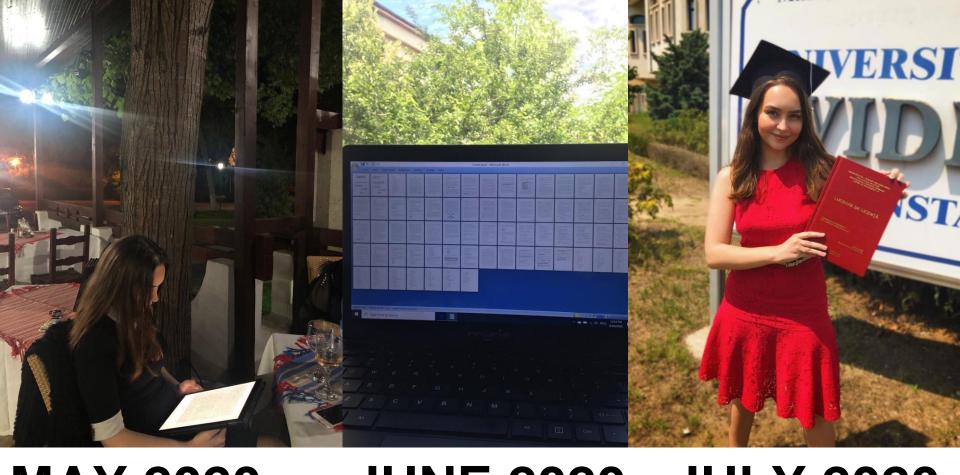


# Wh-questions in child Romanian

- a generativist perspective on the acquisition of *wh*-questions in Romanian -



MAY 2020 JUNE 2020 JULY 2020

### The structure of the presentation

- 1. Theories of language acquisition
- 2. Stages of child language development
- 3. The acquisition of wh-questions in English
- 4. The acquisition of wh-questions in Romanian
  - **a.** Method of research
  - **b.** Pattern of acquisition
  - **C.** Particularities in syntax
  - **d.** Frequent errors
- 5. Conclusions

#### Theories of language acquisition: behaviourism

Input + Cognitive and social abilities = Normal language acquisition

The input: not sufficient The uniformity of the process

The inefficiency of the corrective feedback

The poverty of the stimulus

Cognitive abilities: not sufficient 

YES/NO questions

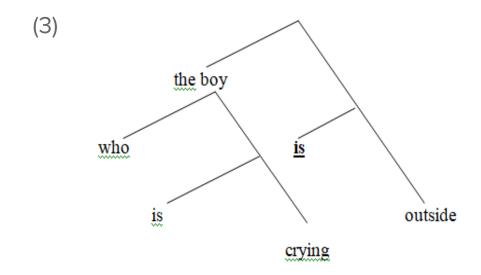
The wanna contraction

# Yes/no questions

- IF the formation of different syntactic structures is based on cognitive abilities =>
  the process of forming yes/no questions consists of analyzing the word order
  inside a sentence; moving the first verb in front of the subject-noun phrase:
- (1) Mary **is** outside -> **Is** Mary outside?
- BUT this rule produces ungrammatical examples in the case of complex sentences:
- (2) The girl who **is** smiling is outside.
  - -> \***Is** the girl who smiling is outside?

# Yes/no questions

 Children never commit this kind of errors => children do not rely on the rule of linear word order, but on the structure-dependent rule of moving the highest verb in the syntactic hierarchy



#### Theories of language acquisition: generativism

Input + Cognitive and social abilities + <u>Language Acquisition Device</u>

= Normal language acquisition

Arguments in favour of the existence of the LAD:

- The transition from pidgin to creole
- The language of the deaf population



### Stages of child language development

Slobin (1969):

until 12 months: babbling stage

12 – 18 months: single word stage

**18 – 24 months**: two-word stage

after 24 months: later multi-word stage



#### The acquisition of wh-questions in English: errors

#### Lack of inversion in why-questions

- other wh-questions → (4) When will we be big enough to climb up there? (3;1)
- why-questions  $\rightarrow$  (5) Why **you are** going in that one? (3;2)
- similar to Italian perché-questions:
  - (6) Perché Gianni ha detto che si dimetterà? why Gianni has said that REFL.3.sg. will resign 'Why did Gianni say that he will resign?'

