FACULTY OF HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES, AND THEOLOGY

The VIOLIN Project

Empirical Approaches to Verbal Violence against Migrants in German Institutions

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OBJECTIVES

- 1. To understand how verbal violence (VV) occurs, especially in an indirect way in institutional contexts
- 2. To explain the relationships and differences between VV and other related phenomena such as verbal aggression (VA) and social discrimination
- 3. To demonstrate through interdisciplinary work that these emerge from social interaction and interpretation processes

- 1. Theoretical framework about verbal violence and aggression (Bonnachi 2017, Havryliv 2017), as well as the Speech Act Theory (Searle 1975, 2012)
- 2. Collection data with the Critical Incidents Technique (Butterfield et al. 2005): interviews with Spanish native speakers from Latin American countries who live in Germany
- 3. Abductive coding process according to the Grounded Theory Methodology (GTM, Glaser 2010, Strübing 2014)
- 4. Narrative Analysis (De Fina 2021) for the analysis of structuring functions within the critical incidents

Click here for an example of the difference between VV and VA

WHAT do participants perceive as problematic?

Using MaxQDA, a software for qualitative analysis, we code segments about actions, situations, or aspects of specific phenomena that the interviewees considered problematic. This way, we built a map about the challenges that migrants face.

IN WHAT CONTEXTS did these experiences occur?

Sections of critical incidents are marked as a large code, memos are added to summarize the main features of the setting, and these incidents are organized in subgroups.

Click here
to see
map with
codes

WHAT EFFECTS did they report within their narratives?

Segments about effects are coded and distributed in one of the following groups: one referred to inner sphere/states (EMOTIONS) and other about consequences in practical sphere (DISADVANTAGES, beyond speech acts).

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codes

WHAT ATTRIBUTIONS AND/OR INTERPRETATIONS are made about behaviour?

We coded segments in which motivations, possible causes, key factors are perceived as salient and, therefore, mentally organized as relevant.

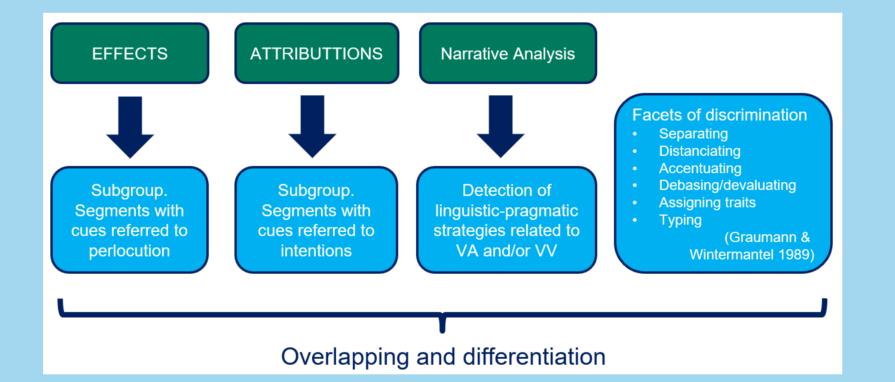
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DATA INTERPRETATION

to see

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Through these coding processes based on the GTM, we identify patterns and make relevant subdivisions within stabilized groups of codes. Parallel coding procedures made by a team of trained students are performed for credibility and for reaching the expected saturation point.



The advantages of these work plans are (1) the conduction of an analysis compatible with other forms of qualitative analysis beyond Linguistics (e.g. our Codebook is the basis for our Verbal Violence scale, forthcoming), (2) our findings are based on empirical data, (3) and the perception of VV, VA and/or discrimination can be better understood if the interplay between interpretation and social interactions has a key role in the study.

The Speech Act Theory was used as a starting point to analyze the roles of performative (verbal) acts and paraverbal cues as well as face-damaging and face-protection (Goffman 1967) in social interactions, specifically those characterized by power imbalances. For these purposes, it is also necessary to distinguish between VV, VA, and social discrimination. We illustrated this point using the selection of coded and analyzed extracts shown below.

