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Summary of the doctoral dissertation titled:

*Integration, assimilation, new homeland –
the image of gastarbeiters in Osman Engin's satirical work*

Due to its economic miracle, Germany started to recruit foreign workers, also known as gastarbeiters, in the 1960s. Over the years, the number of gastarbeiters living in Germany has increased significantly, primarily through family reunifications. Today, more than 8 million people with a migrational background live in Germany. Many of them were born in Germany or have lived there for decades.

The recession that broke out with the global oil crisis in the 1970s resulted in a sudden increase in unemployment. Many Germans blamed foreign gastarbeiters for their predicament, which over time turned into rejection and xenophobia by German society. This xenophobia and social conflicts became the subject of many literary works by foreign writers.

Osman Engin's satires seem more appropriate than any other literary texts to discuss the problem of stereotypes of Turkish migrants in Germany. The author, who was born in Izmir, touches on topics from the lives of many migrants who experience daily difficulties in being abroad, often rooted in prejudices. These include initial language problems, difficulties with integration, status in the social hierarchy, challenges in dealing with Germans, and often also experiences with xenophobia. With irony and critical distance, Engin is able to draw a complex image of both Germans and their new fellow citizens from abroad.

The aim of this work is to present stereotypical images of Turkish migrants in Germany and of a stereotypical German in the eyes of gastarbeiters on the example of selected texts by Osman Engin and to reflect on the possibility of a peaceful coexistence. The aim of this research is to prove that Engin's work contributes to a better understanding of the presence of Turkish immigrants in present-day Germany. It is also an attempt to reflect on the main means of expression of the artist, which is satire.

The first part of this work serves to present the life and work of the writer, to recall the history of satire, the history of Turkish immigration to Germany, as well as to explain the most important terminology and analyze the state of research.

In the second part, Osman Engin's satirical works were analyzed, divided into such issues as the image of native Germans, the image of gastarbeiters, cultural differences and similarities, and interactions between autochthons and Turkish gastarbeiters. The most important topics of Engin's narratives in these analyses are issues of integration, assimilation and living in a new homeland, as well as stereotypes often present in the society.

The dissertation closes with the third part summarizing the previous arguments and containing the main observations and conclusions. One of the most important conclusions is the statement that a characteristic feature of Engin's style is the often observed exaggeration of features and events in the analysis, which is aimed at overturning popular prejudices. His satires try to show the situation of gastarbeiters and restore at least a part of their lost identity, thanks to which they fulfill a very important social function. They may lead to a reflection on the relevance of the presented stereotypes.

Since it is inevitable that the culture of the host country and the culture of immigrants influence each other to some extent during the many years of migration history to Germany, the author of this work tried to present the mutual influence between Turkish and German culture.

In this paper the author comes to the conclusion that the acceptance or nonacceptance of the foreign and the other plays a decisive role in the development of stereotypes. Engin most willingly uses forms of excessive exaggeration and likes to overdraw character traits, both in relation to the immigrant and indigenous population. The author uses humour as a tool to ease tensions. Given the moods present in society and the hostility towards immigrants, his work can be considered as an artistic form of fighting xenophobia, violence and thoughtlessness, but also for the recognition of the rights of his compatriots in Germany.

Keywords: gastarbeiters, satire, Osman Engin, stereotypes, immigration, integration, migrant literature