

Evidence for second language co-activation during first language production

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INTRODUCTION

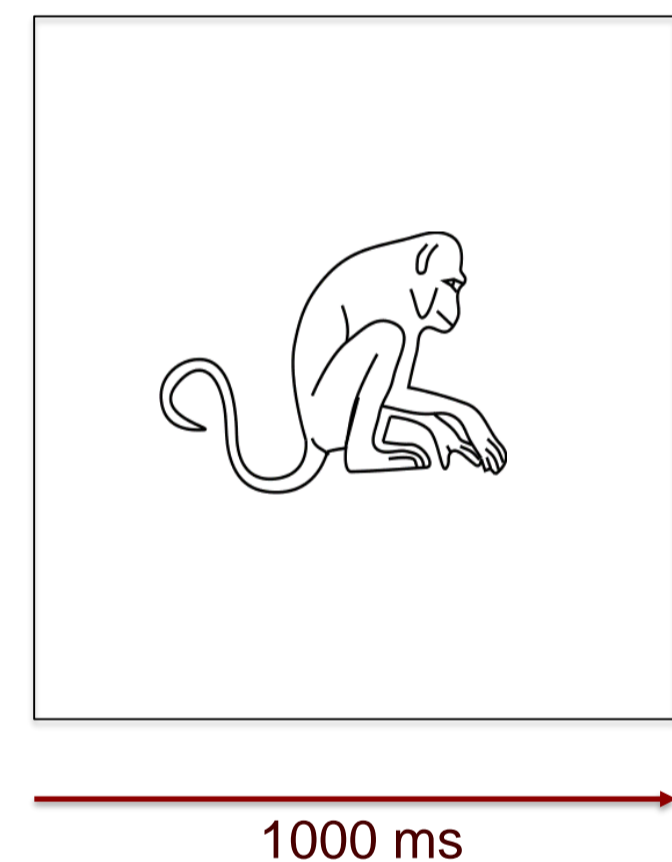
- previous research: evidence for both target-language specific and target-language non-specific lexical access in bilingual language production
- phono-translation effect (Hermans et al., 1998; Costa et al., 2003): longer naming latencies in the presence of a distractor word phonologically related to the L1 translation of the L2 target word → (more dominant) L1 cannot be suppressed and competes for selection during L2 production
- current study: reversed phono-translation effect
 - Does the phono-translation effect also hold in L1 production?
 - Is it modulated by the exogenous boosting of the L2?
 - Is it affected by L2 proficiency?
- control: direct phonological condition (L2 distractor phonologically related to L1 target) to measure general phonological activation

DESIGN

PARTICIPANTS

- 72 native Dutch speakers (11 m, mean age: 22 years)
- raised monolingually
- on average 9 years of English learning experience
- comparable L2 proficiency

PARADIGM



target response:
“aap” [monkey]



distractors (SOAs -150 or 0ms)
trans-rel: muscle pho-rel: ark
trans-unr: licence pho-unr: pod

L2 BOOSTING

- Exp. 1A: monolingual context: participants addressed in L1
- Exp. 1B: bilingual context: participants addressed in L2
- Exp. 2: native context: participants addressed in L1

