To (code)Switch

or Not To (code)Switch

Skrebnev Readings

International Science and Research Conference Nizhny Novgorod 2020

Types of code-switching

who-Acc / who-Dat

Дай гитару поюзать .

- J'ai trouvé. I gefunden diese
 - Sometimes I start a sentence in Spanish y termino en Español •

Bilinguals:

Russian-Armenian bilingual child:

babushka and dedushka vs. tatyk and papyk

Spanish-German bilinguals:

Juan amenazó a alguien, aber ich Weiss nicht *wen / wem er gdroht hat

Juan threatened someone but I don't know to whom he threatened

Juan amenazó a alguien, aber ich Weiss nicht wen / *wem • who-Acc / who-Dat

Juan threatened someone but I don't know whom

(González-Vilbazo & Ramos, 2012)

Bilingual Competence

• a cognitive state the result of which is code-switching

(based on López, 2018)

Generative approach: Competence and Performance I-language and E-language

Code-switching is a surface manifestation of I-language (López, 2018)

What is the ultimate goal of L2 acquisition?

The bilingual is not two monolinguals in one person

(Grosjean, 1989)

Code-switching is a manifestation of bilingual competence

(López, 2018)

Do L2ers develop bilingual competence?

- integrate the new linguistic norms into the existing mental grammar
 - code-switch like balanced bilinguals

Дай гитару по-use-ать

*In the *El Corte Engés*' two stops from where we live In the/el *Corte Engés* two stops from where we live

Let's take some examples

I saw this woman yesterday in the park

Кто was in the park? Where was женщина? Who saw the woman? Когда я видела женщину?

I saw this woman вчера в парке

Кто was in the park? Where was женщина? Who saw the woman? Когда я видела женщину?

Я видел эту женщину yesterday in the park

Кто was in the park? Where was женщина? Who saw the woman? Когда я видела женщину?

Я видел эту женщину вчера в парке

Кто was in the park? Where was женщина? Who saw the woman? Когда я видела женщину?

Structural ambiguity: You cannot get a man with a gun!

(from the musical "Annie Get Your Gun" https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annie_Get_Your_Gun_(musical))



You cannot get a man with a gun

You cannot get a man with a gun

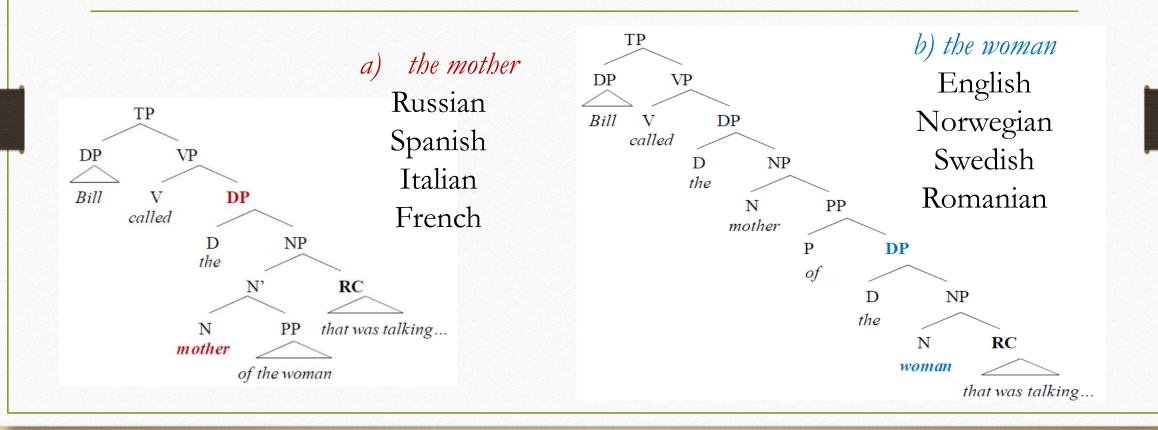


Linguistic Target: Ambiguous Relative Clause

Bill called the mother of the woman [RC that was talking about cosmetics] Иван позвал маму женщины, [RC которая говорила о косметике]

> Who was talking about cosmetics? a) the mother b) the woman

...the mother of the woman that was talking... Who was talking?



