

of accent differences of speakers from different linguistic communities may well extend the usefulness of the technique developed here. It can be seen in Table 1 that speaker Tri was not downgraded by the French Ss when speaking French as were the other speakers; in fact he was considered significantly more self-confident in French than in English. Nor do the English Ss treat him adversely in French, for they perceive him as having reliably more humor, entertainingness, and sociability in French than English. Clearly more than one speaker with a Parisian speech style is needed to test this notion but the data suggest that the Montreal community may differentiate between Parisian and Canadian French in their attitudes. Note also in Table 1 that speaker Leo, the caricatured French Canadian, is particularly downgraded in his French guise by both English and French Ss, if we interpret the size of t values as an index of differential favorableness of evaluation.

SUMMARY

Samples of French speaking and English speaking Montreal students were asked to evaluate the personality characteristics of 10 speakers, some speaking in French, others in English. They were not made aware that actually bilinguals were used as speakers so that the evaluational reactions to the two language guises could be matched for each speaker. The comparative favorableness of evaluations of the two guises was correlated with various measures of attitudes toward French and English Canadians for both samples of Ss.

The results indicate that English Ss evaluate the English guises more favorably on most traits. French Ss not only evaluate the English guises more favorably than French guises, but their evaluations of French guises are reliably less favorable than those of English Ss. This finding is interpreted as evidence for a minority group reaction on the part of the French sample.

The correlations between comparative favorableness of English and French guises and measures of attitude toward own and other groups were generally low and insignificant, especially for the English sample. The essential independence of evaluational reactions to spoken languages and attitudes is interpreted as a reflection of the

influence of community-wide stereotypes of English and French speaking Canadians.

NOTES

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¹Digne de confiance translates to both "dependable" and "trustworthy."

²Thirty-two Ss indicated that their religion was Jewish, and, to determine their comparability with the rest of the sample, a separate analysis was carried out for Jewish and non-Jewish Ss. For both subgroups, correlations were calculated between each of the four attitude measures and the comparative favorableness of evaluations of the English and French guises considering all traits as well as those most desirable for friends. The comparison of correlations indicated that there were no statistically significant differences between the two subgroups at any point and therefore the Jewish and non-Jewish Ss were combined.

³Although a rating toward the upper end of the scale does not necessarily indicate favorableness in the cases of "height" or "ambition," the term "favorableness" is a meaningful description for the majority of the judgments.

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