PROFICIENCY

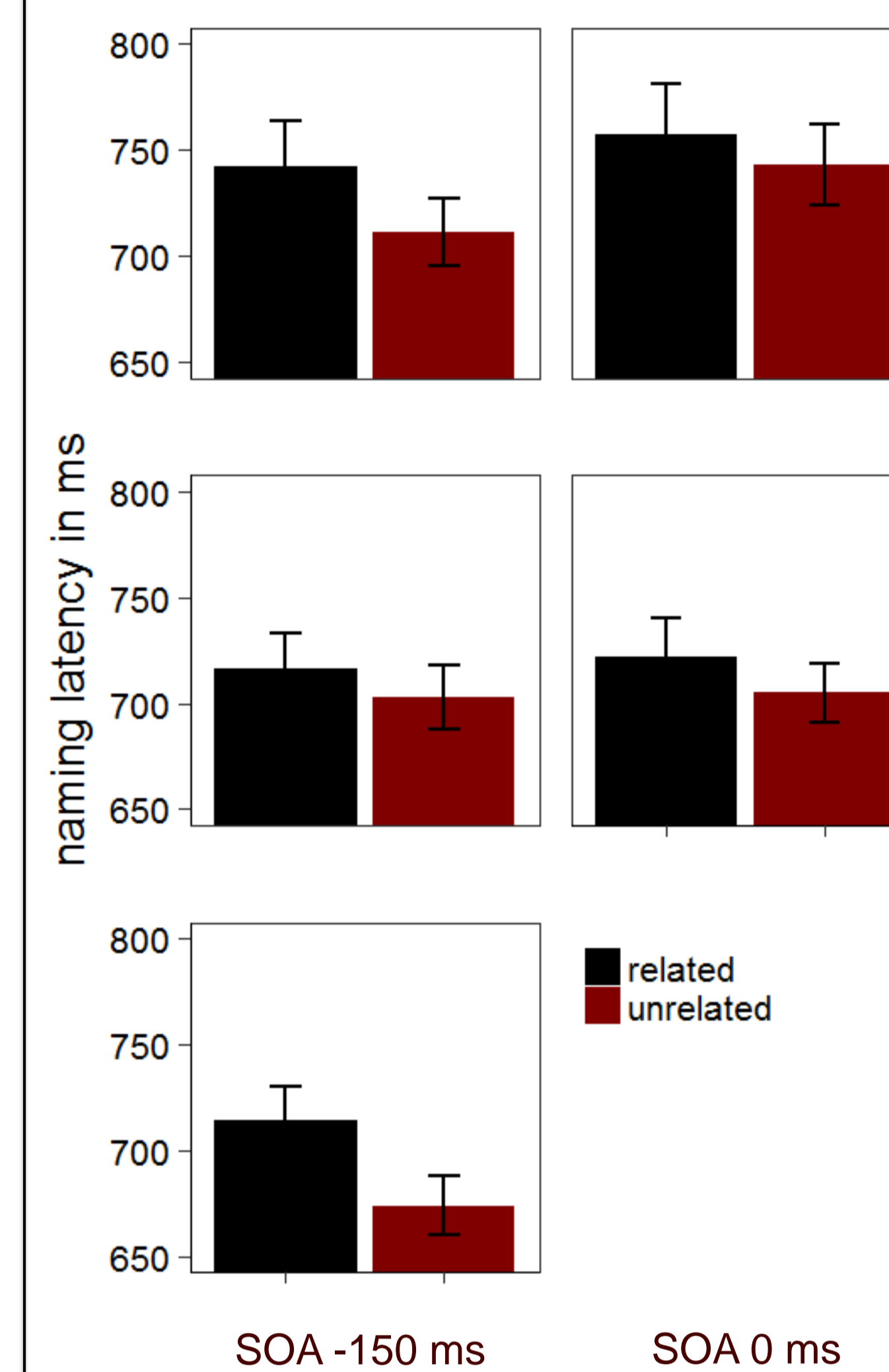
- item check: post-experimental L2 naming of target items
- reading comprehension (multiple-choice)
- grammar (multiple-choice)
- LexTALE (Lemhöfer & Broersma, 2012)

