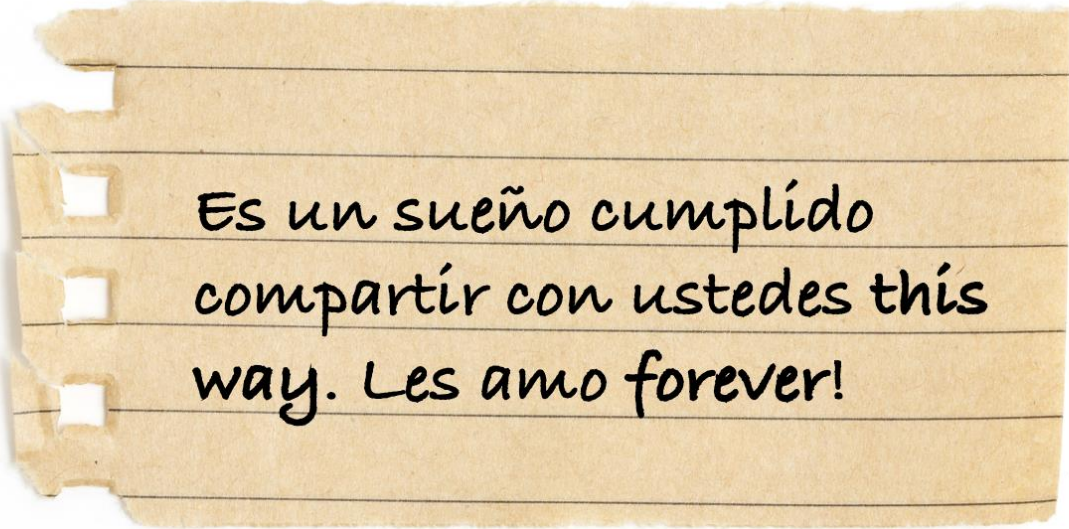


Stable intuitions across presentation styles: Effects of modality, formality, and speaker type on code-switching judgments

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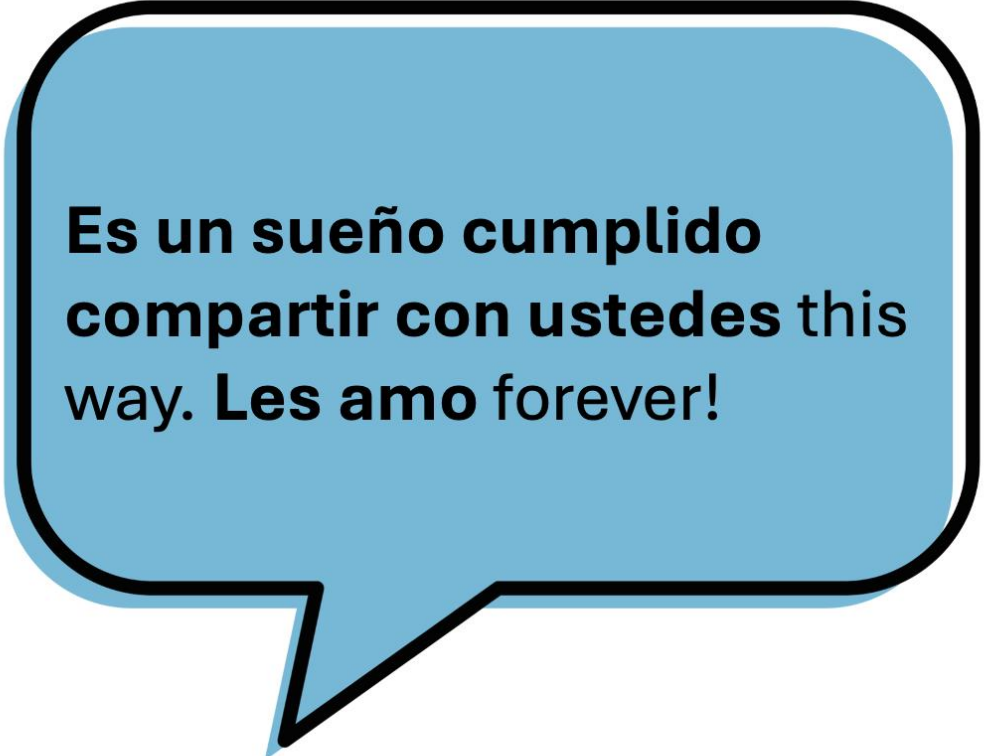
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Bilingualism in the Hispanic and Lusophone World
University of Reading
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Es un sueño cumplido
compartir con ustedes this
way. Les amo forever!

