## List of tables

doi https://doi.org/10.1075/impact.34.01tab

Pages xi-xii of

Displacement, Language Maintenance and Identity: Sudanese refugees in Australia

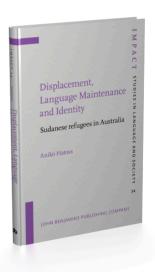
## Anikó Hatoss

[IMPACT: Studies in Language, Culture and Society, 34] 2013. xviii, 259 pp.



This electronic file may not be altered in any way. For any reuse of this material written permission should be obtained from the publishers or through the Copyright Clearance Center (for USA: www.copyright.com).

For further information, please contact rights@benjamins.nl or consult our website at benjamins.com/rights



## List of tables

| Table 1.  | Australian residents born in Sudan  | 44  |
|-----------|---|-----|
| Table 2.  | Top 10 countries of birth in Toowoomba (Census 2006)                                  | 45  |
| Table 3.  | Top 10 languages spoken in Toowoomba homes in 2006                                    | 45  |
| Table 4.  | Respondents by first language   | 48  |
| Table 5.  | Sample by age ranges  | 49  |
| Table 6.  | Families by number of children  | 49  |
| Table 7.  | Respondents by period of leaving Sudan  | 50  |
| Table 8.  | Discourse transcription conventions   | 59  |
| Table 9.  | Languages spoken at home (ABS 2006)   | 74  |
| Table 10. | Language shift among first generation migrants in Australia                           | 75  |
| Table 11. | AMEP number of hours available according to entry type                                | 81  |
| Table 12. | Number of respondents by transition countries and stages                              | 87  |
| Table 13. | Average years in transition   | 87  |
| Table 14. | Historical present in narratives  | 104 |
| Table 15. | Average age for starting languages by family members                                  | 114 |
| Table 16. | Average age for starting languages by family members (2)                              | 115 |
| Table 17. | Education in community language prior to arrival in Australia                         | 119 |
|           | by gender of adult respondents  |     |
| Table 18. | Educational experience prior to arrival in Australia                                  | 120 |
| Table 19. | Average years of education pre-migration to Australia – by language and family member | 121 |
| Table 20. | A comparative summary of traditional and new ethnographies                            | 130 |
| Table 21. | Language use with friends and relatives in Australia                                  | 133 |
| Table 22. | Language use with friends and relatives in Africa                                     | 133 |
| Table 23. | Language use at Church  | 141 |
| Table 24. | Parents' literacy practices in the community language                                 | 142 |
| Table 25. | Mothers' language use with children   | 143 |
| Table 26. | Fathers' language use with children   | 143 |
| Table 27. | Children's language use with family members   | 143 |
| Table 28. | Language use with siblings by age groups  | 144 |
| Table 29. | Children's language use with extended family  | 144 |

| Table 30. | Children by age group and country of birth                          | 145 |
|-----------|---|-----|
| Table 31. | identity labels and positionings by 14 pilot-interview participants | 167 |
| Table 32. | Language change as perceived by parents                             | 179 |
| Table 33. | Parents' satisfaction with children's CL skills                     | 179 |
| Table 34. | Parents' satisfaction with children's CL skills by parents' gender  | 180 |
| Table 35. | Motivational dimensions of heritage language maintenance            | 189 |
| Table 36. | Perceived vitality of CL in home country                            | 194 |
| Table 37. | Perceived CL vitality in Australia                                  | 194 |
| Table 38. | Contrasting cosmopolitanism and nationalism                         | 206 |
| Table 39. | Contrasting strong and weak forms of cyber-planning                 | 225 |