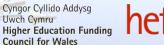


English "red wine" or Welsh "wine red"? Bridging Linguistics and Cognitive Neuroscience

M. Carmen Parafita Couto c.parafita@bangor.ac.uk





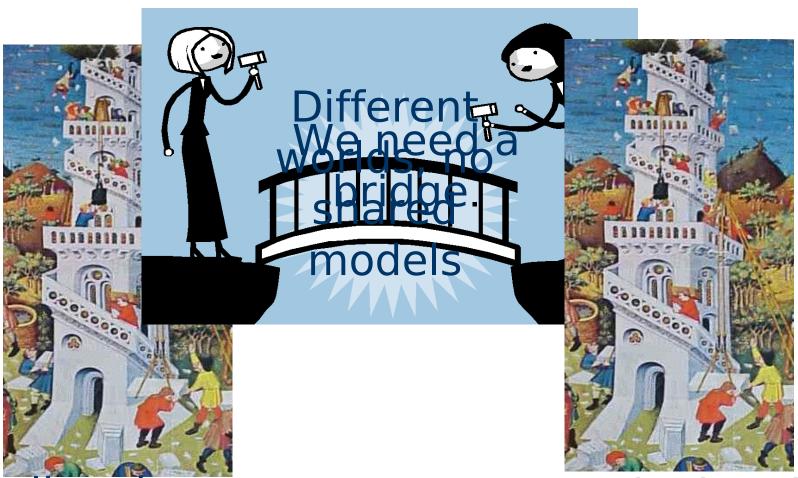






Linguists and psycholinguistics





linguists

(Dick Hudson, 2008)

psycholinguisti

CS

Bilingualism in three contrasting European communities



- PI: M. Carmen Parafita Couto
- Co-PI Margaret Deuchar
- Consultants Beñat Oyharçabal and Irantzu Epelde
- Funded by British Academy
- 3 language pairs: Welsh-English, Basque-Spanish and Basque-French (Marijo Ezeizabarrena, Amaia Munarriz)
- Focus on resolution of structural conflict in mixed nominal constructions
- Naturalistic and experimental data

Bridging Linguistics and Cognitive Neuroscience



- Co-PIs: Peredur Davies, Noriko Hoshino, M. Carmen Parafita Couto, Margaret Deuchar, Guillaume Thierry
- Researcher: Bastien Boutonnet
- Focus on resolution of structural conflict in Welsh-English mixed nominal constructions
- Funded by an ESRC Bilingualism Centre Development Fund.

Acknowledgments

Corpus

Kevin Donnelly Margaret Deuchar Peredur Davies

Toy Task/ Judgments/ RTs

Marika Fusser Hans Stadhagen-González Marianne Gullberg Rocío Pérez Tattam

ERP

Bastien Boutonnet Noriko Hoshino Guillaume Thierry Karsten Steinhauer Phaedra Royle



Research Questions



- 1) What happens when there is a **word order conflict** in code-switched nominal constructions? (adjective-noun)
- 2) Which theoretical model's predictions account for the data better?

Matrix Language Framework vs. Minimalist Program

Conflict sites



Welsh DPs:

Det N Y mynydd **ADJ** uchel

English DPs:

Det ADJ The high

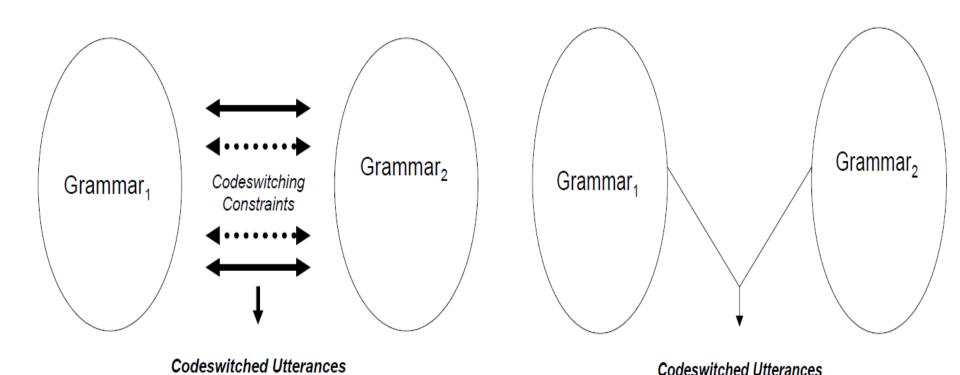
N *mountain*

Theoretical Debate: Myers Scotton vs MacSwan (BLC 2005, vol 8, Issues1 & 3)



