

Children's and Young Adults' Judgment of Native-accented and Foreign-accented Filipino Speakers

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Abstract

This study conducted two experiments to determine Tausug Children's and Young Adults' language judgment on native- accented and foreign- accented Filipino speakers and if age affects the participants' judgment. In experiment one, both groups chose the native accented speakers over foreign-accented speakers. Age affected their choices. Young adults better identified and had higher preference for native speakers than children. In experiment 2, age did not affect the participants' judgment. The findings proved participants take behavioral information rather than linguistic group affiliation information and accent. They all chose the nice foreign--accented speakers. It can be concluded that age did not affect the participants' judgment. Both groups acknowledged the importance of Filipino as a national language and an official language, they were quick in discerning one's group belongingness through accent, yet this did not contribute to their choices across trials since they consistently preferred nice foreign-accented Filipino speakers (Tausug).

Key Words: sociolinguistics, language judgment, Tausug, Filipino speakers, accent.

1. Introduction

In sociolinguistics, the concept of language has evolved from a means of communication to a potent social force that shapes ones personal and social uniqueness. More often than not, one's personality, social status, and intelligence is judged based on the way one articulates language—grammar, vocabulary, intonation, pronunciation, and accent.

Language behavior can be considered as a product of group factors on the individual level, similarly language behavior at the group level can be regarded as a product of individual language behavior (Arnarsdóttir, 2012). According to Edwards (1982), the way an individual responds to certain language varieties speak of his/her perception towards speakers of these said varieties. One's agreement to a certain language other than his/her owns suggests a positive attitude while the deviation suggests the opposite (Summer Institute of Linguistics, 2015).

More often than not, people's opinion of others can be inclined to a "halo effect" whereby familiar folks are undoubtedly judged across a multiplicity of areas (Brosseau-Liard & Birch, 2010). According to Cain, Hayman, and Walker (1997) in Kinzler and De Jesus (2013), some children evaluate others based on individuals' history of behaviors and can use this to predict individuals future acts, while some evaluate others based on their social group belongingness (Kinzler, Shutts, De Jesus, & Spelke, 2009). Bresnahan et al. (2002) illustrates that the more evident the foreign accent is the more negative the attitude of Native speakers will be.

It is observed that studies conducted in this field focus solely focus on children and infant. Another drawback is that the participants' language backgrounds. Most of these studies were conducted in Monolingual environment; they may not be representative of individuals with multilingual atmosphere. In the Philippines, a number of dialects coexist making the people speak more than one language. The constitution of the Philippines provides Filipino, as the National language and one of the official languages of the Philippines (English being the other one). Therefore subject to provision of law, the Government shall take actions to sustain and propagate the use of Filipino as the official communication and as a language of instruction in the educational system (Gonzalez & Villacorta, 2001:5-6; Tollefson, 1991:158).

The Filipino language is Tagalog-based language. A member of the Austronesia, or Malayo-Polynesian language family. One of the world's largest language families, the Austronesia language family is classified into: Central-Eastern and Western. Filipino belongs to the Western, along with the Malay, Indonesian and Javanese languages. Tollefson (1991) and Rappa and Wee (2006) discuss the role of English and Filipino. English as an instrument for modernity, and supporting economic advancement and Filipino as a way to strengthen the philosophical status of the country as an independent nation-state assisting intergroup understanding in the Philippines at the same time maintaining national identity.

However, the roles of Filipino to promote oneness and identity and as an official language are still challenged up to the present. Constantino (1974) observes that discrepancy between national identity and national consciousness, while everyone from different parts of the regions identifies her/himself as a Filipino, the sense of "oneness" is still an elusive quest since most Filipinos today share the goals, actions, and reactions of their American colonizers. Rappa and Wee further describe that as an official language, it seems that national economic and social ambition continued to emphasize English as a leading international language. Our language attitudes reveal our social and ethnic identities which are colored by our experiences in the hands of our different colonizers. The colonizers may have been gone for the longest time but the domination and power cease to die, a concept which this study tried to challenge.

