

Native language processing of cognates in general academic vocabulary in multilinguals



Outline:

- introduction
- previous studies
- objective and research questions
- materials, methods
- the pilot experiment – tools, results
- applicability

Native language processing of cognates in general academic vocabulary in multilinguals

general academic vocabulary

- abstract
- not specific to any scientific field
- cognate (*parcijalan, tendencija, formirati*)
- non-cognate (*podroban, obrazložiti, predodžba*)

cognates in GAV

- cognates with Latin and Greek roots
→ frequent in formal registers of many languages
- “non-concrete, low in imagery, low in frequency, and semantically opaque” (Corson 1997)

cognates - processing advantage over non-cognates

connectionist processing models (shared features → more information available)

affordances (CLA)

Previous studies: cognate processing (advantages)

behavioural studies (bilinguals + trilinguals)

- L1 word association (van Hell and de Groot 1998)
- L1 word association, lexical decision (van Hell and Dijkstra 2002, double cognates with L2 or L3)
- L2 lexical decision (Dijkstra et al. 2010)
- L1 lexical decision, (L1/L2, L1/L3 cognates, Van Hell and Dijkstra 2002; L1/L2/L3 cognates, Szubko-Sitarek 2011)
- L3 lexical decision, triple cognates (Lemhöfer, Dijkstra, and Michel 2004; Szubko-Sitarek 2011)
- L2 form-similar cognates in L1 sentence reading (Lemhöfer, Huestegge, and Mulder 2018, eye tracking).

electrophysiological studies

- L2 lexical decision (Peeters, Dijkstra, and Grainger 2013)
- translation task (time-locked to L1) (Yudes, Macizo, and Bajo 2010)
- L1, L2 semantic categorisation (Midgley, Holcomb, and Grainger 2011), intermediate-level foreign language learners
- L1 lexical decision (Bice and Kroll 2015), intermediate-level foreign language learners

Previous studies: Croatia

experimental

- generalized lexical decision task (Cergol Kovačević 2012)
- lexical decision (Anđel et al. 2015)

other perspectives

- contact linguistics in specific registers (e.g., Papić Bogadi 2015; Perković 2016)
- translatology (e.g., Antunović 2005)
- TLA, third language acquisition (Letica Krevelj and Štokovac 2012, Letica Krevelj 2016)

Objective and research questions

- **objective:** investigate L1 processing of form-similar cognates belonging to an abstract register (Croatian general academic vocabulary) with unbalanced learners of two foreign languages



- Are internationalisms in an abstract register processed more easily than non-internationalisms from the same register?



- Does crosslinguistic awareness influence the extent of such facilitation?



- How does learning foreign languages influence processing in an abstract register of the native language?

Methodology

Words in isolation:

- L1 semantic categorization task
- **ERPs**
- advantaged sensitivity of ERP technology
→ intermediate level foreign language proficiency
- continuous measure of processing, direct measure of brain electrical activity

Words in context:

- L1 short-text reading task
- **eye tracking**
- more ecologically valid for cognate processing in sentences

Experimentally: comprehension - the influence of L2 on L1

Pen-and-paper: crosslinguistic awareness (L1, L2, L3)

Stimuli

- popular science literature (*Facta* – an imprint of Algoritam)
- Croatian Psycholinguistic Database
- cognate and non-cognate vocabulary (formirati vs. obrazložiti)
- Croatian - (German) - English
- corpus frequencies → hrWaC
- abstractness ratings → CPD (+ supplemented)
- subjective frequency ratings → participants

Participants

- university students, N~40-45
- intermediate-level (B1+/**B2**) proficiency in English
- pre-intermediate (**A2**/A2+) proficiency in German
- form-similar cognates present in many languages → participants actively familiar with them in Croatian and English

Pretesting

Language proficiency:

- *Dialang* - English, German
- non-speeded lexical decision + vocabulary in context

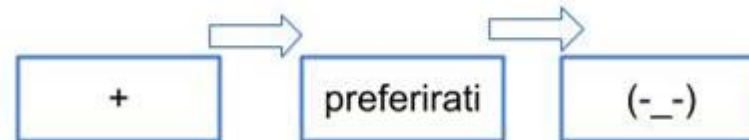
Cross-linguistic awareness:

- VerT
 - multilinguals notice cognates as affordances (Berthele 2008; Otwinowska-Kasztelanic 2011)
 - productive cognate sensitivity in L1, L2 and L3
- +
- verbal pattern recognition (analytical ability)

Experiments

1) EEG (ERPs) – processing cognates in isolation

- **L1 semantic categorization** task
- stimuli: cognate + non-cognate GAV verbs/verbs related to food preparation
- abstractness, frequency
- DV: mean N400 amplitude



2) Eye tracker – processing cognates in context

- 4 short texts
- 2 versions of each text (Latin square design)
- a) target words = cognates (L1)
- b) target words = non-cognate variants (L1)
- DV: total fixation time, second pass time, number of regressions

Potrudit ćemo se *realizirati* sve predviđene ciljeve.

Potrudit ćemo se *ostvariti* sve predviđene ciljeve.

