**Language use and language attitudes in multilingual habitats: A survey among Filipino students**

Within the framework of World Englishes, attitudes towards varieties of English spoken in multilingual postcolonial contexts have been regarded as an important factor in the evolution of these varieties. Schneider’s (2007) stage 4 of his evolutionary model emphasises that for nativised structures to become accepted as local norms, and for an exonormative orientation to be replaced with an endonormative one, positive attitudes towards and endorsement of the local variety of English are essential. He also emphasises the close relationship between such acceptance of local norms, and the development of a local identity (Schneider 2007: 49).

A number of attitudinal studies in the framework of World Englishes have focused on the attitudes of speakers towards different varieties of English. Bernaisch (2012) and Bernaisch and Koch (2016), for example, focus on the attitudes of Sri Lankan and Indian users of English towards their own and other varieties of English. Hundt et al. (2015) carry out a similar analysis of attitudes towards different varieties of English in Fiji. These studies yield important attitudinal findings. However, they focus on attitudes towards different varieties of English only, with little emphasis on the relation between English and the other languages with which it coexists in complex multilingual settings. Other research, focusing on the multilingual repertoires of users of English in postcolonial settings, rather than on English only, sketches a complex picture of the interplay between language use, language attitudes, and identity (see, for example, Coetzee-Van Rooy 2012).

This paper combines these two areas of research, focusing on the Philippines as multilingual setting. It reports on the results of a language use and language attitude survey among a group of 40 Filipino private university students, extending similar work by, for example, Borlongan (2009). The survey investigated the multilingual repertoires of the respondents, focusing on contexts of use for and attitudes towards multiple languages in domains such as the home, at university, in social media, and in transactional settings. Attitudes towards different varieties of English, and the relation between language and identity were also investigated. The results demonstrate a complex interplay of English, Filipino, and other languages across different contexts. The choice of languages across these contexts is dictated to a certain extent by existing institutional language policies and varying social motivations, and although American English is till strongly preferred in certain academic domains, the respondents’ attitudes towards Philippine English are positive, consistent with Bautista (2001) and Borlongan (2009). A more detailed qualitative analysis of the data reveals that preference for language choice in specific domains is determined by a complex set of motivations with cultural identity highlighted as a compelling reason for choosing the Philippine English variety over the exonormative American variety. In the discussion, these findings are related to existing findings on multilingual repertoires and attitudes towards varieties of English in the Philippines and elsewhere, so as to contribute to the broader understanding of the multilingual dynamics of World Englishes. Further study in this area can benefit from surveying students from public universities.

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