In Southern Philippines, particularly in Zamboanga City, one of the major languages is Tausug. Asreemoro (2008) explains the Tausug or Suluks as the dominant group in Sulu Archipelago who speak the Sug language, the lingua franca in the said area. Saleeby (1906) in Asreemoro says that the Tausug and their language come from the mixture of different ethnic groups: the Buranums, Tagahimas, Baklayas, the Dampuans, and the Banjari people who migrated to Sulu to settle down and associate to form the now known "Tausugs." Bruno (1973) explained that the Tausugs or "people of the current" are pirates and warlike but are nonetheless, welcoming and peaceful unless aggravated. They have the strong will to defy the impact of the current to go against it (p. 6). They are people who value and take pride of their culture, their language in particular.

This study focused on Tausug speakers language judgment towards Filipino speakers who were categorized as either Native-accented to refer to those with native Filipino accent, or the Foreign-accented speaker whose accent is of native Tausug. Furthermore, this study aimed to find out whether age affects the judgment of the participants.

2. Method

The participants were 50 Tausug preschool pupils of the Integrated Laboratory Pre-School Department of Western Mindanao State University (WMSU), John Spirig Memorial Elementary school, and 50 first year college Tausug speakers of Western Mindanao State University who were purposively chosen in this study. 50 (50%) were ages 4 to 8 years categorized as children and 50 (50%) ages 16 to 20 years living in Zamboanga City where Tausug speakers exist. In terms of gender, 42 (42%) is composed of males and 58 (58%) is composed of female students.

This study made use of Kinzler and De Jesus (2013) sociolinguistic evaluation experiments. The instrument was composed of Phrases that are categorized into: sixteen (16) neutral phrases, eight (8) nice phrases, and eight (8) mean phrases. These phrases were recorded by sixteen multilingual Tausug in Filipino using a Matched-guise Technique. This means that the same person recorded the same phrases in Filipino with either native or foreign accent. This study also used language background interview checklist.

Children and adult in Experiment 1 viewed a series of individuals paired with native- or foreign-accented speech that was neutral in emotional content, following the method of Kinzler et al. (2009). Besides testing participants' friendship preferences, children's sociolinguistic judgments and expectations about individuals' geographic origins and national group membership will also be assessed. The Material was a Face stimuli consisted of 16 edited and enhanced faces of adults (eight female, eight male). Faces were presented in gender-matched pairs on a laptop. Voice stimuli consisted of 16 clips of native- or foreign-accented Filipino recorded by a multilingual Tausug living in Zamboanga (this study however, did not aim to categorize them according to the number of languages they speak); recordings were approximately 3 s in length and neutral in emotional content. Participants first saw eight "friendship" trials to replicate the method of Kinzler et al. (2009). In each trial, the experimenter said, "Here are pictures of two people. Let's hear what they sound like." She pointed to each face in turn and played a voice clip of either native- or foreign-accented Filipino speakers.

Children and adult were asked to choose whom they preferred as friends. Next, children saw the same series of faces and voices presented a second time. In the sociolinguistic block (four trials), participants were asked, “Who do you think is nicer,” “Who do you think is smarter,” and “Who do you think is in charge?” In the geography block (four trials), participants were asked, “Who do you think lives around here,” and “Who do you think is Tausug?”

In Experiment 2, “Nice Foreigners versus Mean Tausug.” This followed that of Experiment 1, yet instead of speaking neutral content, each native Filipino-accented speaker described one antisocial (“mean”) action he or she has committed (e.g., “I pushed someone down on the playground”). Each foreign-accented Filipino speaker described one pro social (“nice”) action he or she has performed (e.g., “I helped someone up on the playground”).

3. Results

Research Problem 1: Do children contrast with young adult on their sociolinguistic evaluation of native-accented and foreign -accented Filipino speakers?

3.1 Experiment 1: Neutral Trials (native and foreign accented Filipino speakers)

3.1.1 Friendship

The friendship neutral conditions in native accented and foreign accented Tausug speakers are presented in Table 3.1.1 and Table 3.1.1.1. Apparently, children chose faces paired with native accented voices as friends, $M_{\text{native}} = 63.50\%$, $SD = 17.65$, $F(1, 98) = 215.52$, $p < .000$. Similarly, young adults preferred faces paired with native-accented voices as friends $M_{\text{native}} = 80.75\%$, $SD = 12.17$, $F(1, 98) = 215.52$, $p < .000$. There was an age effect on the participants’ choice to be friends between native and foreign Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = .13$, $MSE = 1595.54$, $p < .000$.

