Subject Position in Spanish as a heritage language in the Netherlands
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**Subject Position in Spanish as a Heritage Language in the Netherlands: Interface Vulnerability and Cross-linguistic Influence**

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University of Amsterdam

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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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Un chico</th>
<th>llegó</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A boy</td>
<td>arrived</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subject position with intransitives in Spanish is constrained by:

1. **Verb type**
2. **Focus**
3. **Definiteness**

**Previous Research: Heritage Spanish in the US**
- Comparing verb type & focus → unclear findings:
  - Verb type is robust (Montoya, 2009)
  - Verb type and focus are vulnerable (Zapata, et al., 2005)
  - Verb type is more vulnerable than focus (De Prada-Perez & Pascual y Cabo, 2012)
- Heritage speakers overgeneralize preverbal subjects (Hinch Nava, 2007; Montoya, 2009; Zapata et al., 2005)

**The Interface Hypothesis**
(Sorace & Serratrice, 2009)

**Subject position in Dutch**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Een jongen</th>
<th>floot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A boy</td>
<td>whistled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But... V2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buiten/er</th>
<th>schreeuweid een jongen</th>
<th>Outside/There shouted a boy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Subject position with intransitives in Dutch**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Un chico</th>
<th>siblo</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A boy</td>
<td>whistled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Llegó</th>
<th>un chico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrived</td>
<td>a boy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Experiment 1: Heritage Spanish in the Netherlands**

**Participants**
24 heritage speakers
- Born in the Netherlands, or arrived before 5
- 1 Dutch speaking parent, 1 Spanish speaking parent
- No Caribbean dialects
- Monolingual speakers of Spanish
- Recently immigrated to the Netherlands.
- No knowledge of Dutch
- No Caribbean dialects

**Hypotheses**
1. Dutch HS of Spanish will show less overgeneralization of preverbal subjects
2. Focus and definiteness are more vulnerable than verb type

**Method**
Contextualized Scalar Acceptability Judgment Task:
- Verbs type
- Focus
- Subject

**Results per condition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monolinguals</th>
<th>SV</th>
<th>VS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unacc. Unerg.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad Narrow</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def. Indef.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>Heritage speakers</th>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def. Indef.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Experiment 2: Heritage Spanish in the US**

22 heritage speakers in New Jersey
- Born in the US, or arrived before 5
- 2 Spanish speaking parents
- No Caribbean dialects
- Proficiency-matched to the Dutch HS

**Results across conditions:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judgment task</th>
<th>SV</th>
<th>VS</th>
<th>other</th>
<th>missing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production task</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusions**
1. Dutch heritage speakers show knowledge of the factors verb type, focus, and definiteness → Partial support for the Interface Hypothesis
2. In judgment, Dutch heritage speakers of Spanish overgeneralize postverbal subjects, whereas American HS do not prefer either order.
3. In production, American heritage speakers of Spanish overgeneralize preverbal subjects → Support for cross-linguistic influence

**References**