

Cross-linguistic influence as motivated by the degree of language activation:

Empirical evidence from priming experiments within and across languages with Greek-Italian bilingual children

INTRODUCTION

Cross-linguistic priming experiments have often been used to test whether the activation of a structure in Language A leads to the production of the same structure in Language B (Hartsuiker et al. 2004; Serratrice 2016). However, most studies have considered structures that are common across the two languages (e.g., passive sentences in Spanish and English; Vasilyeva et al. 2010).

This study investigate whether it is possible to **prime a structure** from Language A to Language B, even if the use of this structure is **inappropriate** in Language B.

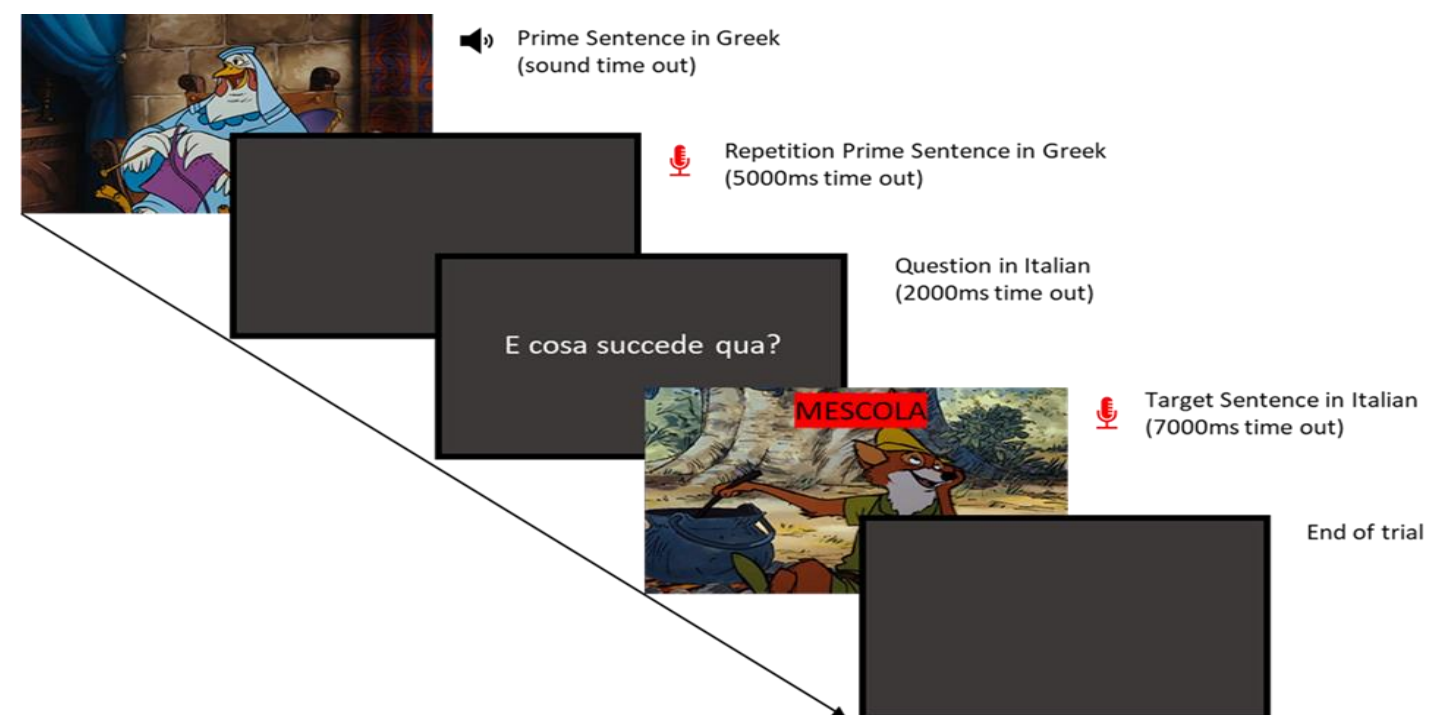
This would suggest an account of **cross-linguistic effects** in terms of **activation** of a syntactic structure in the bilingual's processing system.

In broad-focus sentences, Greek allows for the use of the **VSO-word-order**, but Italian does not (Roussou & Tsimpli 2006; Torregrossa et al. 2020).

METHODS

Three priming experiments, consisting in a picture-description task (40 sentences in total: 20 with an SVO-prime and 20 with a VSO-prime).