Table 3.1.1: Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Friendship Trials

Age	Friendship	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	63.50	17.65
	Foreign	36.25	17.54
Young Adult	Native	80.75	12.17
	Foreign	19.25	12.17

Table 3.1.1.1: Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference in Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Friendship Trials

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Friendship	98457.031	1	98457.03	215.52	.000
Friendship * Age	14663.281	1	14663.28	32.10	.000
Error(Friendship)	44770.312	98	456.84		

*Significant at alpha .05

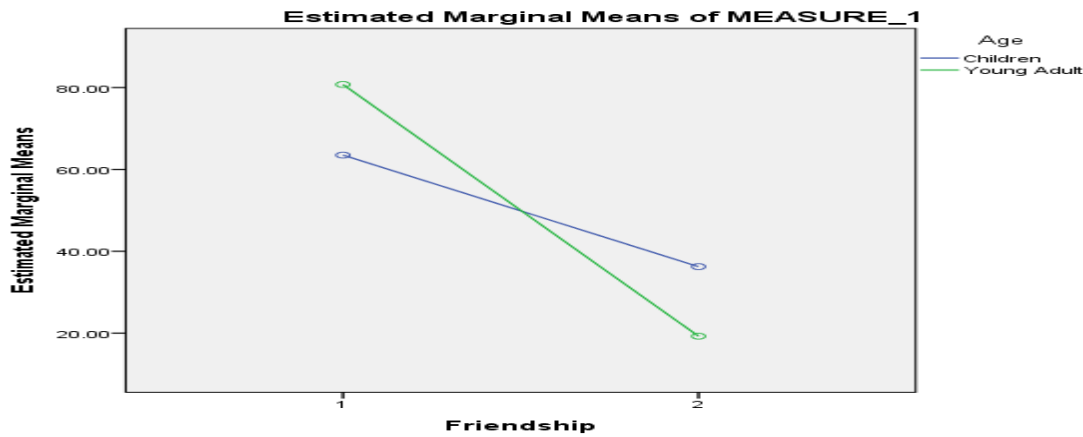


Figure 3.1.1: Age Effect on the Participants’ Preferred Native Accented Filipino Speakers based on Friendship Trials

3.1.2.1 Sociolinguistic evaluation: Who is nicer?

The neutral conditions *Who is nicer* in native accented and foreign accented Filipino speakers are presented in Table 3.1.2.1 and Table 3.1.2.1.1 Apparently, children chose faces paired with native accented voices as nicer, $M_{\text{native}} = 64.50\%$, $SD = 28.61$, $F(1, 98) = 55.70$, $p < .000$. Similarly, young adults preferred faces paired with native accented voices as nicer, $M_{\text{native}} = 76.50\%$, $SD = 28.75$, $F(1, 98) = 55.70$, $p < .000$. There was age effect on the participants’ choice to be nicer between native and foreign Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = 4.18$, $MSE = 1583$, $p < .044$.

Table 3.1.2.1: Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Nice Trials

Age	Nicer	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	64.50	28.61
	Foreign	34.00	27.55
Young Adult	Native	76.50	28.75
	Foreign	23.00	28.048

Table 3.1.2.1: Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference in Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Nice Trials

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Nicer	88200.000	1	88200.000	55.70	.000
Nicer * Age	6612.500	1	6612.500	4.18	.044
Error(Nicer)	155187.500	98	1583.546		

*Significant at alpha .05

3.1.2.2 Sociolinguistic evaluation: Who is smarter?

The neutral conditions *that are smarter* in native accented and foreign accented Filipino speakers are presented in Table 3.1.2.2 and Table 3.1.2.2.1. Apparently, children chose faces paired with native accented voices as smarter, $M_{\text{native}} = 66.00\%$, $SD = 28.01$, $F(1, 98) = 119.18$, $p < .000$. Similarly, young adults preferred faces paired with native accented voices as smarter, $M_{\text{native}} = 87.00\%$, $SD = 23.28$, $F(1, 98) = 55.70$, $p < .000$. There was age effect on the participants’ choice to be smarter between native and foreign accented Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = 17.43$, $MSE = 1234.76$, $p < .000$.