EXAMPLES

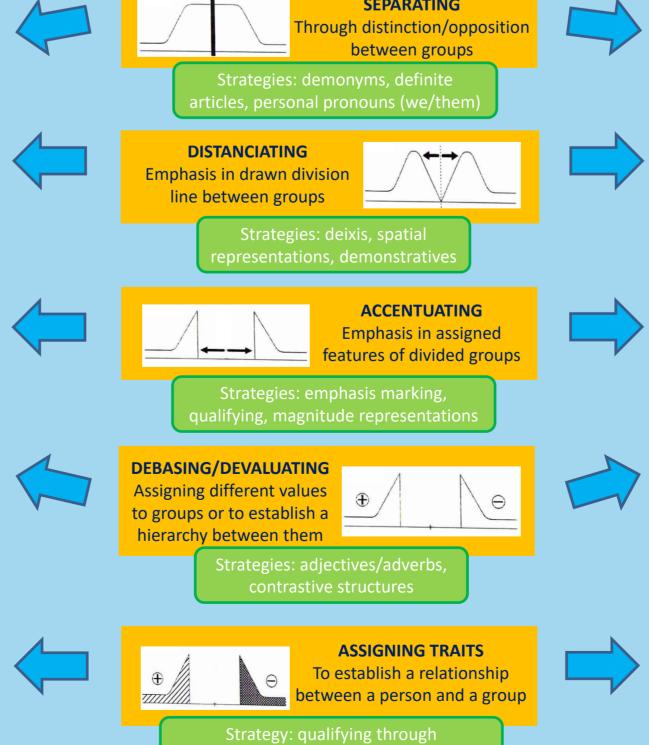
INCIDENTS WITH VERBAL AND PARAVERBAL ELEMENTS + ATTRIBUTION ABOUT INTENTION Translation (en) yo creo que ella en verdad no quería ayudarme [la funcionaria] / porque I think she [the representative] didn't really want to help me / because even incluso la persona de Human Resources que me ayudó con el trámite y the person from Human Resources who helped me with the procedure and todo eso ehm me dijo como / "ella está haciendo todo lo posible para everything eh told me like / "she's doing everything possible to make you que te vayas" / o sea sí lo estoy sintiendo yo leave" / so, yes, I am feeling that too y yo le dije: "pero yo te entiendo el alemán" / y me dijo: "tú no and I told her: "but I understand you when you speak German" / and she told me: "you don't understand, I must speak with your husband jbecause he's entiendes, yo tengo que hablar con tu esposo, ¡porque tu esposo es alemán!" / o sea ya lo... estaba como... como enojada de que yo no era German!" / so... she was like... upset because I'm not German and I had an alemana y había tenido un incidente / como si (fuera) mi culpa yo haber incident / as if it was my fault that I felt on the rail tracks / then I told her: caído a las vías del tren / entonces le dije: "bueno mi esposo está afuera "well, my husband is outside / talk to my husband and talk with him" / "until / háblale a mi esposo y habla con él" / "hasta que yo acabe mi trabajo le l'm finished... then I will tell your husband" voy a decir a tu esposo" porque siempre dice: "es que el problema contigo es... no es un... no es because she always says: "the problem with you is not... is not... is not personal, es un problema del idioma / y siempre le echa la culpa a la personal, it's a problem with the language / and she always blames the way I speak German / [...] she has even insinuated a lot o times, in every discussion forma en la que yo hablo alemán / [...] incluso ha insinuado muchas veces en TODAS las discusiones que hemos tenido que ehm / que we had that ehm / that we should check if there is SOMEONE who can deberíamos de ver si hay ALGUIEN que pueda mediar / que pueda mediate / who can translate what I say in Spanish... to German traducir lo que yo digo en español a lo... al alemán pues que... o sea, cuando llegué la verdad es que estaba un poquito well then... so, when I arrived, actually, I was a little nervous because I didn't nerviosa porque no sabía / como yo pensé que me iban a dejar [quitar] know / because I thought that they were going to allow me to cancel the mi trámite / y pues yo no quería pagar meses en los cuales yo no iba a contract / and, well, I didn't want to pay for the months I wasn't going to be estar aquí / y no sabía realmente cómo preguntarle / como "oye, me voy here / and I didn't really know how to ask / like "hey, I am going to leave, am I a ir, ¿puedo quitar el contrato?" / entonces al principio como me trabé / allowed to cancel the contract?" / then I stumbled over my own words / and y ya ella como que desde ahí ya dijo como / "ah, ella no sabe hablar bien it was like since then she thought / "ah, she can speak German well, I'm alemán, la voy a tratar como se me dé la gana" / o sea como que se sintió going to treat her like I want" / as if she felt superior because she could speak the language well superior porque ella dominaba más el idioma yo todavía tenía, en ese momento, yo todavía tenía, yo todavía tenía at the moment, I had yet, I had yet my ring / and then I was... I was talking to puesto mi anillo de matrimonio / y him [police officer] / and then he look at my ring / and said to me: "but what entonces yo lo estaba... yo estaba hablando con él [police officer] yo le you want is to stay in Germany / because of this situation I recommend you a... / y entonces él me volvió a ver el anillo / y me dijo: "y si usted lo que to return to your country" / quiere es quedarse en Alemania / por esa situación le aconsejo que vaya some Germans were there / we ask him again / "but, provide us a desk... a su país" / había unos alemanes ahí / le volvimos a preguntar / "pero, because I came here... came to tell you what happened / and the no, he bueno, denos un escritorio que... que yo vine que... que yo vine a contar didn't want to help and no, he didn't want to provide one [desk as space to lo que pasó" / y fue que no, que no nos ayuda y no, no lo quiso dar make a report of family violence] y poco a poco me fui dando cuenta que ni siquiera tenían un interés / and progressively I noticed that they didn't have interest / in calling the [the para llamar [the Police Station] para corroborar los datos ni nada [Police Police Station] to check my data or anything [Police control, interpreted as control, interpreted as racial profiling. Lines below in the transcription, racial profiling. Lines below in the transcription, the interviewee says that the the interviewee says that the agents intended to give him a hard time] agents intended to give him a hard time] Link to PDF article with narrative analysis of this incident (pp. 95-105 Link to PDF article with narrative analysis of this incident (pp. 95-105)

of interviews = 52, # of critical incidents (CI) blocks = 190 # of extern macrostructures (not related to a unique CI) = 32

Incidents directly related to discrimination, prejudice, exclusion BUT without recognizable markers for FACET assignation

FUNCTIONS OF SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION

(Graumann & Wintermantel 1989)



rejudice/bias, more focus on the perso

Strategy: use of stereotypes with

tendency to high depersonalization

TYPING

To evaluate a person

hrough the lens of a fixed

image (stereotype



permanente" / y eso me dolió en lo más profundo ((laughter)) / porque yo / and that hurt me deeply ((laughter)) / because I came here as a

aprovechándome de los alemanes / incluso del... de la sociedad alemana / **Germans** / even of... of the German society / which was never my

Incidents directly related to discrimination, prejudice, exclusion BUT without recognizable markers for FACET assignation

seguro encuentras a un alemán, te casas y ya tienes tu residencia

vine aquí como una persona educada ((laughter)) / no vine aquí a... a

quitarle nada nadie, ¿no? / entonces sentí como si... si yo (estuviera)

lo es nunca fue mi intención

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find a German, marry him and then you will have your residence permit"

qualified person ((laughter)) / I didn't come here to take someone something away / then I felt as if...as if I was taking advantage of the