Moving A Psycholinguistics Research Online During the Pandemic:

Exploring L2 Sentence Processing Strategies of Late Learners and Heritage Speakers

MA Student (Applied Linguistics): Yubin Xing

Supervisor: Dr. Bettina Spreng

Department of Linguistics, University of Saskatchewan

Roadmap

- I. Background
 - L2 Sentence Processing (SSH)
- II. The Current Study
- III. Methodology: In-person V.S. Online
- IV. Progress & Summary

Background

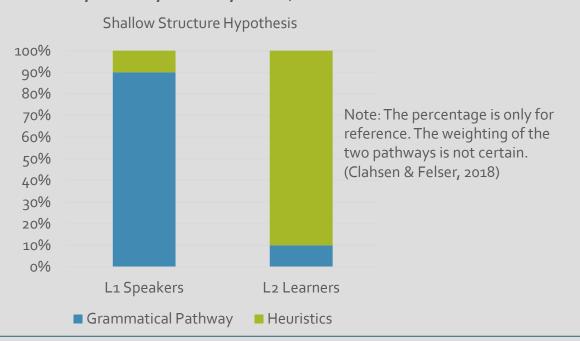
L2 Sentence Processing

The Shallow Structure Hypothesis (SSH)

Dual-pathways exist in the parser: The Grammatical pathway, and the heuristics pathway

(Combining different models of L1 sentence processing)

(Clahsen & Felser, 2006a, 2006b, 2018)



Research Questions

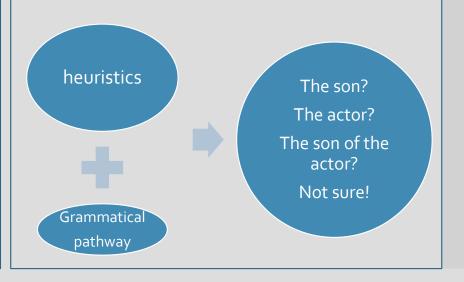
Predictions of RC

I talked to **the son** of **the actor** [who bought the house on the corner].

The Current Study

Considering Heritage Speakers, do age of acquisition & L2 dominance influence L2 processing critically?

- Heritage Speakers: pattern with L1 Speakers
- 2. Late Learners are different.



Eye-tracking



Maze Experiment

Methodology

(Witzel et al, 2012a)

Material: temporarily ambiguous

sentences

Facilities: eye-tracker + PC

Participants:

Native English Speakers

Highly Proficient English Learners

Result: Against the SSH

This method can be in-person only.

(Witzel et al, 2012b)

Material: temporarily ambiguous

sentences

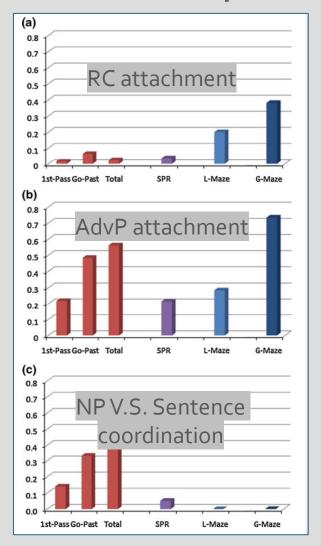
Facilities: PC + Programming

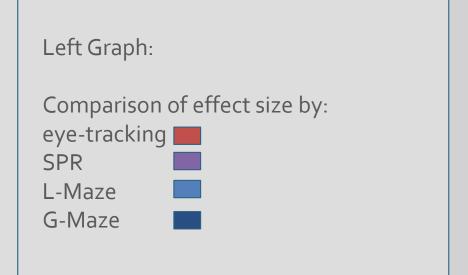
It can be realized both with an inperson or online experiment.



Methodology

Comparison (Witzel et al, 2012b)





Maze can reveal more subtle information than Self-paced Reading.

Following Witzel et al., 2012a

Build an online Maze Experiment

Methodology

Experimental Items

- RC attachment: Low (High)
 'The son of the actress who shot
 herself (himself) in the theatre was
 under investigation'
- AdvP attachment: Low(High)
 'Anne will serve the apples she
 picked yesterday (tomorrow), but she
 won't serve the plums. '

Participants:

- L1 Speakers
- Late L2 Learners
- Heritage Speakers

Psychopy as the experiment builder (A little coding may be required)
Pavlovia.org as the hub of publishing a project

Independent Variables:

Age of Acquisition
L2 Dominance

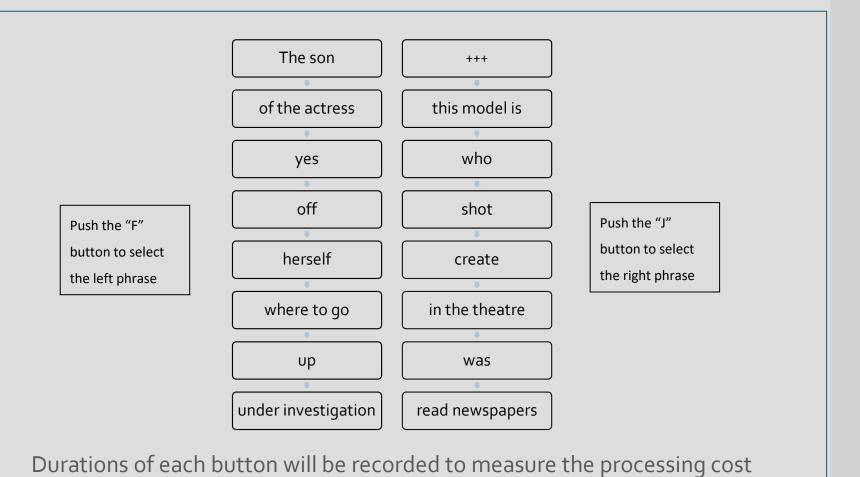
Dependent Variables:

Processing time of low/high attachment items

Other programs: E-prime, DMDX, Jspsych, and etc.