Table 3.1.2.2: Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Trials who is Smarter

Age	Smarter	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	66.00	28.01
	Foreign	32.50	27.78
Young Adult	Native	87.00	23.28
	Foreign	12.00	20.35

Table 3.1.2.2.1: Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference in Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Trials Who is Smarter

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Smarter	147153.125	1	147153.13	119.18	.000
Smarter * Age	21528.125	1	21528.13	17.43	.000
Error(Smarter)	121006.250	98	1234.76		

*Significant at alpha .05

3.1.2.3 Sociolinguistic evaluation: Who is in charge?

The neutral conditions *Who is in-charge* in native accented and foreign accented Filipino speakers are presented in Table 3.1.2.2 and Table 3.1.2.2.1 . Apparently, children chose faces paired with native accented voices as smarter, $M_{\text{native}}= 66.00\%$, $SD= 28.01$, $F(1, 98) = 119.18$, $p < .000$. Similarly, young adults preferred faces paired with native accented voices as smarter $M_{\text{native}} = 87.00\%$, $SD= 23.28$, $F(1, 98)= 55.70$, $p < .000$. There was age effect on the participants’ choice to be in-charge between native and foreign Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = 17.43$, $MSE= 1234.76$, $p < .000$.

Table 3.1.2.3: Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Trials who is In-charge

Age	In-charge	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	65.50	28.07
	Foreign	34.00	27.55
Young Adult	Native	84.50	25.70
	Foreign	15.50	25.70

Table 3.1.2.3.1: Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference in Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Trials who is In-charge

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
In-charge	126253.125	1	126253.13	88.23	.000
In-charge * Age	17578.125	1	17578.13	12.28	.001
Error (In-charge)	140231.250	98	1430.93		

*Significant at alpha .05

3.1.3.1 Geography: Who lives around here?

The neutral conditions geography: *Whom lives around here* in native accented and foreign accented Filipino speakers are presented in Table 1.1.3.1 and Table 3.1.3.1.1. Apparently, children chose faces paired with native accented voices as living around here, $M_{\text{native}}= 56.00\%$, $SD= 28.82$, $F(1, 98) = 114.44$, $p < .001$. Similarly, young adults preferred faces paired with native accented voices as living around here, $M_{\text{native}} = 65.00\%$, $SD= 33.12$, $F(1, 98) = 11.44$, $p < .001$. There was no age effect on the participants’ choice of who lives around here with native and foreign Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = 2.10$, $MSE= 1927.55$, $p=.150$, n.s..

Table 3.1.3.1: Children and Young Adults' Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Geography Trials

Age	Geography 1	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	56.00	28.82
	Foreign	44.00	28.82
Young Adult	Native	65.00	33.12
	Foreign	35.00	33.12

Table 3.1.3.1.1: Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference Children and Young Adults' Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Geography Trials

Source Geography 1	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Geography 1	22050.000	1	22050.00	11.44	.001
Geography 1 * Age	4050.000	1	4050.00	2.10	.150
Error(Geography1)	188900.000	98	1927.55		

*Significant at alpha .05

3.1.3.2 Geography: Who is Tausug?

The neutral conditions geography: *Who is Tausug* in native accented and foreign accented Filipino speakers are presented in Table 3.1.3.2 and Table 3.1.3.2.1. Apparently, children chose faces paired with foreign-accented voices as Tausug, $M_{\text{foreign}} = 50.50\%$, $SD = 32.34$, $F(1, 98) = 14.36$, $p < .000$. Similarly, young adults preferred faces paired with foreign-accented voices as Tausug $M_{\text{foreign}} = 71.50\%$, $SD = 31.95$, $F(1, 98) = 14.36$, $p < .000$. There was age effect on the participants' choice to be Tausug between native and foreign Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = 10.37$, $MSE = 1881.70$, $p < .002$.

