

## Abstracts

**Julia Pauli, Lena Egetmeyer, Ráhel Meisel, Susanne Lea Radt: *Senior Migrants in Hamburg. Linguistic and Cultural Diversity in Senior Residences and other Old-Age Livelihoods.***

A central consequence of today's high levels of global mobility and transnational migration is an increasing number of migrants retiring and aging in their host countries and not their countries of origin. Caring for culturally, linguistically, ethnically and economically more and more diverse groups of senior citizens has thus become a central challenge for many European societies. This applies to both private and institutionalized care. Based on a questionnaire of 65 senior residences located in the city of Hamburg we want to describe how this emerging linguistic and cultural diversity is being perceived and handled. This systematic data will then be supplemented with three in-depth case studies, i.e. elders from Chile who came to Germany as political refugees in the 1970s, elderly Hispanic women living in Hamburg and virtual discussions on old-age care for their parents in an internet forum used by Turkish migrants. Here we will scrutinize the following questions: Where do migrants plan to retire and age? Is a move into a mainly German-speaking old-age home being considered by migrants? How important are multiculturalism and multilingualism in this respect for migrants?

**Ingrid Breckner, Kristin Bührig, Nima Dafateri-Moghaddam: *Multilingualism as an Access to Urban Everyday Life: The Case of Housing.***

The article is based on results of a pilot study focused on the relevance of language for the access to urban housing space. It is an interdisciplinary effort to discover analytical interfaces of urban sociology and linguistics. Beside literature referring to our topic we used as database narrative interviews about housing experiences of multilingual speakers. The analysis is concentrated on interferences between individual and societal multilingualism under shortage conditions and their effects on societal participation. Concluding we discuss further research perspectives referring to the interplay of institutions and their communicative practices in the context of housing in given urban sociological frame conditions.

**Kristin Bührig, Angelika Redder: *Praxeogram and Patterns of Speech Action: Methods of Analyzing Multilingualism.***

The paper introduces two ideas which in the present volume are used in a couple of chapters to investigate urban multilingual communication: the concepts of ‚praxeogram‘ and of ‚speech action patterns‘. Both concepts have been developed within an

action theory of language so as to be able to take into consideration the structure of institutional ‚action spaces‘ and societal paths of action, which are used to attend to standard constellations.

**Angelika Redder, Claudio Scarvaglieri: *Multilingual Interactions in the Consumption Sphere: A Snack Bar and a Supermarket.***

Multilingual communication in snack bars and restaurants of ethnic style on the one hand and comparable supermarkets and shops on the other hand are empirically investigated for the urban district of Hamburg-St. Georg. The client's linguistic preferences turn out to be the guide-line for the agent's offer of language choices, such as Turkish or even Kurdish in a Kurdish snack bar. If there is no hint for preferences the German language will be used as a vehicular language. For ongoing non-institutional, homileic discourse several heritage languages can be noticed. By means of action formats and script-like praxeogram-analysis the distribution of multilingual communication is localized systematically. Differences between written, textual multilingualism as gate-openers for these institutions of the consumption and circulation sphere and the performed multilingual discourse within the institutional settings can be described. Multilingual agents turn out to play an active part in shaping and even stimulating the multilingual resources up to the development of societal multilingualism in the inner centre of such institutions – complementary to what could be found in administrative or medical institutions.

**Ruth Pappenhagen, Angelika Redder, Claudio Scarvaglieri: *Multilingual Practices in Public Spaces in Hamburg: Visible and Audible.***

Our paper analyzes multilingual practices in public spaces in Hamburg. We first give a brief overview on the contemporary sociolinguistic discussion about societal multilingualism that describes societal multilingualism as linguistic diversity. We then present methods designed to capture societal multilingualism and to make multilingual practices accessible for linguistic analysis. One of these methods is „linguistic landscaping“, which we use not only in the traditional manner, but also with substantial additions to include the communicative process in which public signs are used. To compensate for the neglect of spoken language in linguistic landscaping, we introduce the approach of „linguistic soundscaping“. Linguistic soundscaping uses methods from acoustics, sociology, ethnography and linguistics to document and describe spoken multilingual communication. Through linguistic soundscaping, we document which languages people use orally, where they use them and for which purposes. Overall the paper describes different kinds of multilingual practices and their functional value for concrete communication in multiple languages.

**Jannis Androutopoulos, Yin Feng Hsieh, Joanna Kouzina, Reyhan Şahin: *Networked Multilingualism on Facebook: Three Hamburg Case Studies.***

This paper presents findings from a small-scale case study of multilingual communication on a social networking site, Facebook, by six young people from three ethnic backgrounds (Greek-German, Taiwanese-German and Turkish-German). Theoretically, the study draws on the notion of ‚networked multilingualism‘, which argues that digital multilingual practices are shaped by three sets of constraints: the mediation of written language by digital technologies, the participants’ orientation to networked audiences, and their access to network resources. Empirically, the study is based on three sets of ethnographically collected data that comprise Facebook profile pages with a timespan of twelve months per user and interviews with the profile owners. We examine participants’ language practices on their profile pages in terms of the ways they negotiate language choice within communicative events. Comparing the six users allows us to interpretively assess the range of linguistic diversity that can manifest itself on Facebook profile pages as well as similarities and difference across individuals and groups. The findings suggest that the use of resources from more than one language is the default case for these participants. However, the majority of their posts are monolingual. German is their quantitatively preferred language, followed by either their respective heritage language (Greek, Chinese or Turkish) or English, which is regularly used by almost all participants. Moreover, we found regular differences in language choice between initiative and responsive contributions and a number of code-switching instances across as well as within posts. The sociolinguistic profiles of the six participants are remarkably individualised due to socio-biographical circumstances and differing lifestyle orientations. This suggests that predictions of linguistic behaviour based on ethnic background only are not likely to be accurate with regard to networked communication.

**Bernhard Brehmer, Roland Kießling, Angelika Redder: *Towards a Comparative Approach to Urban Multilingualism.***

This contribution develops a framework for the comparison of urban multilingualism across different cultures and societies at different points in time, relating more specifically to urban spheres of consumption and circulation of goods. The comparative point of reference is couched into a functional model of language. Multilingual practice is therefore analyzed for its linguistic forms in relation to communicative purposes underlying them. As a central analytical tool the praxeogram is tested for its utility in application to the comparison of multilingual practice in cities such as Hamburg, Kiev and Yaoundé, which are taken to represent distinct macrolinguistic configurations, i.e. traditional monolingualism (Hamburg), politically determined switch of the official language (Kiev) and postcolonial urban multilingualism (Yaoundé).