Bill called the mother of the woman that was talking about cosmetics

Why is that?

The Implicit Prosody Hypothesis

(Fodor, 2002)

(1) Bill called <u>the mother of</u> the woman prosodic break that was talking about cosmetics
(2) Bill called the mother prosodic break of <u>the woman</u> that was talking about cosmetics

Bill called the mother of the woman that was talking about cosmetics

Reference: High attachment (the mother) English $\approx 30\%$ Russian $\approx 70\%$

	L2-Russian	L2-English	L3-English
English-Russian	50%		
Russian-English		57%	
Russian-German-English			51%
Russian-French-English			60%
Armenian-Russian-English	71%		47%

• L2ers' results are statistically different from both their L1 and the Ln-like performance

Possible Research Questions?

- What will L2ers do with code-switched sentences?
 - Will they process them L1-like?

• Are there universal parsing principles that govern human language processing?

- Are there universal parsing cues that govern processing of code-switched sentences?
 - Will L2ers be sensitivity to these parsing cues?

Sample quadruple: CS_pause vs. CS_length vs. Sent_start

Bill called the mother of the woman c-s которая говорила о косметике во дворе.(forces HA-pause)prediction: the motherBill called the mother c-s женщины которая говорила о косметике во дворе.(forces the LA-pause)prediction: the woman

Bill called _{с-s} маму женщины которая говорила о косметике во дворе.

(Russian length)prediction: the motherBill called the mother of the woman that was talking about cosmetics c-s 60 deope.(English length)prediction: the woman

Pilot Results: L2ers

Baseline: High attachment (the mother) English $\approx 30\%$ Russian $\approx 70\%$

Russian-English Place of CS (factor2)

Estimate: 1.339e-01 Std Error: 5.085e-02 df: 3.116e+01 t-value: 2.634 Pr(>|t|) 0.0130 *

	HA_pause	LA_pause	Russian_length	English_length
HA preference	18%	5%	16%	21%

Dutch-English (pilot)

Place of CS (factor 2) Estimate: 0.13542 Std Error: 0.06502 df:186.00000 t-value: 2.083 Pr(>|t|) 0.0386 *

	HA_pause	LA_pause	Dutch_length	English_length
HA preference	23%	19%	27%	37%

Pilot Results: L2ers

Baseline: High attachment (the mother) English $\approx 30\%$ Russian $\approx 70\%$

Russian-English

Place of $CS^*Sentence Start, p < .05$

	HA_pause	LA_pause	Russian_length	English_length
Russian_start	21%	7%	14%	19%
English_start	14%	3%	18%	25%

Dutch-English (pilot)

Place of CS (factor 1)*Sentence Start, p < .05

	HA_pause	LA_pause	Dutch_length	English_length
Dutch_start	37%	21%	25%	33%
English_start	28%	17%	29%	42%

Very Preliminary Results

- Low Attachment is a Universal parsing option in code-switched sentences
- Place of a prosodic break is a universal processing cue
 - CS before the RC favors HA
 - CS between the head nouns favors LA
- RC resolution depends on the language that supplies most of the lexical items
 - HA is preferred more often in the non-native languages
- Native (proficient / dominant) language does not play a role
 - The language of the sentence start does not matter
 - To code-switch at the beginning of the sentence or at the very end does not matter

Study in Progress: Code-switching

Bill heard cs-1 the mother cs-2 of the woman cs-3 that was talking about herself cs-4 in the yard

<u>HA vs. LA</u> Dutch-English (4) Russian-English (1) Armenian-English (2) Spanish-English (1) <u>HA vs. HA</u> Armenian-Russian (2) Spanish-Russian (1)

LA vs. LA Norwegian-English (3)