Table 3.1.3.2: Children and Young Adults' Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Geography Trials

Age	Geography 2	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	47.00	29.73
	Foreign	50.50	30.51
Young Adult	Native	28.50	32.34
	Foreign	71.50	31.95

Table 3.1.3.2.1: Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference in the Children and Young Adults' Preferred Native Accented vs. Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Geography Trials

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Geography2	27028.125	1	27028.13	14.36	.000
Geography2 * Age	19503.125	1	19503.13	10.37	.002
Error(Geography2)	184406.250	98	1881.70		

*Significant at alpha .05

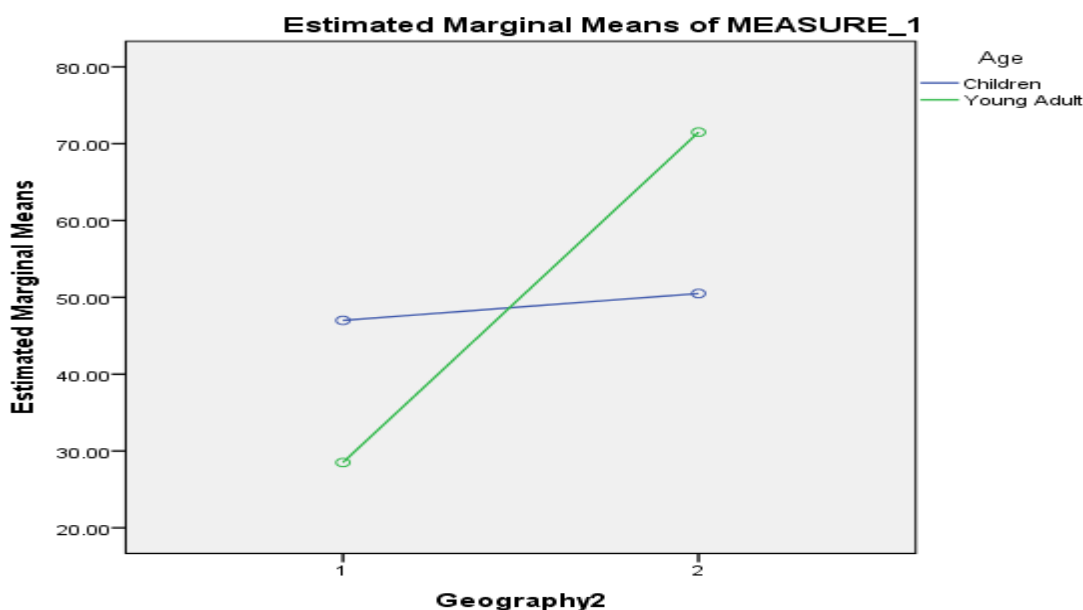


Figure 3.1.4: Age Effect on the Participants’ Preferred Native Accented Tausug Speakers based on Geography Trials

3.2 Experiment 2 (Mean native and nice foreign accented Filipino speakers)

3.2.1 Friendship

The friendship conditions in mean native accented and nice foreign accented Filipino speakers are presented in Table 3.2.1 and Table 3.2.1.1. Apparently, children chose faces paired with foreign accented voices as friends, $M_{foreign} = 76.25\%$, $SD = 25.21$, $F(1, 98) = 167.59$, $p < .000$. Similarly, young adults preferred faces paired with foreign accented voices as friends $M_{foreign} = 85.25\%$, $SD = 25.21$, $F(1, 98) = 167.59$, $p < .000$. There no was age effect on the participants’ choice to be friends with native and foreign accented Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = 3.59$, $MSE = 1128.44$, $p = .061$, n.s.

Table 3.2.1: Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Friendship Trials

Age	Friendship	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	23.75	22.20
	Foreign	76.25	22.20
Young Adult	Native	14.75	25.21
	Foreign	85.25	25.21

Table 3.2.1.1: Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference in Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Friendship Trials

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Friendship	189112.500	1	189112.50	167.59	.000
Friendship * Age	4050.000	1	4050.00	3.59	.061
Error (Friendship)	110587.500	98	1128.44		

*Significant at alpha .05

3.2.2.1 Sociolinguistic evaluation: Who is nicer?

The conditions *who are nicer* in mean native accented and nice foreign accented Filipino speakers are presented in Table 3.2.2.2 and Table 3.2.2.2.1. Apparently, children chose faces paired with foreign accented voices as nicer, $M_{foreign} = 77.00\%$, $SD = 26.17$, $F(1, 98) = 148.55$, $p < .000$.