HYPOTHESES

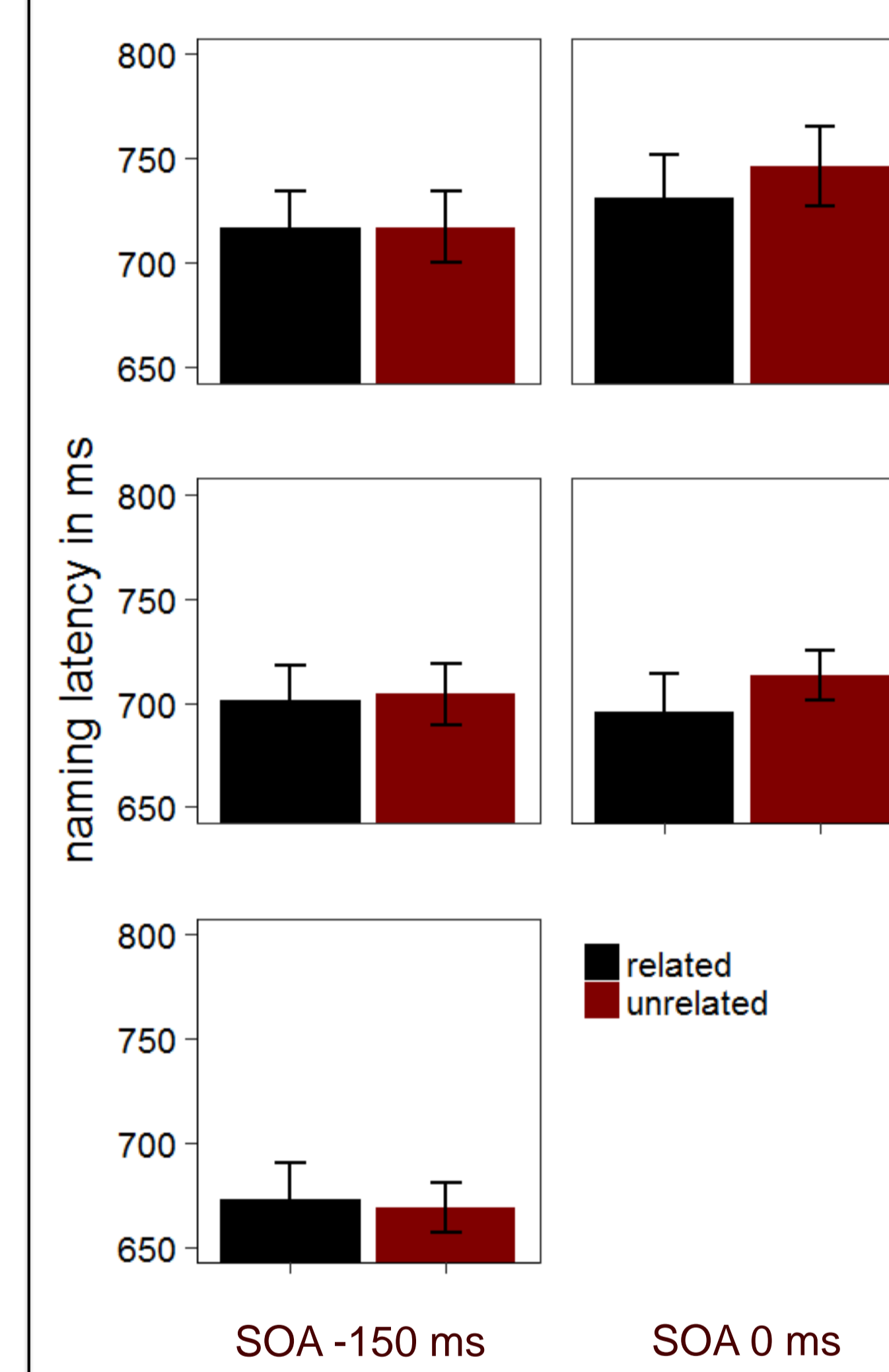
- if lexical selection is target-language non-specific regardless of language dominance: interference from translation-related distractors
- pre-activating the L2 may increase this effect because of stronger competition between L1 and L2
- proficiency may modulate the effect in two ways: higher proficiency = better parallel processing or more L2 interference?
- direct phonological condition: facilitation from related distractors

RESULTS

PHONO-TRANSLATION EFFECTS



DIRECT PHONOLOGICAL EFFECTS



CONCLUSIONS

- even during L1 (i.e., dominant language) production, speakers' less dominant L2 is activated up to phonological level
- no difference between mono- and bilingual context and no moderating influence of L2 proficiency
- L1 phonological activation from direct phonological L2 distractors appears to be much trickier than expected...
- overall: further evidence for target-language non-specific lexical activation in bilingual language production

REFERENCES

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