*It's a dream come true
to share this with you all this way.
I love you forever!*



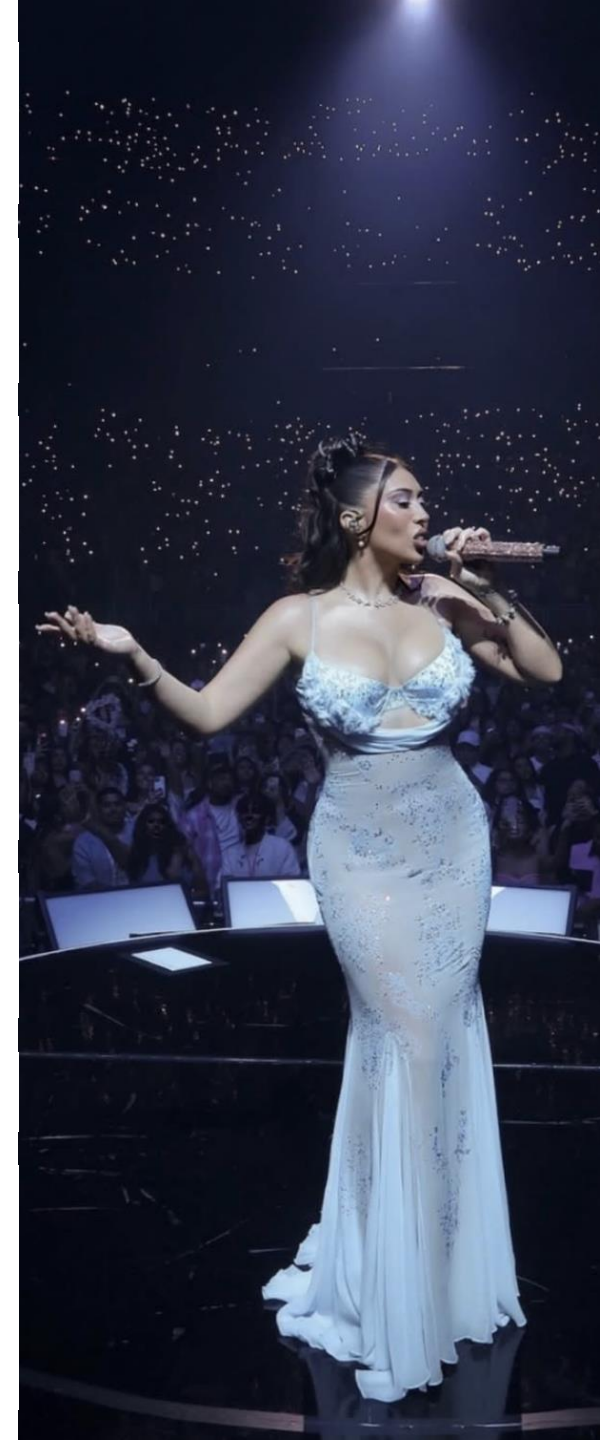
**Es un sueño cumplido
compartir con ustedes this
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Code-switching contexts

- Code-switching (CS) has long been described as an inherently oral practice, emerging “in the flow of natural conversation” (Timm, 1975, p. 473)
- Decades of research have either echoed this description or have been silent about CS a written phenomenon (e.g., Bentahila & Davies, 1983; Broersma & de Bot, 2006; Muysken, 1997; Poplack, 1980; among many others)
- Is this still the case? In an era of digitally mediated bilingual communication, maybe not...



kaliuchis nunca me sentí aceptada en Latino America ni en los Estados Unidos , pero por la primera vez ustedes me hicieron sentir tan amada..y por eso les doy mil Gracias. yo desde niña been orgullosamente colombiana, y es un sueño cumplido poder compartir con ustedes this way. Les amo forever



Do our research methods reflect bilingual reality?