Constraint-oriented Approach

Constraint-free Approach



Matrix Language Frame (Myers-Scotton 1993)



- In code-switching, the status of the two languages involved is not equivalent: the matrix language guides the morphosyntactic construction of code switching.
 - the matrix language (ML) is the one that dominates in a CP.
 - the embedded language (EL) is the language that participates to a lesser degree in each analysis unit.

Prediction



Adjective/noun order will match the language of the finite verb.

Myers-Scotton 2002)

(cf.

<u>Morpheme Order Principle</u>: the morpheme order within one bilingual CP comes from the matrix language

Minimalist Approach



Nothing constrains CS apart from the requirements of the mixed grammars. (MacSwan, 1999)

The account of differences in basic word order in terms of movement requirements is associated with feature strength.

Cantone & MacSwan's (2009) explanation



The NP raises to check features in the specifier position of Agr, deriving DNA word order.

To derive DAN word order the NP checks features covertly, leaving its phonetic features behind with its trace.

Cantone & MacSwan's explanation



Welsh Agr has a strong EPP feature, forcing the NP to raise overtly to its specifier position.

English Agr has a weak EPP feature whereby the NP has its EPP feature valued covertly and remains in situ at PF.

Hence, Welsh Agr forces the NP to raise overtly, while English Agr prompts the NP to raise covertly



The language of the adjective determines the position of the NP relative to the adjective (Cantone & MacSwan 2009).

Predictions of two models



	Matrix Languag e	MLF Predictio n	Canton e & MacSw an Predicti on
A. The bear chased one gwyn horse	English	✓	X
B. Helodd yr arth un horse gwyn .	Welsh	✓	√
C. The bear chased one ceffyl white	English	×	X
D. Helodd yr arth un white ceffyl	Welsh	X	✓

Study design

Canolfan ESRC Centre
dros Ymchwil
i Ddwyieithrwydd for Research
on Bilingualism

- Bilingual researcher
- Bilingual participants
- Multi-task approach:

interactive spontaneous non restrictive

Data: Naturalistic

individual
controlled
restrictive
Semi-Exp

Experimental

Naturalistic



Siarad corpus (www.siarad.org.uk)

40 hours of recordings

Participants know each other (friends, family, etc.)
Researcher not present
Recordings last around 35-40 minutes

Semi-experimental data: Toy Task





Experimental data (I)



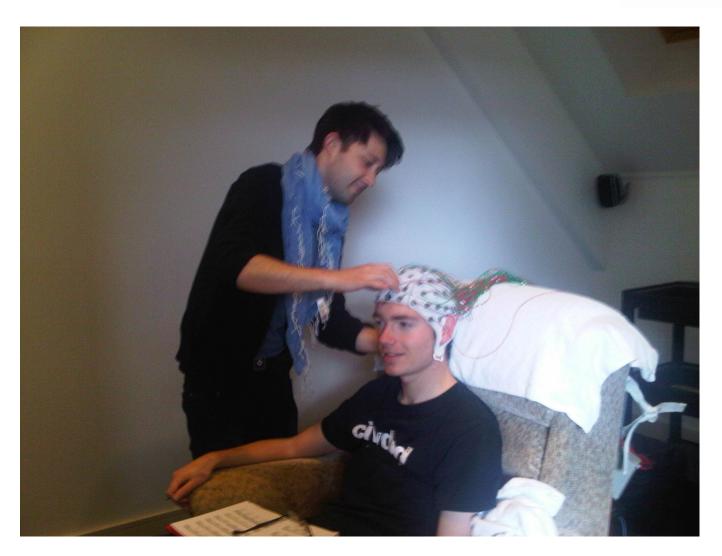
Oral Acceptability judgments (reaction times and acceptability ratings using DMDX)