Pilot experiment

Pilot: options

PsyToolkit



- program & run cognitive-psychological experiments
- all-in-one: design, collect, store, analyze, download
- experiments library, online documentation, examples (lexical decision, go/no go)
- non-commercial
- phones/keyboards?

GORILLATM experiment builder

- slightly less intuitive
- more elegant
- attention, decision making, memory
- linguistics: (audio) naming task, categorization task, self-paced whole sentence reading, vocabulary learning (multiple choice, forced recall)...
- eye tracking – beta options

Pilot: task

- semantic categorization: food preparation/gen. ac. voc.
- stimuli: verbs – 120 (C, NC, FP)
- 12 practice items

Participants (summary)	
N (participants)	28
	computer science, mathematics, medicine, music, sociology...
M (age)	22.7 (min = 20, max = 25)
M (N of foreign languages)	1,96 (min = 1, max = 4)
average proficiency in L2 (English)	B2
average proficiency in L3 (German/Spanish/Italian)	A2
average proficiency in L4	A1

Pilot: results

- 2 non-cognates causing confusion : pohraniti (to store); sačinjavati (to be comprised of)/začiniti (to season)

RT	M	SD	min	max
cognates	729.02	116.59	524.97	1051.33
non-cognates	759.35	114.46	533.59	1075.15
food preparation	728.36	94.01	562.48	989.03

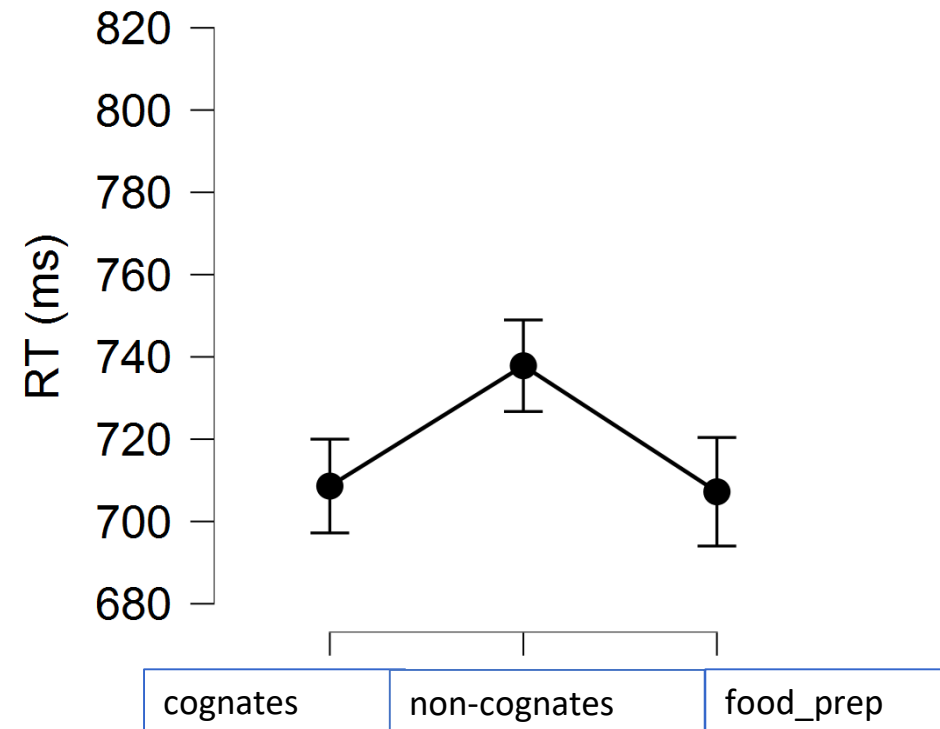
- repeated measures ANOVA: $F(2, 58) = 8.78, p < .001, \eta^2 = 0.232$

- post hoc tests:

cognates/non-cognates; $t = -3.542, p = .002, d = -.647$

cognates/foodprep; $t = 0.168, p = .867, d = .031$

non-cognates/foodprep; $t = 3.710, p = .001, d = .677$



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The cognate facilitation effect during semantic categorization?

- GAV cognates categorised faster than GAV non-cognates as belonging to academic vocabulary
- cognate and non-cognate GAV verbs - not stat. sig. different in abstractness ratings or frequency
- morphological cues → internationalism → more likely to belong to the academic language register
- non-cognate GAV verbs require a deeper level of processing (a more detailed access to meaning) in order to be categorized?
- not sufficient - “miksati” (*to mix/mixen*), “dinstati” (*dünsten*), “panirati” (*panieren*), “karamelizirati” (*caramelize, karamellisieren*)

- do faster behavioural responses in a semantic categorization task actually mirror facilitated processing of meaning or was the categorisation more oriented towards identifying the verb as an abstract internationalism (as opposed to concrete verbs and non-cognate abstract GAV verbs) by recognising specific letter clusters?

Applicability

content

- cognate facilitation effect → abstract register, L1 context

methodology

- semantic processing (electrophysiological + behavioural perspective)
- a new CLA measure – abstract register

implications

- experimental assessment of the importance of an integrative approach in FL teaching (developing cross-linguistic awareness)
- deep reading of young adults (study materials) - understanding abstract words

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