Similarly, young adults preferred faces paired with foreign accented voices as nicer, $M_{\text{foreign}} = 82.50\%$, $SD = 23.28$, $F(1, 98) = 148.55$, $p < .000$. There was age effect on the participants' choice to be friends with native Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = 1.03$, $MSE = 1211.74$, $p = .312$, n.s.

Table 3.2.2.1. Children and Young Adults' Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Nice Trials

Age	Nicer	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	21.50	25.26
	Foreign	78.00	25.58
Young Adult	Native	7.50	16.17
	Foreign	92.50	16.17

Table 2.2.2.1: Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference Children and Young Adults' Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Nice Trials

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Nicer	250278.125	1	250278.13	276.73	.000
Nicer * Age	10153.125	1	10153.13	11.23	.001
Error (Nicer)	88631.250	98	904.40		

*Significant at alpha .05

3.2.2.2 Sociolinguistic evaluation: Who is smarter?

The conditions *Who is smarter* in mean native accented and nice foreign accented Filipino speakers are presented in Table 3.2.1 and Table 3.2.1.1. Apparently, children chose faces paired with foreign- accented voices as smarter, $M_{\text{foreign}} = 76.25\%$, $SD = 25.21$, $F(1, 98) = 167.59$, $p < .000$. Similarly, young adults preferred faces paired with foreign- accented voices as smarter, $M_{\text{foreign}} = 85.25\%$, $SD = 25.21$, $F(1, 98) = 167.59$, $p < .000$. There no was age effect on the participants' choice to be smarter between native and foreign accented Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = 3.59$, $MSE = 1128.44$, $p = .061$, n.s..

Table 3.2.2.2: Children and Young Adults' Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Smart Trials

Age	Smarter	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	22.00	26.07
	Foreign	77.00	26.17
Young Adult	Native	17.50	26.17
	Foreign	82.50	23.28

Table 1.2.2.2.1. Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference in Children and Young Adults' Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Smart Trials

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Smarter	180000.000	1	180000.00	148.55	.000
Smarter * Age	1250.000	1	1250.00	1.03	.312
Error(Smarter)	118750.000	98	1211.74		

*Significant at alpha .05

1.2.2.3 Sociolinguistic evaluation: Who is in-charge?

The conditions *Who is in-charge* in mean native accented and nice foreign accented Filipino speakers are presented in Table 1.2.2.3 and Table 1.2.2.3.1. Apparently, children chose faces paired with foreign accented voices as in charge, $M_{\text{foreign}} = 75.50\%$, $SD = 27.89$, $F(1, 98) = 61.28$, $p < .000$.

Similarly, young adults preferred faces paired with foreign accented voices as in charge, $M_{\text{foreign}} = 73.50\%$, $SD = 35.50$, $F(1, 98) = 61.28$, $p < .000$. There no was age effect on the participants' choice of who is in-charge between native and foreign accented Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = .16$, $MSE = 1999.24$, $p = .693$, n.s.

Table 3.2.1.3 Children and Young Adults' Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Trials Who Is In-charge

Age	In-charge	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	23.50	26.92
	Foreign	75.50	27.89
Young Adult	Native	26.50	35.50
	Foreign	73.50	35.50

Table 3.2.2.3.1: Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference in Children and Young Adults' Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Trials Who Is In-charge

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
In-charge	122512.500	1	122512.50	61.28	.000
In-charge * Age	312.500	1	312.50	.16	.693
Error (In-charge)	195925.000	98	1999.24		

*Significant at alpha .05

3.2.2.1 Geography: Who lives around here?

The conditions *who live around here* in mean native accented and nice foreign accented Filipino speakers are presented in Table 3.2.2.3 and Table 3.2.2.3.1 and Figure 1.2.1. Apparently, children chose faces paired with nice foreign accented voices as living around here, $M_{\text{foreign}} = 73.50\%$, $SD = 27.85$, $F(1, 98) = 8.5$, $p < .004$. However, young adults preferred faces paired with mean native accented voices as living around here, $M_{\text{native}} = 56.50\%$, $SD = 36.70$, $F(1, 98) = 8.54$, $p < .004$. There was age effect on the participants' choice to be *living around here* with native or foreign Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = 24.49$, $MSE = 2058.23$, $p < .000$.