Experimental data (II): Event Related Potentials





Corpus data



Automatically extracted (Donnelly et al. 2011); ML Welsh

	N- Adj	N-Adj %	Adj-N	Adj-N %	Total	Total %
Welsh+ English	36	22.4%	14	8.7%	50	31.1%
English+ Welsh	93	57.8%	18	11.8%	111	68.9%
Total	129	80%	32	20%	161	100%





Automatically extracted; ML Welsh

	M-Adj	N-Adj %	Adj-N	Adj-N %	Total	Total %
Welsh + English	36	22.4%	14	8.7%	50	31.1%
English+ Welsh	93	57.8%	18	11.8%	111	68.9%
Total	129	80%	32	20%	161	100%

Corpus data: MLF congruent and violations



M	W	e	S	h	

	M-Adj	N-Adj %	Adj-N	Adj-N %	Total	Total %
Welsh+ English	36	22.4%	14	8.7%	50	31.1%
English + Welsh	93	57.8%	18	11.8%	111	68.9%
Total	129	80 %	32	20%	161	100%

Corpus data: MP congruent



	N- Adj	N-Adj %	Adj-N	Adj-N %	Total	Total %
Welsh+ English	36	22.4%	14	8.7%	50	31.1%
English+ Welsh	93	57.8%	18	11.8%	111	68.9%
Total	129	80%	32	20%	161	100%

Corpus data: MP congruent and violations



	N- Adj	N-Adj %	Adj-N	Adj-N %	Total	Total %
Welsh+ English	36	22.4%	14	8.7%	50	31.1%
English+ Welsh	93	57.8%	18	11.8%	111	68.9%
Total	129	80%	32	20%	161	100%

Corpus data: MP and MLF



ı						
	N- Adj	N-Adj %	Adj-N	Adj-N %	Total	Total %
Welsh- English	36	22.4%	14	8.7%	50	31.1%
English- Welsh	93	57.8 %	18	11.8%	111	68.9%
Total	129	80%	32	20%	161	100%

Corpus data



Word Order: tends to conform to MLF (and MP) predictions

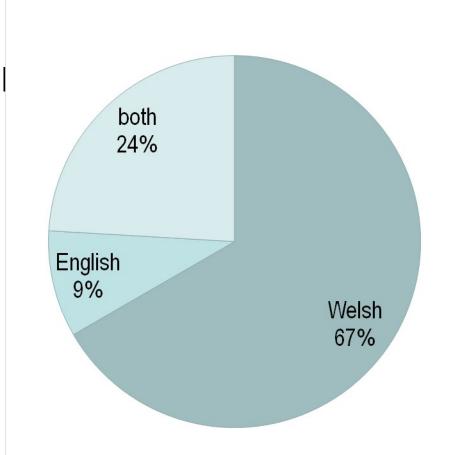
BUT: No examples with ML English

Other evidence: elicited data, experimental data

Elicited/Experimental data (I): Participants



50 Welsh-English bilingual Between 18 and 77 years



Director-Matcher Task



Guided elicitation of complex nominal constructions

- two participants: one director, one matcher
- locate 16 objects of different colours and shapes

Semi-experimental data: Toy Task



- Mouse (black / white)
- Tea bag (triangular/square/round)
- 3. Tape measure (blue/orange)
- 4. String (green/yellow/blue)
- Glasses/spectacles (orange/blue)
- 6. Calculator (blue/black)
- Bangle/Bracelet (orange/purple)



Patterns observed



Always Welsh ML!

```
English N Welsh Adjective 133/238
```

```
y bracelet oren (02D)
```

the bracelet orange

Det N Adj

English Noun English Adjective 15/238

y tea bag conical (20D)

the tea bag conical

Det N Adj

Patterns observed



Welsh Noun English Adjective 7/238

Y sbectol orange (02M)

A glasses orange

Det N Adj

English Adjective English Noun 5/238

0 pyramid tea bag (18D)

a pyramid tea bag

Det Adj N

Toy task data:



Adjective position postnominal in all cases except for in embedded language islands.