<sup>\*</sup>all examples provided are from Thornton (2007)

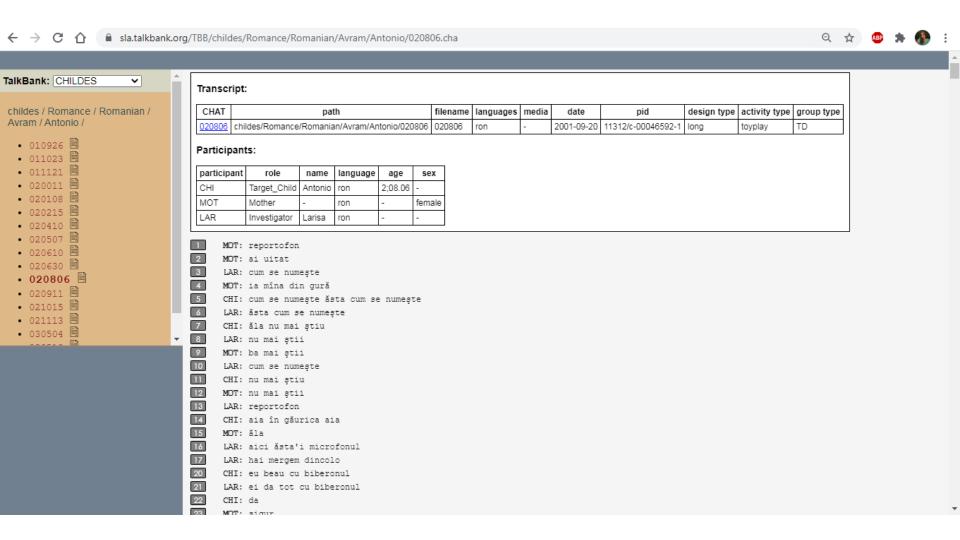
#### The acquisition of wh-questions in English: errors

- Additional wh-word in long-distance wh-questions;
  - (7) What do you think what pigs eat?
- → similar to German:
  - (8) Wer glaubst du wer nach Hause geht? who think-2sg you who home goes 'Who do you think goes home?'
  - Agreement mistakes: (9) Why when you was a kid people called you "Rozzy"? (3;5)
  - Omission of auxiliary or copula: (10) Where that?

<sup>\*</sup>all examples provided are from Thornton (2007)

# The acquisition of *wh*-questions in Romanian: method of research

- longitudinal corpus in CHILDES database, compiled by Larisa Avram (2001)
- child: Antonio, 1;9-3;5 years of age
- objectives:
- 1. to test the acquisition of *wh*-questions in Romanian against the stages of child language development identified earlier
- 2. to see whether any syntax mechanisms are used more frequently than in adult Romanian
- 3. to check whether any of the mistakes that were identified with Englishspeaking children are also found in child Romanian



# The acquisition of *wh*-questions in Romanian: pattern of acquisition

- until 12 months: babbling stage no data
- 12 18 months: single word stage no data
- 18 24 months: two-word stage  $\rightarrow$  (9) *cîte bomboane?* (1;11)

'how many candies?'

- after 24 months: later multi-word stage
- → (10) ce era aia care ai aruncat-o? (2;8) 'what was that which you threw away?'
- → (11) de ce nu pot să arunc ăsta așa? (2;9) 'why can't I throw those like that?'
- → (12) da(r) de ce e pus aşa unde nu trebuia? (2;11) 'but why was that there where it shouldn't have been?'

# The acquisition of *wh*-questions in Romanian: particularities in syntax

#### Frequent topicalization:

- (13) Larisa de ce pleacă? (2;9) 'Larisa why leave-3sg'
- (14) *Tu* unde lucrezi? (3;5) '*you* where work-2sg'
- (15) **Ăia** cum fac? (3;5) '**those** how do-3pl'

(16)	Wh-question	ce 'what'	de ce 'why'	unde'where'	cum 'how'	care 'which'
	Total nr. of questions	67	42	33	12	7
	Nr. of q. with	10	4	5	3	1
	topical.subj.					
	% of q. with topical.subj.	15%	10%	15%	25%	14%

#### The acquisition of wh-questions in Romanian: errors

- 1. Agreement errors
- (17) ce faci Nana? (2;5) 'what Nana do-2sg'
- (18) şi de ce nu se mai învîrte roțile? (3;5) 'and why stop-3sg the wheels'
- 2. Omission of auxiliary or copula
- (19) unde fular? (3;5) 'where scarf'
- (20) unde Bianca? (2;0) 'where Bianca'
- => also identified in the case of children acquiring English

#### **Conclusions**

- children acquiring Romanian wh-questions follow the pattern of acquisition identified by Slobin
- children acquiring Romanian wh-questions do not commit mistakes which violate Universal Grammar
- challenge: limitation of the corpora available in the CHILDES database for Romanian

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