

Bilingual Language Representation

Acquisition of 2 or more languages - benefit or detriment?

detriment: confounding of bilingualism with SES
(immigrant status)

no detriment or slight: slightly slower times on tasks such as
lexical decision

benefit: treat language more abstractly at an earlier age,
general benefits of work, travel, communication

Separate or Common Stores?

Repetition priming small or non-existent across languages, except for cognates (e.g., cream - crema)

Word associations different - 20% overlap
but more similar for concrete words

Taylor - common for cognates & concrete, separate otherwise??

Separate representation in to form and concept

Evidence for separate or common stores depends on nature of task

Repetition priming - no cross language priming, but repetition priming is form priming

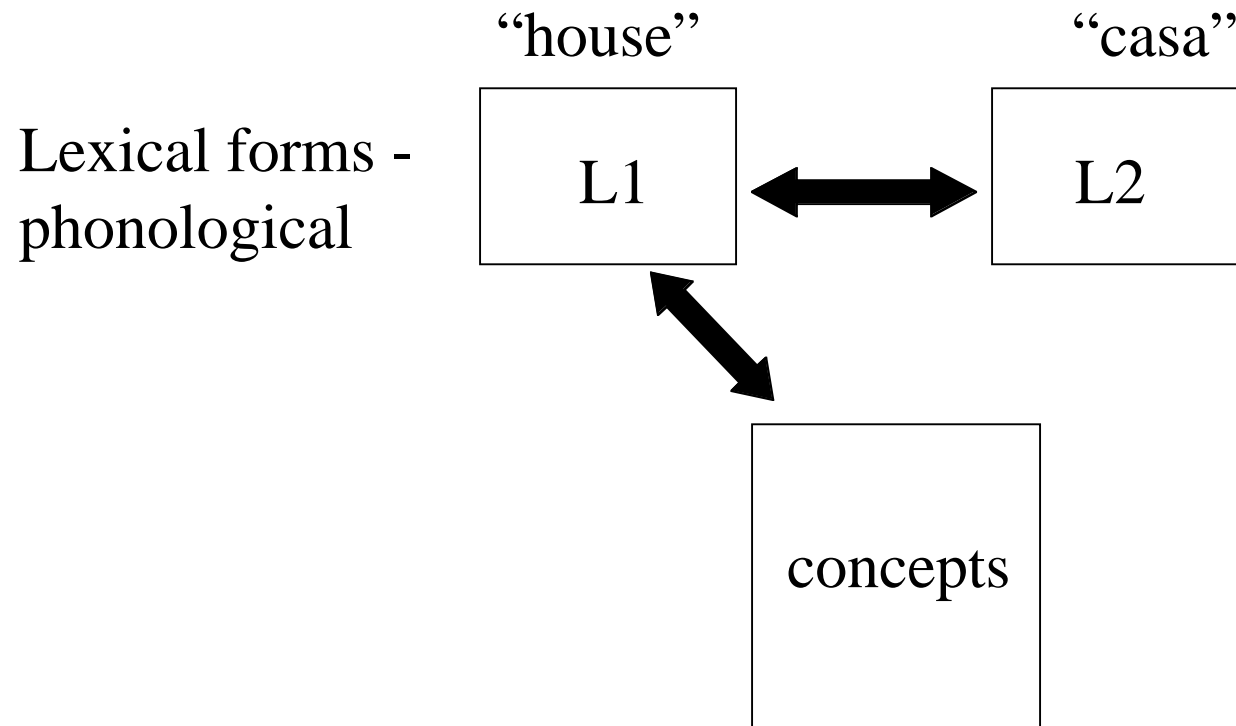
Free recall - memory equal for 4 presentations in one language or two in one, two in other

