Child and Adult Heritage Spanish in the Netherlands
van Osch, B.A.; García González, Elisabet; Hulk, A.C.J.; Aalberse, S.P.; Sleeman, A.P.

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: http://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.
Subject position in Spanish

Spanish has flexible word order:

- Un chico llegó
- A boy arrived
- V
- Buiten/er/dat
- Outside/there/that
- Adv/OBJ
- float whistled
- een jongen
- a boy
- S

Subject position with intransitives in Spanish is constrained by unaccusativity, focus, definiteness, animacy, verbal aspect, adverbal 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?

The present study

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

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monolinguals</th>
<th>Bilinguals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9yo</td>
<td>13yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>VS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</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

- Pascual y Cabo, D., Lingved, A., & Rothman, J. Applying the Interface Hypothesis to Heritage Speaker Acquisition: Evidence from Spanish. 3SOM