- two **within-languages (Greek-to-Greek and Italian-to-Italian)**;
- one **across-languages (Greek-to-Italian)**



Participants: 36 Italian heritage children (age range: 7;5; 11;10. M: 9;6) in Greece (AoO to Greek between 0 and 3) attending an Italian immersion school.

RESULTS

Production of VSO-target sentences

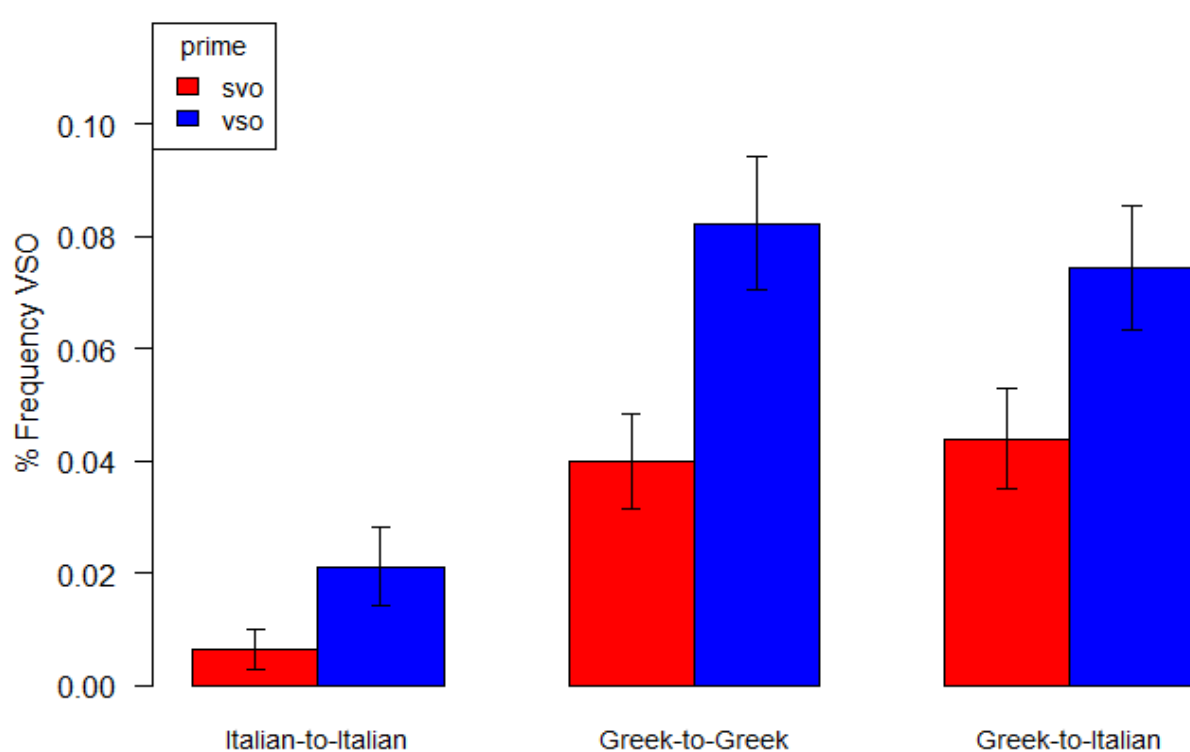


Figure 1.