ML always Welsh

Oral Acceptability Judgements: Stimuli



Mae *the horse* arall wedi ennill gwobr.

Det Noun Adj (ML=Welsh)

The arall horse has won a prize.

Det Adj Noun (ML= English)

84 sentences with CS:

24 fillers, 12 practice, 48 stimuli

ML Welsh/English

Det Welsh/English

N Welsh/English

Adj Welsh/English

Adj pre/postnominal

Subject/object position

Acceptability Judgments:



the horse arall

the oen other

the oen arall

yr horse other

yr *horse* arall

yr oen *other*

the arall horse

the other oen

the arall oen

yr other horse

yr arall *horse*

yr *other* oen

Scale

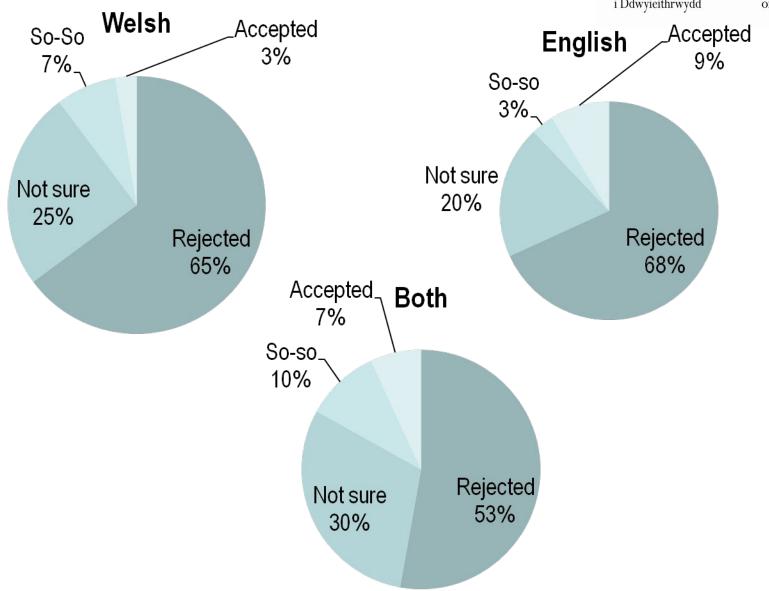


- 0- Don't know
- 3- Grammatical
- 2- So-so
- 1- Ungrammatical



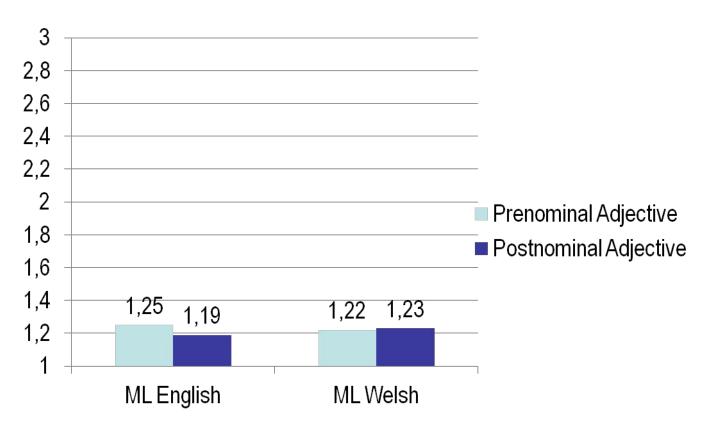
Language at home





Results: Acceptability Judgments

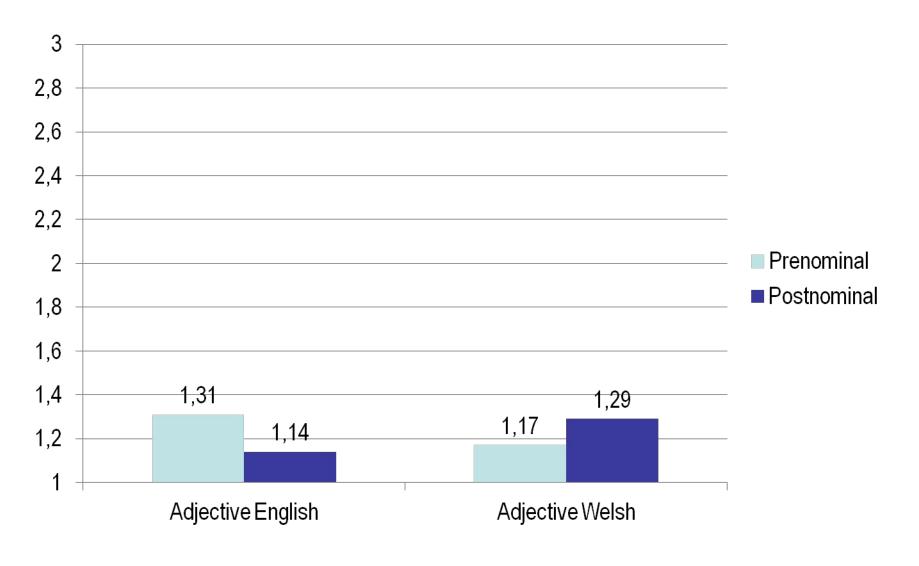
- 1- Ungrammatical
- **2- So-so**
- 3- Grammatical





Results: Acceptability Judgments

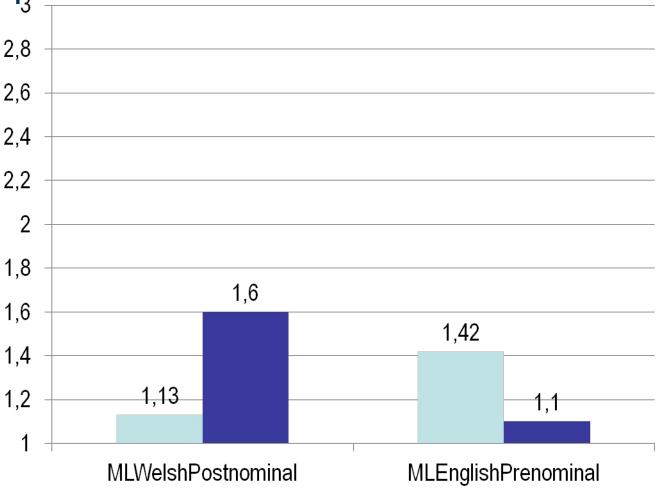




Results: Acceptability Judgments

Best when both MLF and MP predictions are met.





Adjective English

