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Nota di contenuto	Third Language Acquisition in Adulthood; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Acknowledgments; Introduction. Third language (L3) acquisition in adulthood; References; Part 1. Theory; L3 morphosyntax in the generative tradition; 1. Generative theory and acquisition: A concise overview of relevant issues; 2. Why L3 as opposed to adult L2 acquisition?; 3. The initial state and different proposals for L3/Ln; 3.1 Absolute L1 transfer; 3.2 The L2 status factor; 3.3 The Cumulative-Enhancement Model (CEM); 3.4 The Typological Primacy Model; 4. Beyond the initial state

5. Final thoughts and future directionsReferences; L3 phonology; 1. Introduction; 2. Existing research; 2.1 Facilitation of additional language learning; 2.2 Factors in L3 phonological transfer; 3. Theoretical issues; 3.1 Generative L3 morphosyntax models; 3.2 The L3 initial stages and Optimality Theory; 4. Methodological issues; 4.1 Overview; 4.2 Perception studies; 4.3 Selection of properties; 4.4 Proficiency measurement; 4.5 Subject pools and language groups; 4.6 Data analysis; 5. Conclusion; References; The L2 status factor and the declarative/procedural distinction; 1. Introduction

2. A short overview of important factors for transfer into L33. The L2 status factor: Background; 4. A model for L3 learning (Falk & Bardel 2010, 2011); 5. A neurolinguistic approach to L3 learning; 6. Implications and future directions; References; Rethinking multilingual processing; 1. Main characteristics of current models of multilingual processing; 2. Characteristics of complex dynamic systems; 3. A different perspective on processing models; 3.1 Language processing is modular; 3.2 Language processing is incremental, and there is no internal feedback or feedforward

3.3 Isolated elements can be studied without taking into account the larger linguistic and social context of which they are a part3.4 Individual monologue, rather than interaction, is the default speaking situation; 3.5 Language processing is seen primarily as operations on invariant and abstract representations; 3.6 Language processing can be described using a steady state model; 3.7 Various experimental techniques will provide us with reliable and valid data on the workings of the model; 3.8 Characteristics of DST-based models of bilingual processing

3.9 From group studies to individual case studies of multilinguals4. Multilingualism and DST; 5. Conclusion; References; Multilingual lexical operations; 1. The general notion of cross-linguistic influence: A historical thumbnail sketch; 2. Debates concerning cross-lexical connectivity; 3. Cross-lexical interaction as integrated blur; 4. Conclusion; References; L3/Ln acquisition; 1. Introduction; 2. Four theoretical proposals explaining linguistic difficulty; 2.1 The Interpretability Hypothesis; 2.2 The Interface Hypothesis; 2.3 The Feature Reassembly Hypothesis; 2.4 The Bottleneck Hypothesis

3. L3A data meet the L2A hypotheses

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#### Sommario/riassunto

Research on the phonological acquisition of a third language (L3) is still in its infancy; therefore, the present contribution is intended to further investigate the area by focusing on the phenomenon of foreign accentedness and the widely disputed sources of cross-linguistic influence in L3 phonology. The study employs the technique of perceptual judgement of a foreign accent in a third language. It aims to determine whether trilingual speakers of typologically unrelated languages (i.e. L1 Polish, L2 French and L3 English) have a tendency toward L1- or L2-accented speech in L3 performance and

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