1. Record Nr. UNINA9910827061803321 Autore Dornyei Zoltan Titolo Motivation, language attitudes and globalisation: a Hungarian perspective / / Zoltan Dornyei, Kata Csizer, and Nora Nemeth Clevedon, [England];; Buffalo,: Multilingual Matters, c2006 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-84769-898-0 **ISBN** 1-280-50175-8 9786610501755 1-85359-887-9 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (218 p.) Collana Second language acquisition; ; 18 Altri autori (Persone) CsizerKata <1971-> NemethNora Disciplina 418.0071/0439 Soggetti Language and languages - Study and teaching - Hungary Motivation in education Language awareness - Hungary Intercultural communication - Hungary Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. 150-156) and index. Nota di contenuto Front matter -- Contents -- Introduction -- 1. Background Information and Theory -- 2. Method -- 3. Language Attitudes and Motivation in Hungary: From 1993 to 2004 -- 4. Modifying Factors in Language Attitudes and Motivation: Gender, Geographical Location and School Instruction -- 5. The Internal Structure of Language Learning Motivation -- 6. Language Learners' Motivational Profiles -- 7. The Effects of Intercultural Contact on Language Attitudes and Language Learning Motivation -- Summary and Conclusion -- References --Appendices -- Index Sommario/riassunto This volume presents the results of the largest ever language attitude/motivation survey in second language studies. The research team gathered data from over 13,000 Hungarian language learners on three successive occasions: in 1993, 1999 and 2004. The examined period covers a particularly prominent time in Hungary's history, the

transition from a closed, Communist society to a western-style democracy that became a member of the European Union in 2004.

Thus, the book provides an 'attitudinal/motivational flow-chart' describing how significant sociopolitical changes affect the language disposition of a nation. The investigation focused on the appraisal of five target languages – English, German, French, Italian and Russian – and this multi-language design made it also possible to observe the changing status of the different languages in relation to each other over the examined 12-year period. Thus, the authors were in an ideal position to investigate the ongoing impact of language globalisation in a context where for various political/historical reasons certain transformation processes took place with unusual intensity and speed. The result is a unique blueprint of how and why language globalisation takes place in an actual language learning environment.