Adjective Welsh



Perhaps both models have something to say?

Alternative explanation: borrowability hierarchy?



(Matras 2007) gives the following, frequency-based hierarchy:

```
nouns, conjunctions > verbs >
discourse markers > adjectives >
interjections > adverbs > other particles,
adpositions > numerals > pronouns >
derivational affixes > inflectional affixes
```

ERP



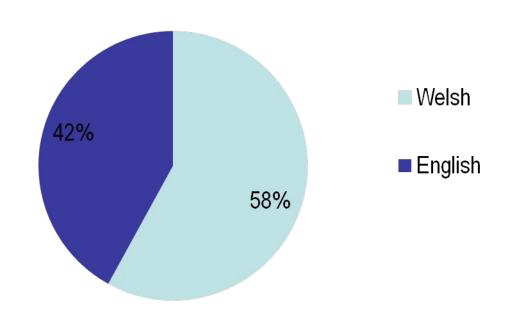
- No previous neurophysiological evidence on conflict sites in a code-switching context.
- Monolingual evidence of syntactic violations show 2 main types of brain responses:
 - N400 (Friederici et al. 1996)
 - LAN (Friederici et al. 1996) & P600 (Moreno et al. 2002)
 - Proficient bilinguals exhibit similar patterns (Weber-Fox & Neville 1996).
 - Language switching shows modulation of N400 range due to processing costs (Martin et al. in press, Proverbio et al. 2004).

ERP: Participants



- 15 balanced Welsh-English bilinguals (mean age: 25.5, 7 male, 8 female)

Language Use



ERP: Methodology



- Sentence verification task with eventrelated potentials (ERPs).

