

setting, which they completed. After a period of one month, as to allow the participants to forget their previous answers and not link the two surveys together in the hopes of not affecting outcomes based on what they thought their answers needed to be rather on natural and honest answers, the bilingual group were given the same survey as before but in English, in an English-speaking setting. The results of all surveys were compared and examined for differences. The Thai and English monolingual survey results would be quantified in terms of x and y ; x being the mean results of the English monolingual answers, and y being the mean results of the Thai monolingual answers. The Thai-English bilingual results in each survey will be compared to these using the Pearson-product moment of correlation using the formula $r = \Sigma (xy) / \sqrt{(\Sigma x^2) * (\Sigma y^2)}$. From this, we can see if the answers of the bilinguals differed depending on the language used.

The second study, and second method, was an observation of ten 18-30 year old Thai bilinguals in a natural, yet controlled, setting. The participants were filmed speaking in a comfortable setting in both English and Thai intermittently. They were given a list of topics in the form of 20 flashcards and asked to speak about each topic for as long as they are comfortable, and to move on to a new topic when the conversation became stagnant. They were instructed to do this for 20 minutes in English, at which point to change and do the same for 20 minutes in Thai. This was repeated twice, and of the 20 flashcards there were 10 that were repeated, e.g. items of food and holiday destinations, and 10 that were not as to make the setting feel more natural and comfortable. The video recordings were to be used as evidence and compared to see if they changed their views about the same or similar topics when speaking one language rather than the other. Any differences were noted, and are to be used as purely qualitative data.

In the third test, an interview was conducted. Ten 18-30 year old Thai citizens who speak English fluently, and have never lived in an English-speaking country for an extended period of time were interviewed in Thai, and then again in English, by the same interviewer. The interviewer was given strict instructions not to detour from the questions provided. The interviews were conducted at separate occasions, two weeks apart and questions were mostly surrounding holidays, food, life goals, and family. Answers of the participants were then compared to find differences and similarities between the two interviews. Following this, a further 10 Thai citizens, who did not speak English, were interviewed by the same interviewer with the same set of questions. These results were checked against the bilinguals. Differences between the Thai monolinguals and the Thai-English bilinguals will be recorded as a numerical figure of 1. These differences will be quantified by calculating the range of differences and will be used to compare with the Thai-English bilinguals in their interviews within a Thai setting. The answers given by the Thai-English bilingual participants in both interviews, English and Thai, will be quantified by looking at contrasts and differences. For each difference in answer, a numerical figure of 1 will be given. The following equation will be used to quantify the results; $s^2 = \Sigma (x_i - x)^2 / (n - 1)$.

In the fourth, and final test, participants consisted of ten Thai citizens who did not speak English between the ages of 18-30, ten Thai-English bilinguals who hadn't lived in an English-

speaking country, also between the ages of 18-30, and ten native English speakers who did not speak any other language, again aged 18-30. The participants were shown 20 ambiguous pictures of people who were not technically performing an action, in a particular setting, but who were likely about to or had just completed an action. For example, one picture was of a woman with a surfboard at the beach. Participants of each group were simply asked to "Talk about the picture", and their answers were noted. It is important to note that under no circumstances were the instructors allowed to ask questions which elicit either actions or locations as a response. The purpose of this test was to find out if the Thai monolinguals did in fact, on average, answer with a location and if English monolinguals did answer with an action, but more importantly, if the Thai-English bilinguals' answers changed depending on the picture, possibly because they felt one fitted better than another. The results of the English and Thai monolinguals will be recorded, and compared with the Thai-English bilinguals. For each time the bilingual participants give an answer similar to an English monolingual participant, it will be recorded in terms of y . For every time a bilingual participant gives an answer similar to a Thai monolingual, it will be recorded in terms of x . The results will be quantified with the use of a Pearson-product moment correlation graph, using the formula $r = \Sigma (xy) / \sqrt{(\Sigma x^2) * (\Sigma y^2)}$ to give us the results we need.

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