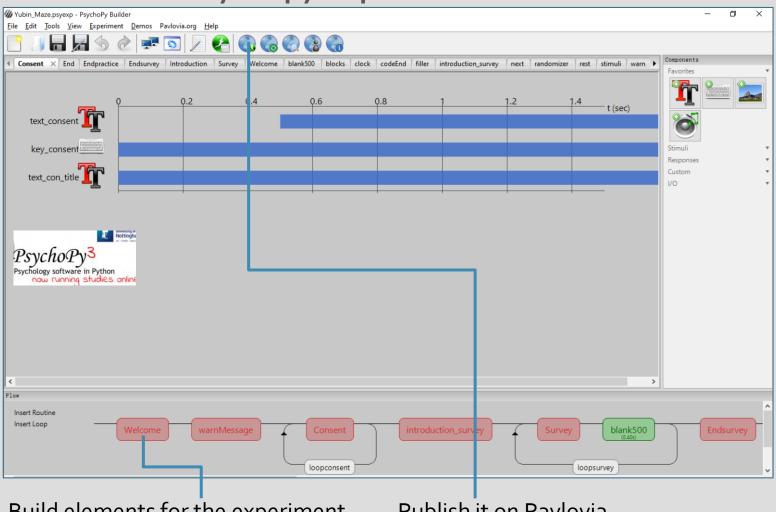
The Maze Paradigm

Methodology



Methodology

Psychopy Experiment Builder



Build elements for the experiment

Publish it on Pavlovia

Methodology

Insert a Survey

2. Where are you living right now? 1) Canada 2) USA 3) China Please use the key of "1, 2 or 3" to select your answer...

The Maze Task

Section 3 Maze Experiment

Methodology

this dog is

F = Choose Left

J = Choose Right

The Current Progress

Current Progress



- Data has been received from:10 Late Learners4 Native Speakers
- Preliminary Result: Total RT of Late Learners is longer than Native Speakers.

Calling for participants: Native Speakers & Heritages Speakers https://linguistlist.org/issues/31/31-2606/ (Poster in Linguistlist) Here is the link of the experiment: https://run.pavlovia.org/yux580/mazeusask/html

Summary

- Online experiment is possible for psycholinguistics research of syntactic processing.
- Maze task is a reasonable choice to measure the processing cost of syntactic structures, if eye-tracking devices are not available or in-person activities are restricted.
- It is important to find a **new paradigm** that can generate the appropriate data for the research objective if transition is necessary. (This process could be time consuming.)
- Youtube is a good source of tutorials for Pychopy, Jspsych, and many other programs.

References

- Clahsen, H., & Felser, C. (2006a). Continuity and shallow structures in language processing. *Applied Psycholinguistics*, 27(1), 107–126. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0142716406060206
- Clahsen, H., & Felser, C. (2006b). Grammatical processing in language learners. *Applied Psycholinguistics*, 27(1), 3–42. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0142716406060024
- Clahsen, H., & Felser, C. (2018). Some notes on the Shallow Structure Hypothesis. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*, *40*(3), 693–706. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0272263117000250
- Frazier, L. (1978). On Comprehending Sentences: Syntactic Parsing Strategies. *ETD Collection for University of Connecticut*.
- Frazier, L. (1987). Theories of sentence processing. In J. L. Garfield (Ed.), *Modularity in Knowledge Representation and Natural-Language Understanding*. The MIT Press.
- Frazier, L., & Fodor, J. D. (1978). The sausage machine: A new two-stage parsing model. *Cognition*, *6*(4), 291–325. https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277(78)90002-1
- Gibson, E., Pearlmutter, N., Canseco-Gonzalez, E., & Hickok, G. (1996). Recency preference in the human sentence processing mechanism. *Cognition*, *59*(1), 23–59. https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277(95)00687-7
- Gibson, E., & Pearlmutter, N. J. (1998). Constraints on sentence comprehension. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 2(7), 262–268. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1364-6613(98)01187-5
- MacDonald, M. C., Pearlmutter, N. J., & Seidenberg, M. S. (1994). The lexical nature of syntactic ambiguity resolution. *Psychological Review*, *101*(4), 676–703. https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.101.4.676
- Witzel, J., Witzel, N., & Nicol, J. (2012). Deeper than shallow: Evidence for structure-based parsing biases in second-language sentence processing. *Applied Psycholinguistics*, 33(2), 419–456. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0142716411000427
- Witzel, N., Witzel, J., & Forster, K. (2012). Comparisons of Online Reading Paradigms: Eye Tracking, Moving-Window, and Maze. *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 41(2), 105–128. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10936-011-9179-x

Thank You!