Child and Adult Heritage Spanish in the Netherlands
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Child and Adult Heritage Spanish in the Netherlands: 
The Development of Subject Position

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Heritage speakers
Speakers of a minority language, acquired during childhood in a naturalistic setting in the home context.

Subject position in Spanish
Spanish has flexible word order:

- Un chico llegó
- A boy arrived
- V

Subject position in Dutch

- Een jongen
- A boy
- float
- V

Research Questions
1. Will Dutch HS of Spanish show less overgeneralization of preverbal subjects (but deviate from monolinguals?)
2. (When) do bilingual children deviate from monolinguals?

The present study

- A) Adult Participants
  - 24 heritage speakers
    - Born in the Netherlands, or arrived before 5
    - Mixed families
    - No Caribbean dialects
  - 18 monolingual speakers of Spanish
    - Recently immigrated to the Netherlands
    - No knowledge of Dutch
    - No Caribbean dialects

- B) Child Participants
  - 30 heritage speakers
    - 9 and 13 years old
    - Born in the Netherlands, or arrived before 5
    - Mixed families
    - No Caribbean dialects
  - 44 monolingual speakers of Spanish
    - 9 and 13 years old
    - Born and raised in Spain
    - No knowledge of other languages

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monolinguals</th>
<th>Bilinguals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Kids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9yo</td>
<td>13yo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions
1. Both monolingual and Dutch heritage speakers increase the preference of VS across the lifetime
2. In Dutch bilinguals, this VS preference is more pronounced in all age groups
3. This overgeneralization might be due to the influence of V2 in Dutch

References


El gato llegó

Llegó el gato