themselves and be independent as well as competitive.

According to Hofstede, Austria ranks high in Power Distance and the United States ranks highest in Individualism.

The clash of my American work style in Austria was most apparent in terms of fulfilling the high rank of Individualism. I was being solution oriented, coming up with unique ideas, and taking on responsibilities to prove that I was independent and competitive.

My Austrian co-workers were paralyzed by the Power Distance. They translated my work style as stepping out of line, questioning authority, and pushing them to make decisions that they felt they had no right to make. Discussions and meetings ended in anger and frustration on both sides.

Once I realized the difference between the American working style and the Austrian working style, I was able to cope with my frustration due to my enlightenment. I approached my co-workers with a lot more understanding and sympathy. I tried to be more careful when picking my battles and was more aware of when I was potentially “stepping on toes.”

Though I was not completely open to changing my work style since I continued to enjoy work success, I did change how I communicated with my co-workers. I took responsibility off of their shoulders. I went out of my way to ensure them that I had their bosses' permission to request that they do something. I offered them the security that they needed to get the job done.

When gearing up to start working in a foreign country, especially that of the tricky office environment, be sure to take as much time and care to understand the office culture as well as the living culture outside of work. You will then be able to approach work at the office with more patience, acceptance, and flexibility—all valuable traits to get you through the office jungle.