- Although CS is possible in any context, real-world CS is often associated with specific situations
 - Spoken, informal, and in specific contexts with certain people
- Methodologically, Acceptability Judgment Tasks (AJTs) are widely used in CS research that targets structural components
 - Experimental stimuli are often written, formal, and decontextualized
- Key tension: grammatical knowledge vs. presentation effects

FOCUS

- **Do presentation variables influence judgments of CS?**
- In this study we focus on:
 - Modality (i.e., written vs. oral presentation)
- And within each of those modalities, we target specific differences in presentation style:
 - Written = formal vs. informal
 - Oral = heritage bilingual vs. late L2 speaker



BACKGROUND: *AJTs in bilingualism*

- AJTs are foundational to experimental syntax, and by extension structural approaches to CS
- Empirical work (Schütze, 1996; Schütze & Sprouse, 2014) has demonstrated that AJTs:
 - Reliably reflect speakers' grammatical knowledge
 - Are robust to task-related noise when properly designed
- However, applying AJTs to bilingual grammars can bring about additional questions
 - As Grosjean (2008) emphasizes: Methodological choices shape what aspects of bilingual competence we observe

BACKGROUND: *CS methods*

- Situated within broader methodological issues in CS (González-Vilbazo et al., 2013; Gullberg et al., 2009)
- Big picture
 - **Ecological validity vs. experimental control:** CS is naturally occurring, and experimental tasks may constrain it in unique ways
- More CS-specific
 - **Production:** Some methods rely on externally induced switches
 - **Participant-related confounds:** Variation in bilingual experience and stigma toward CS
 - **Task and presentation effects:** Decontextualization and presentational choices can shape data

BACKGROUND: *Modality and CS*

- Written CS is a well-attested bilingual reality, particularly in digital communication (e.g., Montes-Alcalá, 2024)
- Research shows that written CS mirrors spoken CS in:
 - Structural aspects
 - Discourse and pragmatic patterns
- From a methodological perspective, modality has been explicitly tested in AJTs (Koronkiewicz & Ebert, 2018)
 - Found no major differences in judgments between written and oral CS stimuli
 - Limitation: Modality was tested between participants, leaving open the question of whether the same bilinguals show stable judgments across modalities

BACKGROUND: *Other presentational variables?*

- CS is sensitive to register and formality, and is often associated with informal, interactional contexts (Poplack, 1980; Zentella, 1997)
- Bilingual experience and speaker type also matter
 - CS is more strongly associated with heritage bilinguals than with late L2 speakers (Poplack, 1980; Zentella, 1997)
- From a methodological perspective, to our knowledge, no AJT studies have explicitly manipulated:
 - Formal vs. informal presentation in written CS stimuli
 - Speaker identity (heritage vs. late L2 bilingual) in oral CS stimuli

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Does **modality** affect CS acceptability judgments?
2. In a written AJT, does **formality of writing style** affect judgments?
3. In an oral AJT, does the **bilingual background of the speaker** affect judgments?



METHODS: *Participants*

- Early Spanish-English bilinguals
- Residing in New York, New York
- Preliminary sample: $n = 15$
 - (11 female; 4 male)



		M	SD
Age		25.2	8.5
Age of acquisition	English	5.2	3.5
	Spanish	0.5	1.1
Self-rating: Speaking	English	5.7	0.8
	Spanish	5.3	1.0
Self-rating: Understanding	English	5.9	0.5
	Spanish	5.7	0.5
Self-rating: Reading	English	5.7	0.8
	Spanish	5.1	0.9
Self-rating: Writing	English	5.8	0.8
	Spanish	5.0	1.0
LexTALE score	English	50.1	5.9
	Spanish	61.6	9.8
BLP score		14.9	34.6

METHODS: *Procedure*



ONLINE AJT
VIA QUALTRICS



WITHIN-PARTICIPANT DESIGN



COUNTERBALANCED
MODALITY ORDER
SPECIFIC PRESENTATION VARIABLES
RANDOMIZED WITHIN EACH

METHODS: *Stimuli*

- 80 items total in AJT; 64 items under analysis
 - 3 different types of switch structures with paired grammatical and ungrammatical stimuli; half Spanish-to-English and half vice versa