4 times house = 2 house + 2 casa

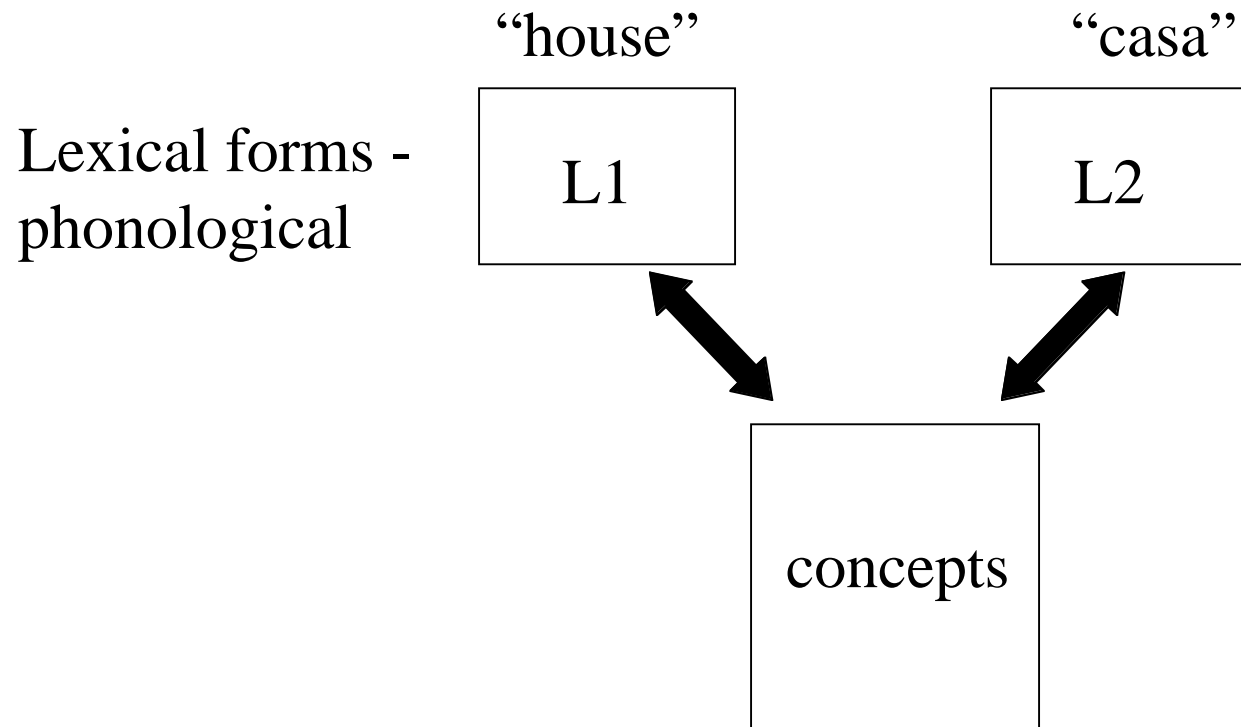
Free recall depends on semantics

Therefore - forms separate, semantics in common

Word Association Model



Concept Mediation Model



Potter et. al (1984)

Picture naming in L1 and L2

Translation from L1 to L2

If both conceptually mediated, then times same

If translation word association, then faster than picture naming

Found equal times for less and more proficient bilinguals

Dufour & Kroll, 1996

1. early bilinguals -

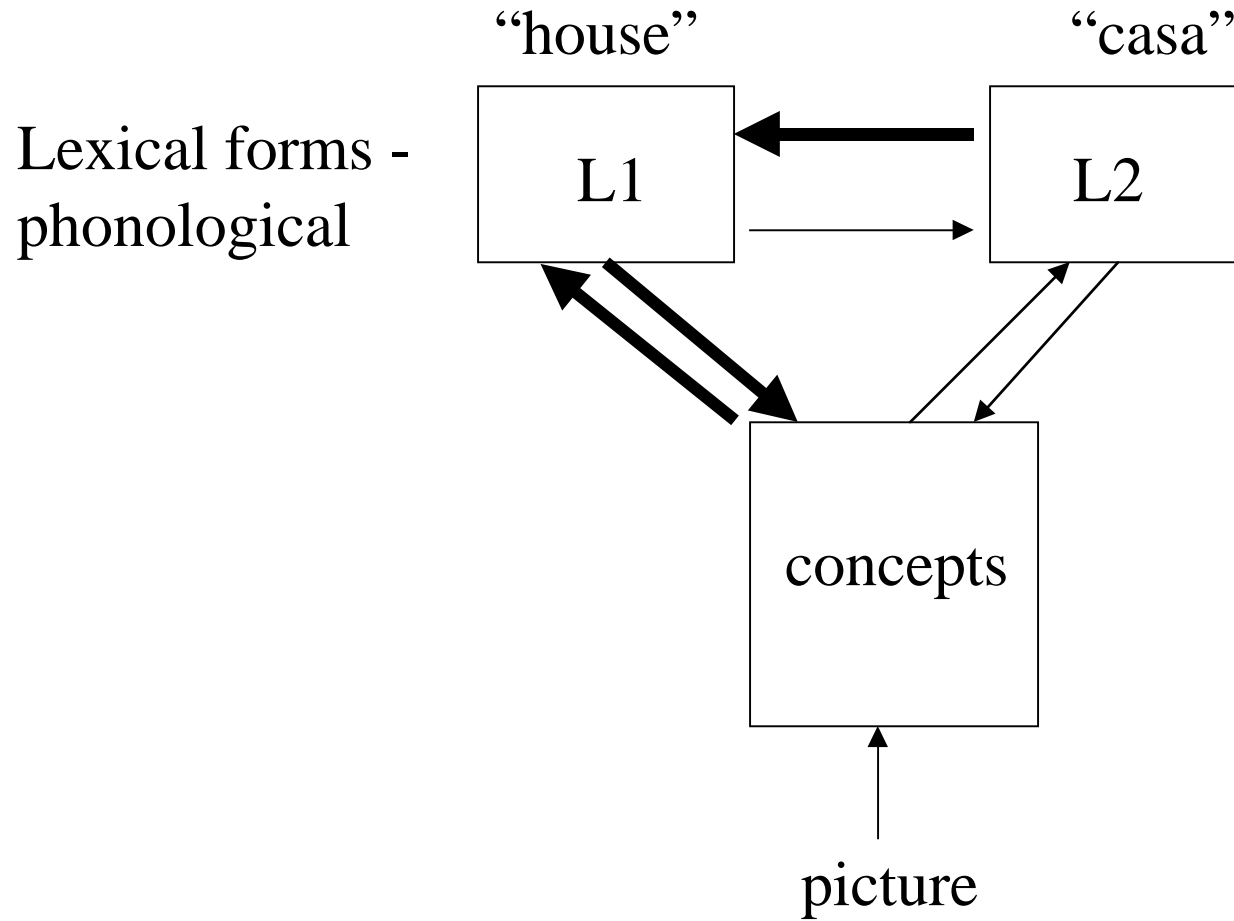
translation from L1 to L2 faster than picture naming in L2

translation from L2 to L1 faster than L1 to L2

2. late bilinguals -

replicated Potter et al.

Revised Hierarchical Model



Heredia (1997)

Language dominance - Which language is now dominant, irrespective of which learned first

Spanish (L1) - English (L2) where L2 now dominant

L1-> L2 = L2 -> L1 for concrete

L1-> L2 **faster** than L2 -> L1 for abstract (reverse of RHM)

English (L1) - Spanish (L2) where L1 still dominant

L1-> L2 = L2 -> L1 for concrete

L1-> L2 **slower** than L2 -> L1 for abstract (predicted by RHM)