ERP: Methodology



- Sentence verification task with eventrelated potentials (ERPs).
- At the end of each sentence, two pictures were presented and the bilinguals were asked to select the picture which matched the sentence.

ERP: Methodology



- Sentence verification task with eventrelated potentials (ERPs).
- At the end of each sentence, two pictures were presented and the bilinguals were asked to select the picture which matched the sentence.
- The language of the matrix verb, the adjective, the noun, and the word order of the nominal construction (the adjective + the noun) were manipulated.

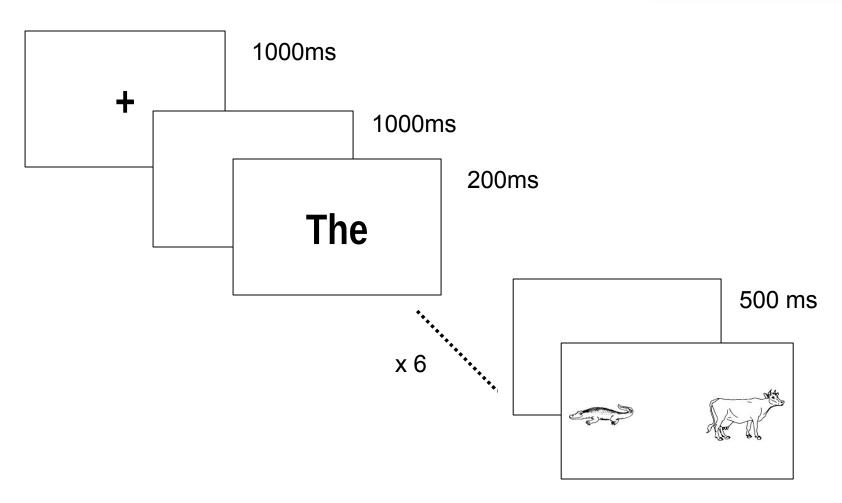
Materials 40 sets of 6 sentences



	Matrix Languag e	MLF Predicti on	Cantone & MacSwa n Predictio n
A. The bear chased one gwyn horse	English	✓	×
B. Helodd yr arth un horse gwyn .	Welsh	√	✓
C. The bear chased one ceffyl white	English	×	×
D. Helodd yr arth un white ceffyl	Welsh	×	✓
E. The bear chased one white horse	English	No Switch	No Switch

Procedure





Materials: MLF analysis Canolfan ESRC Centre for Research



	Matrix Languag e	MLF Predicti on	Cantone & MacSwa n Predictio n
A. The bear chased one gwyn horse	English	✓	X
B. Helodd yr arth un horse gwyn	Welsh		✓
C. The bear chased one ceffyl white	English	X	X
D. Helodd yr arth un white ceffyl	Welsh	X	✓
E. The bear chased one white horse	English	No Switch	No Switch

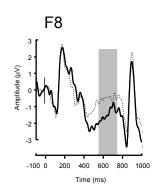
Materials: MP Analysis



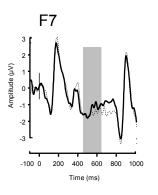
	Matrix Languag e	MLF Predicti on	Cantone & MacSwa n Predictio n
A. The bear chased one gwyn horse	English	√	X
B. Helodd yr arth un horse gwyn	Welsh	√	√
C. The bear chased one ceffyl white	English	×	X
D. Helodd yr arth un white ceffyl	Welsh	×	√
E. The bear chased one white horse	English	No Switch	No Switch

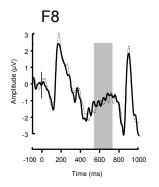
MLF Prediction

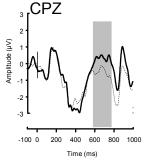
F7 (A1) 1 -100 0 200 400 600 800 1000 Time (ms)

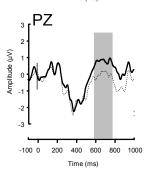


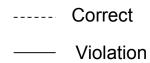
Minimalist Prediction

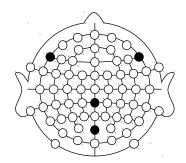


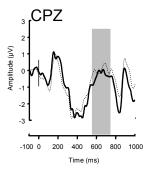


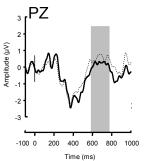












ERP results



- Matrix Language Frame vs Minimalist Program
- A negativity in the frontal region (delayed anterior negativity, 450- 600ms window)
 - A slightly delayed P600

- The delays in the effects may be attributed to language switching.