SWITCH TYPE	EXAMPLE
Pronoun	<p>This morning they cleaned <i>la cocina y el comedor.</i></p> <hr/> <p>* This morning they limpiaron <i>la cocina y el comedor.</i></p>
<i>have/haber</i> Auxiliary	<p>Her friends han visitado <i>muchos países durante el verano.</i></p> <hr/> <p>* Her friends have visitado <i>muchos países durante el verano.</i></p>
Negation	<p>The library doesn't open <i>los domingos por la mañana.</i></p> <hr/> <p>* The library doesn't abre <i>los domingos por la mañana.</i></p>

METHODS: *Stimuli*

- 4 presentation formats
 - written + formal
 - written + informal
 - oral + heritage bilingual speaker
 - oral + late L2 bilingual speaker
- Fully balanced design
 - 4 versions of survey; each participant judged all items, but in different formats

WRITTEN + FORMAL

Her friends have visitado muchos países durante el verano.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Completamente Inaceptable

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Completely Acceptable

ORAL + HERITAGE SPEAKER



1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Completamente Inaceptable

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Completely Acceptable

WRITTEN + INFORMAL

her friends have visitado muchos paises durante el verano

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Completamente Inaceptable

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Completely Acceptable

ORAL + LATE L2 SPEAKER



1 2 3 4 5 6 7

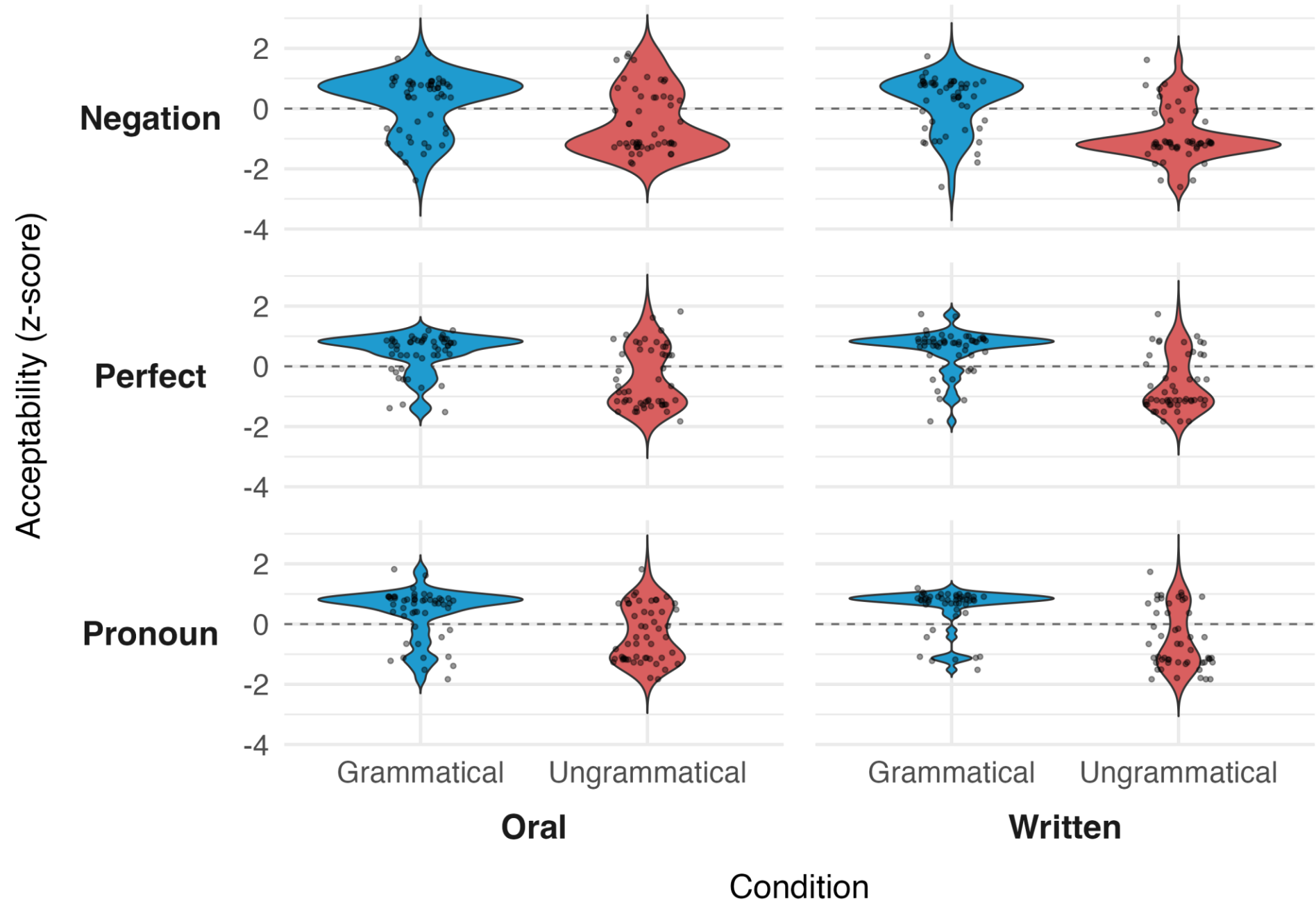
Completamente Inaceptable

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Completely Acceptable

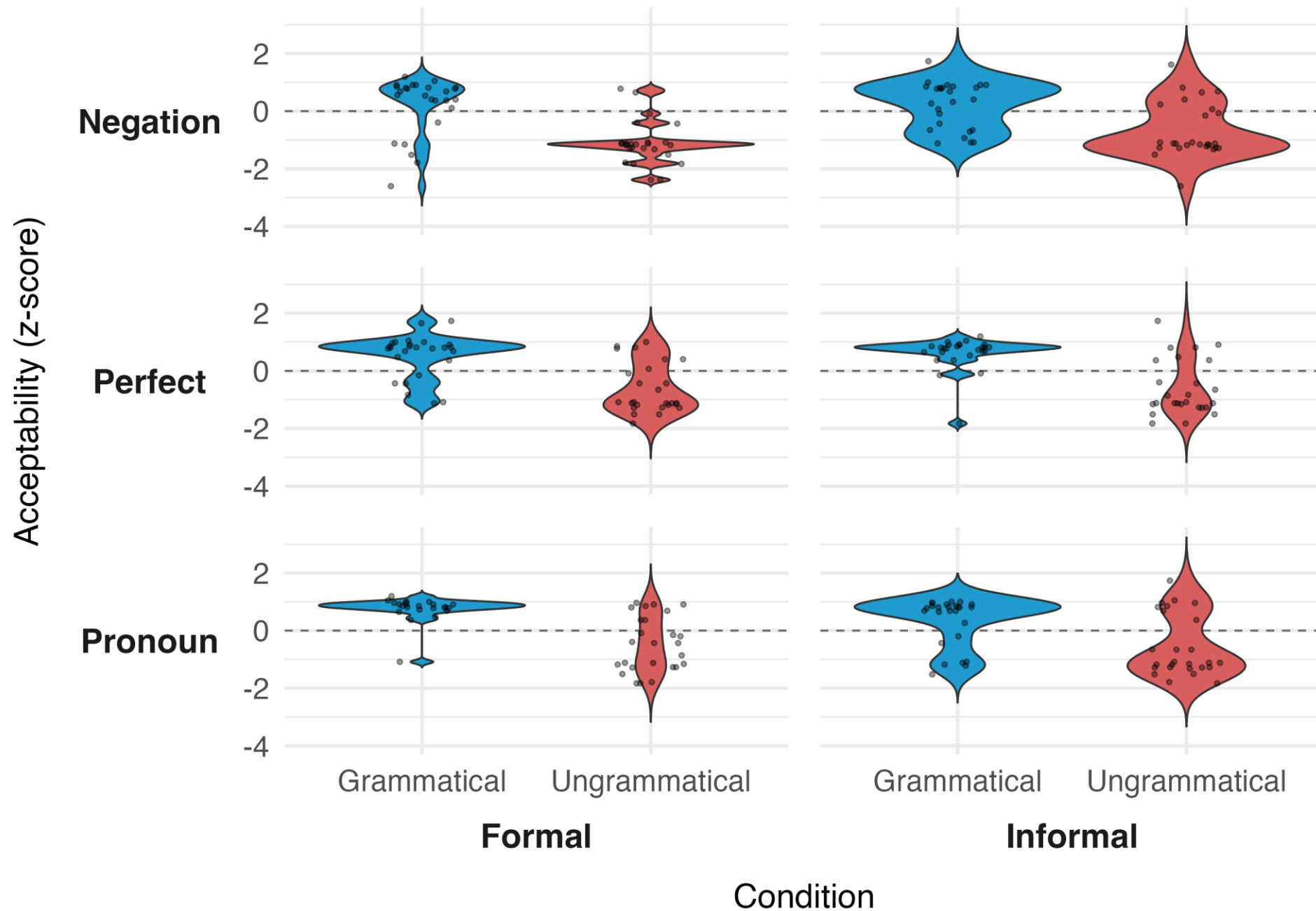
OVERALL RESULTS:

