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*the Development of Subject Position*
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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 un chico
  - A boy arrived
  - a boy

Subject position with intransitives in Spanish is constrained by unaccusativity, focus, definiteness, animacy, verbal aspect, adverbial phrases, and subject heaviness.

- Zapata et al., 2005; De Prada-Pérez & De Juan, 2013; de Prada-Pérez & Pascual y Cabo, 2012

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

Previous Research:

Children
Monolingual
- Have knowledge of verb type by age 2
  - Bel, 2001
- No previous research on other factors

Bilingual
- No previous research

Adults
Monolingual
- Verb type & focus influence word order
  - Verbs: Härtel, 2003; Lizano, 2005
- Many other factors, such as definiteness as well (Rogges, 2011)

Bilingual
- Do not have monolingual-like knowledge of all the factors determining word order
  - Zapata et al., 2003; De Prada-Pérez & Pascual y Cabo, 2012
- Overgeneralization of preverbal subjects
  - (Hinch-Bailey, 2007; Härtel, 2003; Zapata et al., 2005)

SIMPLIFICATION OR CROSS-LINGUISTIC INFLUENCE?

Contextualized Scalar Acceptability Judgment Task:

- Three dogs are playing at the beach and having a lot of fun.
  - While they play, their friend the cat comes and sees them and he gets very sad because they had not asked him to join them.

El gato llegó

Llegó el gato

Three dogs are playing at the beach and having a lot of fun. While they play, their friend the cat comes and sees them and he gets very sad because they had not asked him to join them.

El gato llegó

Llegó el gato

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

- 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

Monolinguals

Results

- SV

Bilinguals

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