prime effect plot

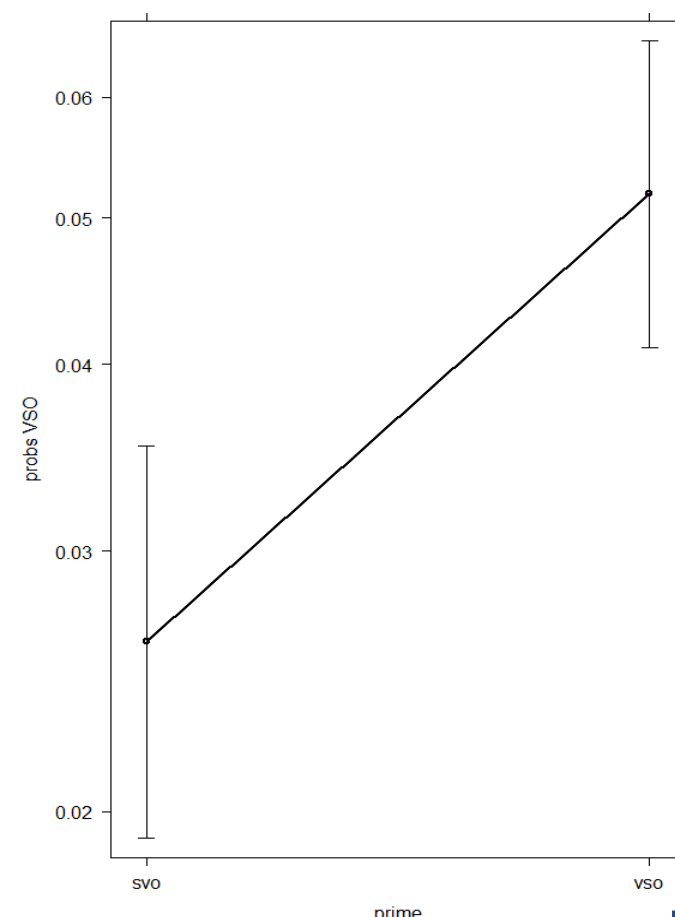
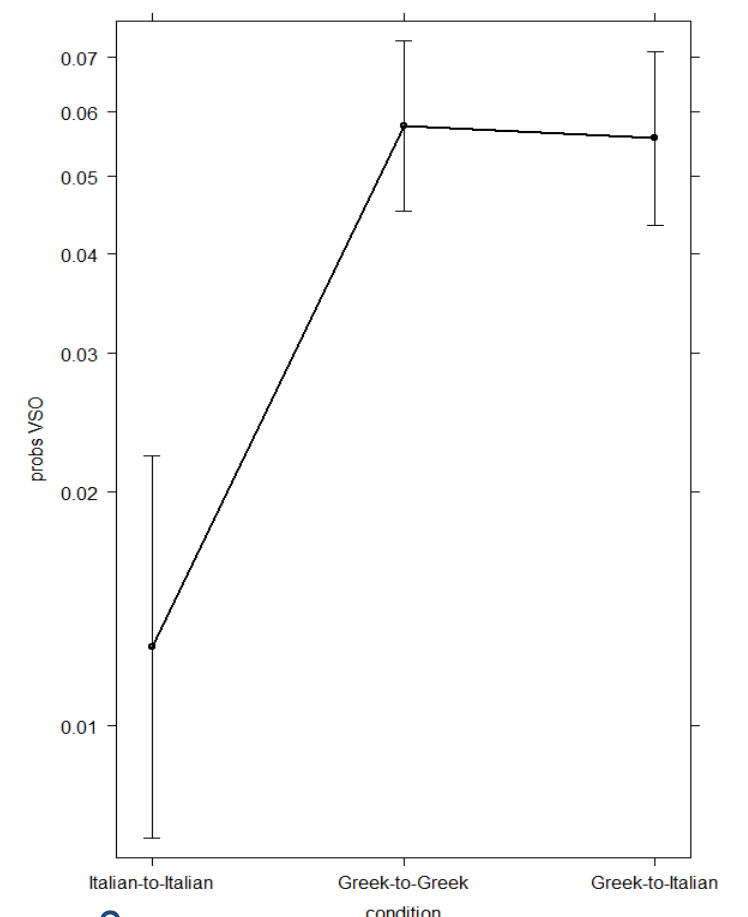


Figure 2.

condition effect plot



SVO is by far the most produced structure across all conditions, independently of the type of prime (SVO vs. VSO).

A binomial logistic regression analysis shows that:

- **VSOs** are mostly produced following VSO-primers across all conditions (**prime effect plot**) [$\beta = 1.58$, $SE(\beta) = 0.32$, $z = 4.91$, $p < .001$];
- The **Italian-to-Italian task** exhibits a lower number of VSOs compared to the other two tasks (**condition effect plot**):
[*Greek-to-Greek*: $\beta = 3.24$, $SE(\beta) = 0.46$, $z = 7.07$, $p < .001$; *Greek-to-Italian*: $\beta = 2.88$, $SE(\beta) = 0.44$, $z = 6.50$, $p < .001$]

DISCUSSION

The observation that in **the Italian-to-Italian task**, VSO-structures are produced **at the lowest rate** suggests that bilingual children are sensitive to the difference between their two languages.

The **increase** in the production of VSO-structures in Italian in **the Greek-to-Italian task** (especially following a VSO-prime) suggests that cross-linguistic influence is sensitive to the **degree of activation** of a given structure. **Prime** (SVO vs. VSO) and **condition** (Italian-to-Italian vs. Greek-to-Italian) exert a **cumulative effect** on the production of VSO in Italian.

The results suggest an account of cross-linguistic effects in terms of the degree of activation of a syntactic structure in a bilingual's processing system.