Oral vs. Written



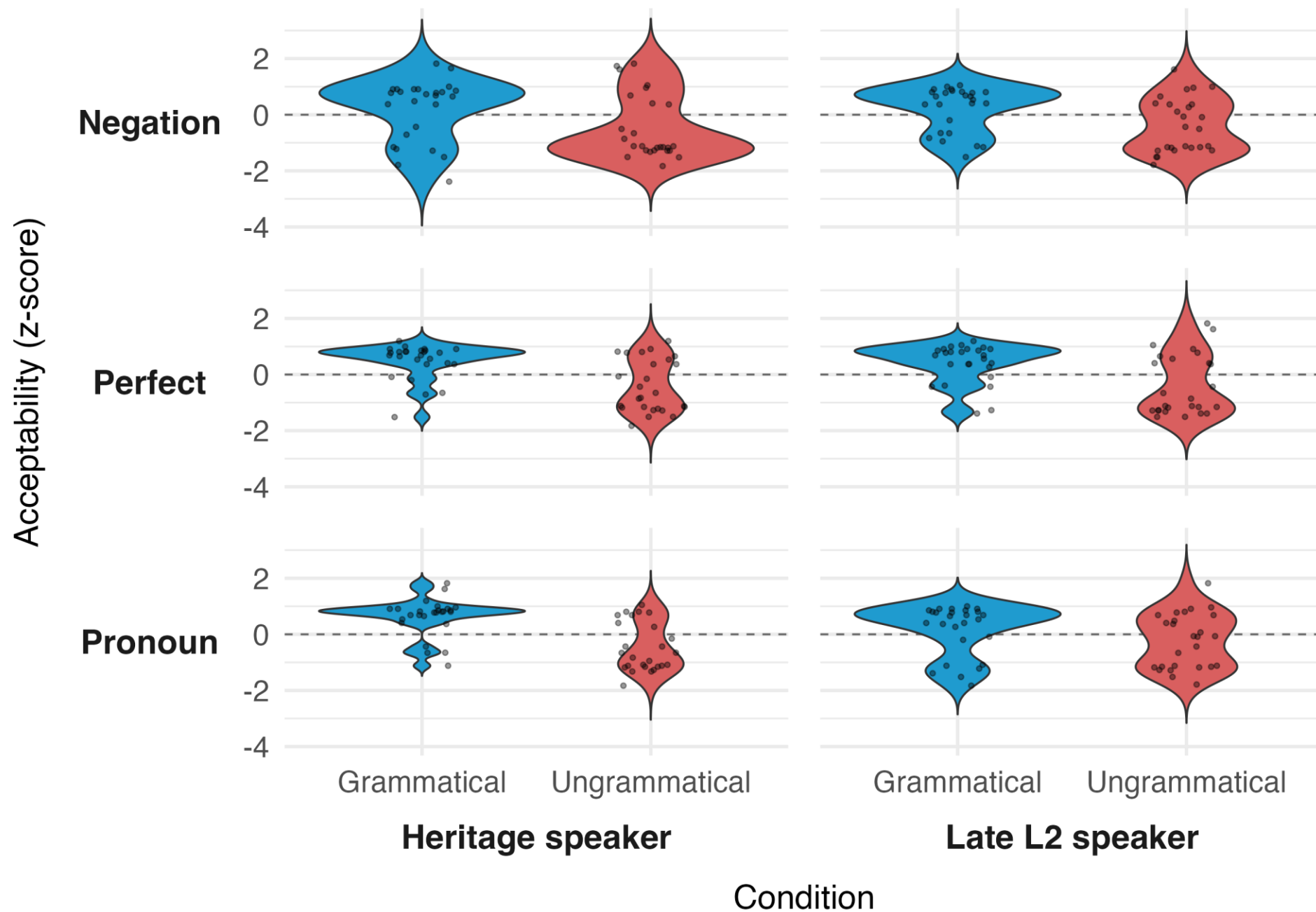
WRITTEN RESULTS:

