Subject Position in Spanish as a heritage language in the Netherlands

*Interface Vulnerability and Cross-linguistic Influence*

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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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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:
1. Verb type
2. Focus
3. Definiteness

Previous Research: Heritage Spanish in the US
• Comparing verb type & focus \(\rightarrow\) unclear findings:
  - Verb type is robust (Montibon, 2005)
  - Verb type and focus are vulnerable (Zapata et al., 2005)
  - Verb type is more vulnerable than focus (De Prada-Pérez & Pascual y Cabo, 2013)
• Heritage speakers overgeneralize preverbal subjects
  (Hinch Nava, 2007; Montibon, 2005; Zapata et al., 2005)

The Interface Hypothesis
Heritage speakers of a home Spanish has flexible word order:

The Interface Hypothesis
Heritage Speaker Acquisition: Evidence from Spanish Mood.

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

References

Subject position in Dutch
Main clauses:

Een jongen floot
A boy whistled

But... V2:

Buiten/er schreeuwde een jongen
Outside/There shouted a boy

Results per condition

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
18 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. Both focus and definiteness are more vulnerable than verb type

Results across conditions:

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

Conclusions
1. Dutch heritage speakers show knowledge of the factors verb type and focus, but not definiteness
\(\rightarrow\) 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
\(\rightarrow\) Support for cross-linguistic influence

Method
Contextualized Scalar Acceptability Judgment Task:

Verb type
Unaccusative
Unergative

Focus
Broad
Narrow

Subject
Definite
Indefinite

EXAMPLE: Unaccusative – narrow – indefinite

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. Yo 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:”

Results across conditions:

Method
Production task

SV
VS
other
missing

Results across conditions:

Heritage speakers

Unacc. Unerg.
Broad Narrow
Def. Indef.

Unacc. Unerg.
Broad Narrow
Def. Indef.

Results across conditions:

Heritage speakers

Unacc. Unerg.
Broad Narrow
Def. Indef.

Heritage speakers

Unacc. Unerg.
Broad Narrow
Def. Indef.

References