A bilingual threshold for enhanced executive functioning: Cognitive advantages in Frisian-Dutch bilingual children

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A bilingual threshold for enhanced executive functioning: Cognitive advantages in Frisian-Dutch bilingual children

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Previous research has shown that bilingual children outperform monolingual children on executive function (EF) tasks that test interference inhibition (Martin-Rhee & Bialystok, 2008; Engel de Abreu et al., 2012), selective attention (Engel de Abreu et al., 2012) and working memory (Blom et al., 2014; Morales et al., 2013). Recent studies have challenged bilingual children’s EF advantages (Duñabeitia et al., 2014; Paap & Green, 2013), pointing to the confounding effect of demographic differences between bilinguals and monolinguals. The current study investigates a new population of bilinguals: speakers of the national majority language Dutch and the regional minority language Frisian. While other studies comparing bilinguals in a similar setting investigated two very different languages, e.g., Welsh-English (Gathercole et al, 2010) and Basque-Spanish (Duñabeitia et al., 2014), Frisian and Dutch are closely related. All children are selected from the same population of bilingual Frisian-Dutch children, which minimizes the risk of confounding variables. At the same time, the bilingual Frisian-Dutch children vary substantially in their degree of bilingualism, which allows investigating whether enhanced EFs require a bilingual threshold (Blom et al. 2014; Carlson & Meltzoff, 2008; Poarch & Van Hell, 2012).

In order to examine if (i) bilingual Frisian-Dutch children have enhanced EFs, and (ii) EF enhancement is related to the degree of bilingualism, we tested 25 Frisian-Dutch balanced bilinguals and 25 Dutch-dominant children on interference inhibition, selective attention and verbal and visuospatial working memory. The two groups were matched on age (5-6 year olds), nonverbal IQ (WNV; Wechsler & Naglieri, 2006), socioeconomic status, Dutch expressive
Does Native Language Orthographic Depth Influence Visual Rhyming Performance in English? An Investigation of Behavioral and Electrophysiological Effects

Mona Roxana Botezatu, Carol Miller and Maya Misra

"Many studies have found that determining whether two words rhyme results in the electrophysiological rhyming effect (RE), a more negative N450 mean amplitude to nonrhyming than rhyming targets [1, 2]. The RE is sensitive to orthographic overlap between rhyming words, being larger for orthographically dissimilar than similar pairs [3]. The RE has also been observed during visual rhyme judgments cross-linguistically, in native speakers of languages with differing orthographic depths (i.e., how reliably spellings map to sounds) [4] such as English [deep; 5-8], Chinese [deep; 9], and Spanish [shallow; 10]. In English, comparable REs have been reported in word and pseudoword pairs [6], suggesting that rheme activation may proceed similarly whether the reader relies on large units, or “grain sizes”, to read known words or smaller units to decode unknown words. However, we do not know if this flexible grain size [11] found in skilled English readers (with a deep, alphabetic orthography) would be observed in skilled readers of a logographic language such as Chinese, who may come to rely on large (word-level) units because they do not have the option of decoding [12], or in skilled readers of a shallow orthography such as Spanish, who may find it efficient to rely on small (letter/syllable-level) units [13, 14].

In the current work we investigated whether first language (L1) orthographic depth and grain size preferences modulate the RE in second language (L2) English speakers, as compared to English monolinguals. English monolinguals (N=29) and highly proficient, but L1–dominant, Spanish–English (N=22) and Chinese–English (N=24) bilinguals made visual rhyme judgments of semantically unrelated English word pairs, while behavioral and EEG measures were recorded. REs were evaluated for both orthographically dissimilar (e.g., WHITE–FIGHT, CHILD–COUGH) and similar (e.g., RIGHT–FIGHT, DOUGH–COUGH) pairs. In orthographically dissimilar trials, all groups responded more accurately to nonrhyming conditions, and monolinguals were overall more accurate than bilinguals. Chinese–English bilinguals were markedly faster in making nonrhyming than rhyming decisions, while the other groups did not show a latency difference between conditions. In orthographically similar conditions, all groups responded faster and more accurately to rhyming trials. Monolinguals were faster and more accurate than bilinguals; Chinese–English bilinguals were slower than Spanish–English bilinguals. All groups showed more negative N450 mean amplitudes to nonrhyming than rhyming targets regardless of orthographic similarity. However, in orthographically dissimilar conditions, the RE was more robust in monolinguals than in Chinese–English bilinguals, while Spanish–English bilinguals were intermediate to (and not different from) either group. This finding suggests that the amplitude of the ERP response to phonological mismatch in orthographically dissimilar conditions may be affected by differences between L1-L2 scripts. Alternately, the RE in these conditions may index proficiency, as it was largest for the group with the highest English proficiency self-ratings (English