Formal vs. Informal



ORAL RESULTS:

Heritage vs. Late L2



Statistical analysis summary

- Bayesian linear regression on z-scored acceptability ratings
- Written vs. Oral
 - **No reliable effect** of modality
 - $\beta = -0.10$, 95% CrI [-0.26, 0.06]
- Written AJT only: Formal vs. Informal
 - **No reliable effect** of writing style
 - $\beta = 0.02$, 95% CrI [-0.21, 0.25]
- Oral AJT only: Heritage vs. Late L2 speaker
 - **No reliable effect** of speaker type
 - $\beta = -0.02$, 95% CrI [-0.23, 0.19]

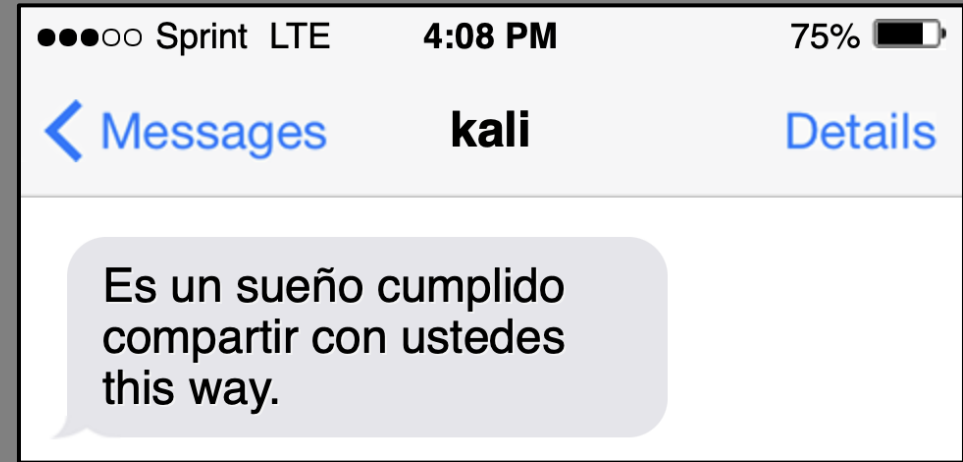
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Does **modality** affect CS acceptability judgments?
 - NO
2. In a written AJT, does **formality of writing style** affect judgments?
 - NO
3. In an oral AJT, does the **bilingual background of the speaker** affect judgments?
 - NO



Limitations and future directions

- Relatively small sample drawn from a single bilingual community
 - Currently collecting more data, including cross-community comparisons
- Initial, limited manipulation of formality and speaker type
 - Future work could expand presentation variables to more ecologically rich formats with much more salient differences
 - Incorporate features of digitally mediated communication, such as: emoji, more varied layout and typography, visual or graphical context



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Conclusion

- Lack of a finding is great for this type of study
 - Evidence that even varied methodological choices can produce the same result
- Still, ecological validity remains important; these results do not argue otherwise
 - For example, it remains an open question whether the stability reflects:
 - Everyday experience with CS across formats, or
 - Participants' ability to abstract away from presentation in AJTs
- Crucially, within an AJT, this is further evidence that CS grammatical intuitions can be quite stable regardless of methodological choices
 - Promising practical applications for such CS research

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