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

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Subject position in Spanish

Speakers of a minority language, acquired during childhood in a naturalistic setting, have flexible word order:

- Un chico llegó
- A boy arrived
- Een jongen
- A boy
- float
- whistled
- V

Subject position in Dutch

Spanish is constrained by unaccusativity, focus, definiteness, animacy, verbal aspect, adverbial phrases, and subject heaviness.

- Speakers of a Spanish has flexible word order:
- Zapata et al., 2005, De Prada-Pérez & Domínguez, 2013
- Subject position with intransitives in Spanish is constrained by unaccusativity, focus, definiteness, animacy, verbal aspect, adverbial phrases, and subject heaviness

- This makes subject position a highly complex phenomenon, prone to vulnerability in (bilingual) acquisition

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?

A) Adult Participants
24 heritage speakers
- Born in the Netherlands, or arrived before 5 years old
- 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 years old
- 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

Previous Research:

Children

Monolingual
- Have knowledge of verb type by age 2 (de Prada-Pérez, 2009)
- No previous research on other factors

Bilingual
- No previous research

Adults

Monolingual
- Verb type & focus influence word order (Hertel, 2003; Lozano, 2005)
- Many other factors, such as definiteness as well (Roggen, 2011)

Bilingual
- Do not have monolingual-like knowledge of all the factors determining word order (Zapata et al., 2005; de Prada-Pérez & Prada-Pérez y Cuba, 2012)
- Overgeneralize preverbal subjects (Hinch, 2007; Hertel, 2003; Zapata et al., 2005)

Method

Contextualized Scalar Acceptability Judgment Task:

Es mi cumpleaños y hay mucha gente de visita en mi casa. De repente suena el timbre pero como justo estoy recibiendo un regalo de mi tío, no puedo abrir la puerta. ¿Ya mi esposa y ve que son unos primos. Cuando regresa, le pregunto: ¿Quién llegó? Mi esposa me dice:

It’s my birthday and there are many guests in my house. Suddenly the doorbell rings, but since I’m just receiving a gift from my uncle, I cannot open the door. My wife goes and sees that it’s some cousins. When she gets back, I ask her: “Who arrived?” My wife tells me:

- Unos primos llegaron.
- Some cousins arrived.

Preferences:

- 00
- 0-1
- 1-0
- 2-1

Llegó un chico.
- A boy arrived.

Results

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