Table 1.2.3.1 Children and Young Adults' Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Geography Trials

Age	Geography 1	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	23.00	26.65
	Foreign	73.50	27.85
Young Adult	Native	56.50	36.70
	Foreign	43.50	36.70

Table 2.2.3.1.1.Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference in Children and Young Adults' Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Geography Trials

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Geography 1	17578.125	1	17578.13	8.54	.004
Geography 1 * Age	50403.125	1	50403.13	24.49	.000
Error (Geography1)	201706.250	98	2058.23		

*Significant at alpha .05

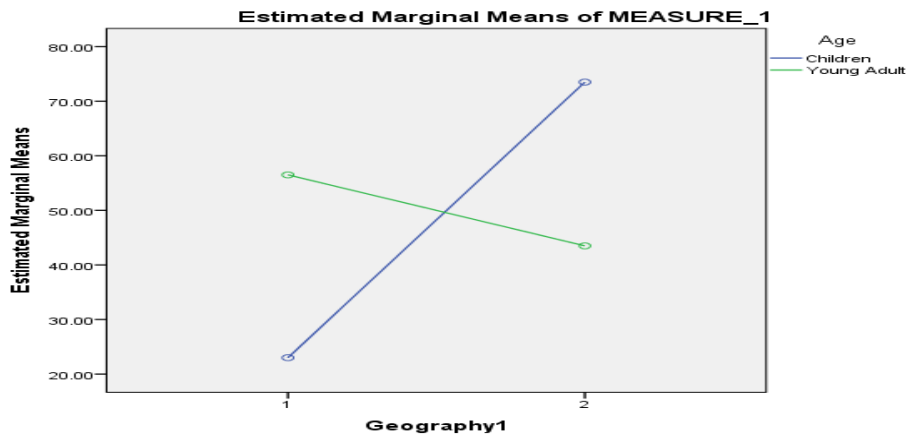


Figure 3.2.1: Age Effect on the Participants’ Preferred Mean Native Accented Vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Geography Trials

3.2.3.2 Geography: Who is Tausug?

The conditions *Who is Tausug* in mean native accented and nice foreign accented Filipino speakers are presented in Table 3.2.3.2 and Table 3.2.3.2.1 Apparently, children chose faces paired with foreign accented voices as Tausug, $M_{foreign} = 69.50\%$, $SD = 31.66$, $F(1, 98) = 58.13$, $p < .000$. Similarly, young adults preferred faces paired with foreign accented voices as Tausug, $M_{foreign} = 73.50\%$, $SD = 31.30$, $F(1, 98) = 58.13$, $p < .004$. There was no age effect on the participants’ choice to be Tausug between native and foreign Filipino speakers $F(1, 98) = .06$, $MSE = 1780.61$, $p = .802$, n.s.

Table 3.2.3.2. Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference in Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Geography Trials

Age	Geography 2	Mean	Std. Deviation
Children	Native	25.50	27.43
	Foreign	69.50	31.66
Young Adult	Native	26.50	31.30
	Foreign	73.50	31.30

Table 3.2.3.2.1: Mixed ANOVA Design: Difference in Children and Young Adults’ Preferred Mean Native Accented vs. Nice Foreign Accented Filipino Speakers based on Geography Trials

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Geography2	103512.500	1	103512.500	58.13	.000
Geography2 * Age	112.500	1	112.500	.06	.802
Error(Geography2)	174500.000	98	1780.612		

