

## English "red wine" or Welsh "wine

 red" ?
## Bridging Linguistics and Cognitive Neuroscience

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## Linguists and psycholinguistics



Canolfan ESRC Centre drosYmchwil for Research on Bilingualism


# Bilingualism in three contrasting European communities 

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- 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.


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## ERP

Bastien Boutonnet
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## 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

Y mynydd

## ADJ uchel

## English DPs:

## Det <br> ADJ <br> N <br> The <br> high <br> mountain

# Theoretical Debate : <br> Myers Scotton vs MacSwan (BLC 2005, vol 8, Issues1 \& 3) 

Constraint-oriented Approach
Constraint-free Approach


Codeswitched Utterances

## 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)

Morpheme Order Principle: 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 <br> Languag <br> e | MLF <br> Predictio <br> $\mathbf{n}$ | Canton <br>  <br> MacSw <br> an |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. The bear chased one <br> gwyn horse | English | $\checkmark$ | $x$ |
| B. Helodd yr arth un horse <br> gwyn. | Welsh | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| C. The bear chased one <br> ceffyl white | English | $x$ | $x$ |
| D. Helodd yr arth un white <br> ceffyl | Welsh | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Study design

- Bilingual researcher
- Bilingual participants
- Multi-task approach:
interactive individual
spontaneous
non restrictive
Data: Naturalistic
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- <br> Adj | N-Adj | Adj-N | Adj-N <br> $\%$ | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total <br> $\%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Welsh+ <br> English | 36 | $22.4 \%$ | 14 | $8.7 \%$ | 50 |
| English+ <br> Welsh | 93 | $57.8 \%$ | 18 | $11.8 \%$ | 111 |
| Total | 129 | $80 \%$ | 32 | $20 \%$ | 161 |

## Corpus data



Automatically extracted; ML Welsh

| (-Adj | N-Agdj <br> \% Adj-N | Adj-N <br> $\%$ | Total | Total \% |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Welsh + <br> English | 36 | $22.4 \%$ | 14 | $8.7 \%$ | 50 | $31.1 \%$ |
| English+ <br> Welsh | 93 | $57.8 \%$ | 18 | $11.8 \%$ | 111 | $68.9 \%$ |
| Total | 129 | $80 \%$ | 32 | $20 \%$ | 161 | $100 \%$ |

# Corpus data: MLF congruent and violations 

## Corpus data: MP congruent

|  | N- <br> Adj | N-Adj <br> $\%$ | Adj-N | Adj-N <br> $\%$ | Total | Total <br> $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Welsh+ <br> English | 36 | $22.4 \%$ | 14 | $8.7 \%$ | 50 | $31.1 \%$ |


| Englisht <br> Welsh | 53 | $57.8 \%$ | 18 | $11.8 \%$ | 111 | $68.9 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Total | 129 | $80 \%$ | 32 | $20 \%$ | 161 | $100 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Corpus data: MP congruent and violations

|  | N- <br> Adj | N-Adj | Adj-N | Adj-N <br> $\%$ | Total | Total <br> $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Welsh+ <br> English | 36 | $22.4 \%$ | 14 | $8.7 \%$ | 50 | $31.1 \%$ |


| Englisht <br> Welsh |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 93 | $57.8 \%$ | 18 | $11.8 \%$ | 111 | $68.9 \%$ |  |
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## Corpus data: MP and MLF



## 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



1. Mouse
(black / white)
2. Tea bag
(triangular/square/round)
3. Tape measure
(blue/orange)
4. String
(green/yellow/blue)
5. Glasses/spectacles (orange/blue)
6. Calculator (blue/black)
7. 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)

English Adjective English Noun 5/238
0 pyramid tea bag

Adj

## 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
Det Noun Adj
arall wedi ennill gwobr.
(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: 

## Stimuli

# 12 switched nominal constructions 

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 <br> 3- Grammatical <br> 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

- 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).


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- At the end of each sentence, two pictures were presented and the bilinguals were asked to select the picture which matched the sentence.


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- 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
MLF
Languag
Predicti on

## Cantone

\&
MacSwa
n
Predictio
n
English
$\checkmark$

Welsh

English
$x$
$x$
C. The bear chased one ceffyl white
D. Helodd yr arth un white

Welsh
$x$

English
$E$. The bear chased one white horse

## Procedure



## Materials: MLF analysis Candam ERC Cutc

|  | Matrix Languag e | MLF Predicti on | Cantone \& MacSwa n Predictio n |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. The bear chased one gwyn horse | English | $\checkmark$ | $x$ |
| B. Helodd yr arth un horse gwyn | Welsh | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| C. The bear chased one ceffyl white | English | $x$ | $x$ |
| D. Helodd yr arth un white ceffyl | Welsh | $x$ | $\checkmark$ |
| E. The bear chased one white horse | English | No Switch | No Switch |

## Materials: MP Analysis

| Matrix | MLF | Cantone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Languag | Predicti | $\boldsymbol{\&}$ |
| e | on | MacSwa |
|  |  | n <br> Predictio <br> $\mathbf{n}$ |
| English |  | $x$ |

A. The bear chased one gwyn horse
B. Helodd yr arth un horse

Welsh gwyn
C. The bear chased one English

Welsh

English horse

MLF Prediction


F8


## Minimalist Prediction



-----. Correct

- Violation


F8




## ERP results

- Matrix Language Frame 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 noun-phrase-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



Diolch yn fawr! Thanks!

## Corpus data

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 Iord (Fusser23, 713)

## Corpus data

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## Lexical properties?

## Always prenominal

actual cwestiynau (stammers,7 813)
actual hogan (davies7, 370 )
actual waliau (robert3, 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)