Recap



1. Production data: Corpora and Elicited (toy task)

No English ML, so not able to test models

2. Oral Acceptability judgements

Tend to reject everything, but MLF & MP congruent are higher ranked.

Language spoken at home doesn't influence rejection.

3. ERP

Supporting the MLF

Methodological consequences



- Limitations of corpus data
- Judgment tasks alone are not sufficient either
- Collecting evidence from different approaches

Theoretical consequences



- Consequences for possible analyses of nounphrase-structure: need to take into account whole CP.
- Against the proposal that DP is a separate phase (Chen 2011, Svenonius 2004, and Hiraiwa 2005)
- Perhaps the MLF dominates the whole CP phase (cf. Radford, Kupisch, Köppe & Azzaro, 2007)?

"the head of a phase is responsible (via a form of selection) for "handing over" functional features to subordinate items within the phase" (Radford et al, 2007, p 245)

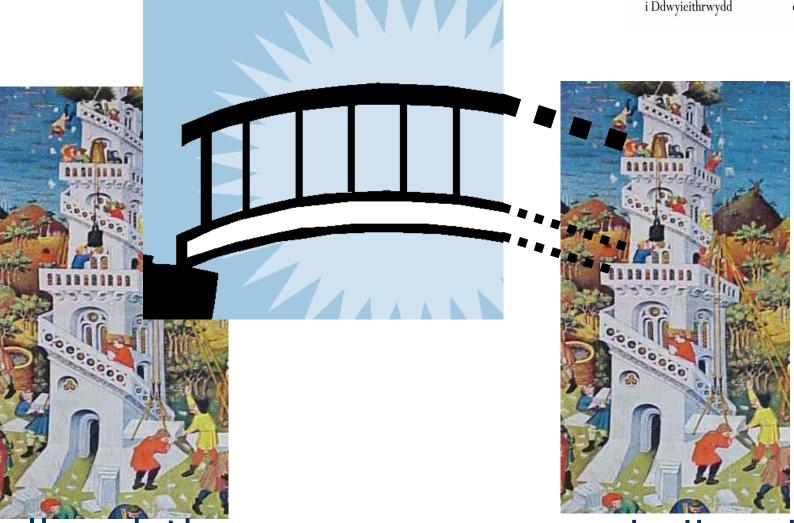
Still to do...



- Analyze judgment data and reaction time data
- Finish data collection for gender conflicts in Basque-Spanish and Basque-French

The bridge is growing





linguistics

psycholinguisti



Diolch yn fawr! Thanks!





Most common: congruent with MLF predictions

```
English N Welsh A
addiction mawr (Fusser19, 232)
Welsh N English A
bobl dodgy (Davies13, 517)

Less common: (in)congruent with MLF predictions
English A Welsh N
massive tŷ (Davies 7, 75)

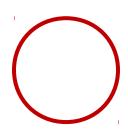
Welsh A English N
hen lord (Fusser23, 713)
```





Most common: congruent with MLF predictions

```
English N Welsh A
addiction mawr (Fusser19, 232 )
Welsh N English A
bobl dodgy (Davies13, 517 )
Less common: (in)congruent with MLF predictions
English A Welsh N
massive tŷ (Davies 7, 75 )
Welsh A English N
hen lord (Fusser23, 713 )
```



Lexical properties?



Always prenominal

```
actual cwestiynau (stammers, 7 813)
actual hogan (davies 7, 370)
actual waliau (robert 3, 449)
```

```
fucking babi (stammers6, 459) fucking ben (stammers6, 263)
```

bally tymor (roberts2, 532)

English lexicon, Welsh Word Order



media centre massive

dream weird

fudge gorgeous

(cf. Sanoudaki &Thierry, to appear)