*Significant at alpha .05

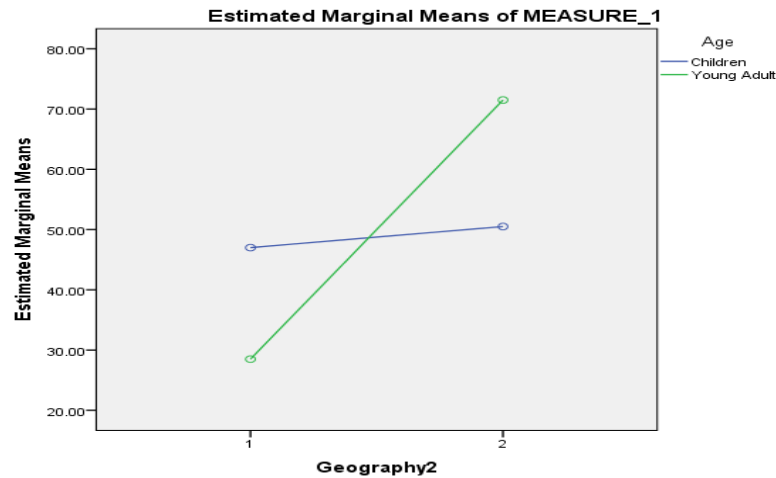


Figure 2.2.2: Age Effect on the Participants' Preferred Native Accented Filipino Speakers based on Geography Trials

4. Discussion

The results in experiment 1 suggest that there was age effect. The participants chose the native accented speakers over their foreign-accented counterparts, which means that both Children and adult chose the native accented Filipino speakers or the non Tausug voices to be friends, nicer, smarter, and in charge, and living around here. In “who is Tausug” trial however, both groups recognize that the non native accented speakers are the Tausug speakers like them.

This implies that the participants recognize the importance of Filipino as a literacy language that everybody has to learn since it is a national language and a medium of instruction in the Philippines. It is stipulated in the law (Gonzalez & Villacorta, 2001:5-6; Tollefson, 1991:158). This study is also consistent with Riney, Takagi, and Inutsuka (2005) in their experiments that showed that Japanese listeners could discriminate American from Japanese speakers based only on their English productions since both groups recognized the non- native Filipino accent as Tausug.

Experiment 2, generally speaking, age does not affect the judgment of the participants. Both groups chose the foreign accented speakers across almost all trials which suggest that children and adult alike judged individuals' social characteristics on the basis of their behaviors, rather than their accent (Kinzler & De Jesus, 2013) as shown in their consistent preference for nice foreign- accented speakers. They chose the nice foreign accented speakers in a halo effect (Brosseau-Liard & Birch, 2010). This study contradicted Bresnahan et al. (2002) who illustrated that the more evident the foreign accent is the more negative the attitude of Native speakers will be.

However, In the geography block: who lives around here, it is interesting to note that children chose the nice foreign accented ones, meaning they believed that the nice foreign-accented Filipino speakers (Tausug speakers) were from Zamboanga while the young adults Adults chose otherwise. This implies that children were more accepting than the adult in the fact that these defective foreign-accented Filipino speakers were from here, the locals of this place. They claim them to be one of them clearly therefore disowning an anti-social behavior. While the young adults chose the mean native-accented Filipino speakers, judgment was still based on the accent even if the behavior was anti social. Perhaps, this is because of the fact that they know the status of Filipino in the Philippines compared to their own language.

5. Conclusion

It can be concluded that children and adult alike judge individuals based on behavioral information rather than linguistic group affiliation information and accent since they all chose the nice foreign-accented speakers. Both groups acknowledged the importance of Filipino as a national language and an official language as evident in experiment one. Participants in this study were also quick in discerning one's group belongingness based on accent.

They were able to right away tell whether the stimulus was from a native Tausug or not, yet this did not contribute to their choices across trials as they still consistently preferred the nice foreign-accented Filipino speakers in experiment two. Perhaps, the fact that these participants were multilingual contributes to their agreement to nice-foreign accented speakers. This also gives us the notion that there is acceptance and harmony in the diversity of culture in this part of the world.

Age in general, did not affect the participants' judgment in this study. Albeit, there were some indications that there was age effect in some of the conditions particularly in the participants' judgment of mean native and nice foreign-accented speakers of Filipino in the neutral conditions. Children generally based their judgment not solely on accent but they also take in behavioral information. Young adults, however, take accent more than any cue and factor.

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