UF UNIVERSITY of **FIORIDA** The Foundation for The Gator Nation

A Pilot Study

Introduction

- Gender errors are very common in non-native speakers, particularly with opaque nouns (Montrul et al., 2012) **Example:** Libro (C - M) vs Cohete (NC - M)
- Spanish diminutives recover the gender marker of nouns, and can become a facilitator of gender acquisition (Savickiene and Dressler, 2007). **Example**: Mi flor vs Mi flor**ecita**
- L2 learners are sensitive to gender violations in nonadjacent condition with transparent nouns (Keating, 2009).

The purpose of this study is to determine:

- 1) How second language learners process grammatical gender of nouns with non-canonical endings in nonadjacent conditions, and
- 2) how the diminutive morpheme affects the learners' lexical processing of gender in non-canonical nouns during a sentence processing task.

Research Questions

- Does nominal transparency have an effect on gender processing in non-adjacent conditions?
- Are L2 learners sensitive to gender violations with the diminutive suffix in non-adjacent conditions? If so,
- more sensitive with or without the they are diminutive suffix? (*Future experiment*)

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The Effect of the Spanish Diminutive in Gender **Processing of Opaque Nouns** Falcon Restrepo-Ramos and Jorge Valdés-Kroff **Department of Spanish and Portuguese Studies**

The Eye-Tracking Technique

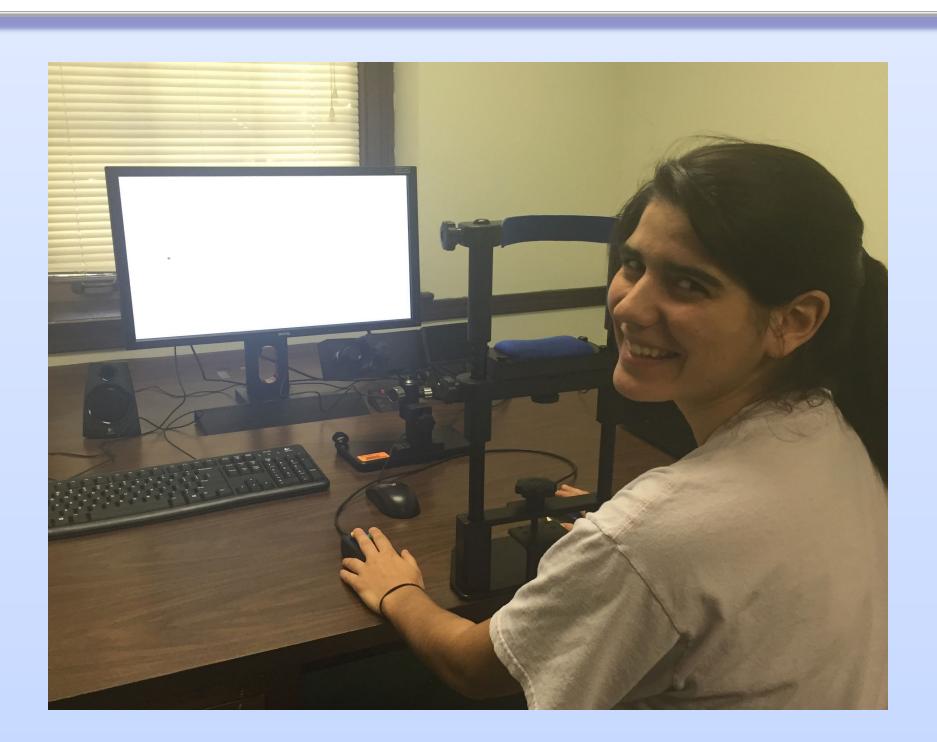
Materials

- 126 sentences > 40 critical sentences > 80 fillers > 6 practice sentences across 4 lists
- Critical words controlled for length, frequency, transparency, and familiarity.
- Four conditions in a 2 (Transparency) x 2 (Congruency) design: C - Match NC - Match
 - NC Mismatch C Mismatch

NC_G Es muy útil tu tenedor porque es más pequeñito para la ensalada. NC_U Mira como vuela mi cohete. Se eleva tan rapidita como una bala.

Methods

- SR desktop-mounted eye-tracking device
- Advanced L2 learners (N=6)
- One session (1 hour) :
 - 1. Language Background Questionnaire
 - 2. Grammar Test (DELE)
 - 3. Experimental Trial
 - 4. Written Production Task



Response Accuracy Average 20 + **Response Accuracy Average RT Average in ms** 520 500 460 420 c_a c_g nc_a **Reaction times per condition:** Gaze Duration Average in ms nc_a nc_g Gaze duration average per condition: **Future Analysis** • Have more participants; include a second group of Heritage Speakers • Include online measures: Gaze Duration Regression Path Total Time • Include in analysis individuals' knowledge of gender (written production task) • Have a second experiment in which no diminutive is present

- on adjective
- Determine validity of second RQ

Preeliminary Results



