

Linguistic distance and L2 processing: ERP evidence from Spanish / Basque bilinguals

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Introduction

Age of acquisition (AoA) and proficiency, together with structural similarities and dissimilarities between bilinguals' first (L1) and second (L2) languages are crucial factors in the research of the neural basis of bilingualism [1,2,3]. In order to

investigate these issues, we conducted a series of experiments in Basque language with native Basque speakers and highly proficient Spanish / Basque bilinguals (AoA = 3 years). These bilingual populations constitute an ideal environment to

study the impact of these factors on non-native language processing because the two languages share some grammatical properties while they significantly differ in others.

Materials

VERB AGREEMENT

- 1a. Zu-k ni hondartza-ra eramaten **na-u-zu** batzuetan.
 you-Subj me beach-to take me-have-you sometimes
 'Sometimes you take me to the beach'
- 1b. Zu-k ni hondartza-ra eramaten ***d-u-zu** batzuetan.
 you-Subj me beach-to take 3person-have-yousometimes

WORD ORDERS

- 2a. **Emakume-ek gizon-a** ikusi dute. (SOV)
 Women-Subj man-Obj see 3person-have-they
- 2b. **Gizon-a emakume-ek** ikusi dute. (OSV)
 Man-Obj women-Subj see 3person-have-they
- 2c. **Emakume-ek** ikusi dute **gizona.** (SVO)
 Women-Subj see 3person-have-they man-Obj
- 2d. **Gizon-a** ikusi dute **emakume-ek.** (OVS)
 Man-Obj see 3person-have-they women-Subj
 'The women saw the man'.

CASE MORPHOLOGY

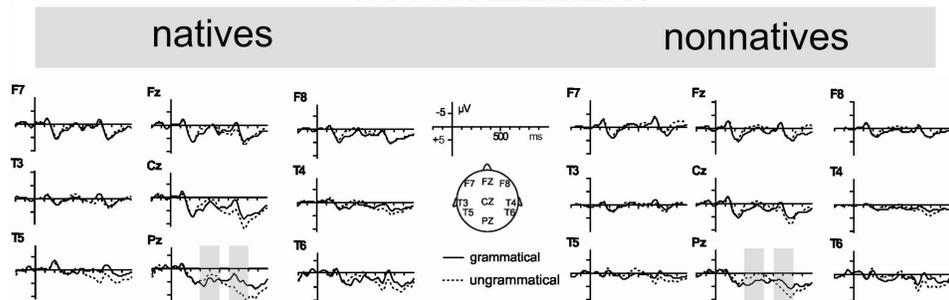
- 3a. Goiz-ean ogia erosi dut **ni-k** denda-n.
 morning-in bread bought have I-Subj shop-in
 'This morning I bought bread in the shop'
- 3b. Goiz-ean ogia erosi dut ***ni** denda-n.
 morning-in bread bought have *I shop-in

Basque and Spanish

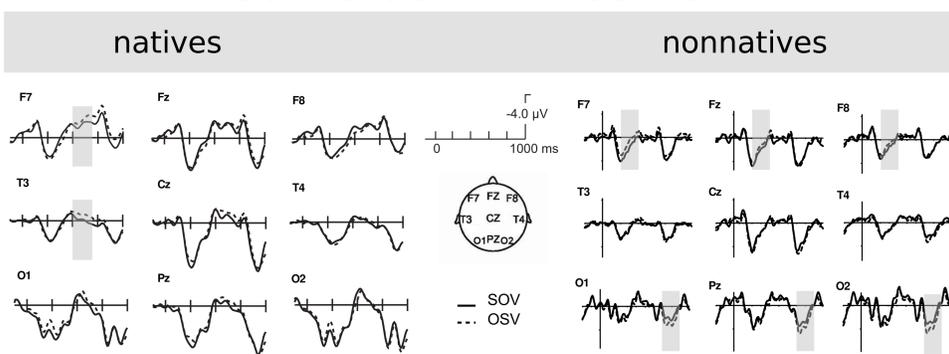
	verb agreement		word order		case morphology	
	with S	with O	VO	OV	nominative	ergative
Basque	+	+	-	+	-	+
Spanish	+	-	+	-	+	-

Results

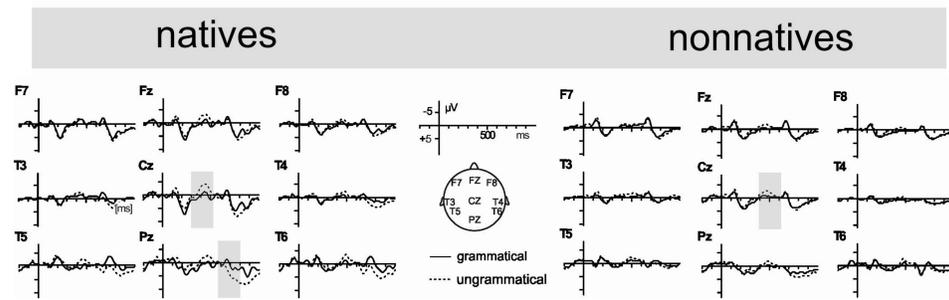
OV AGREEMENT



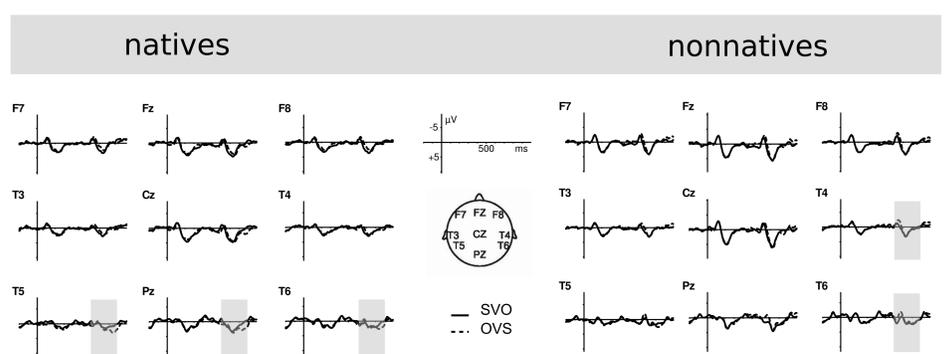
SOV vs. OSV: DP2 POSITION



ERGATIVITY



SVO vs. OVS: VERB POSITION



Discussion & Conclusions

According to our data, verb agreement processing does not reveal differences between native and non-native speakers, given a native language that has verb-agreement in its grammar [4]. Only linguistic phenomena that involve the ergative alignment of Basque reveal a native/non-native contrast, possibly due to a linguistic transfer from the nominative setting of their native language, Spanish. As for the head parameter (word order), similarly to natives, L2 Basque speakers revealed behavioural

patterns that favoured SOV over OSV and SVO over OVS as most economical word orders [5]. However, some subtle differences in the ERP components emerged between both groups indicating that non-natives might use different strategies from natives when dealing with non-canonical word orders. In sum, our results suggest that some but (maybe) not all linguistic parameters that diverge between L1 and L2's settings yield age effects in early and highly proficient bilinguals.

References

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