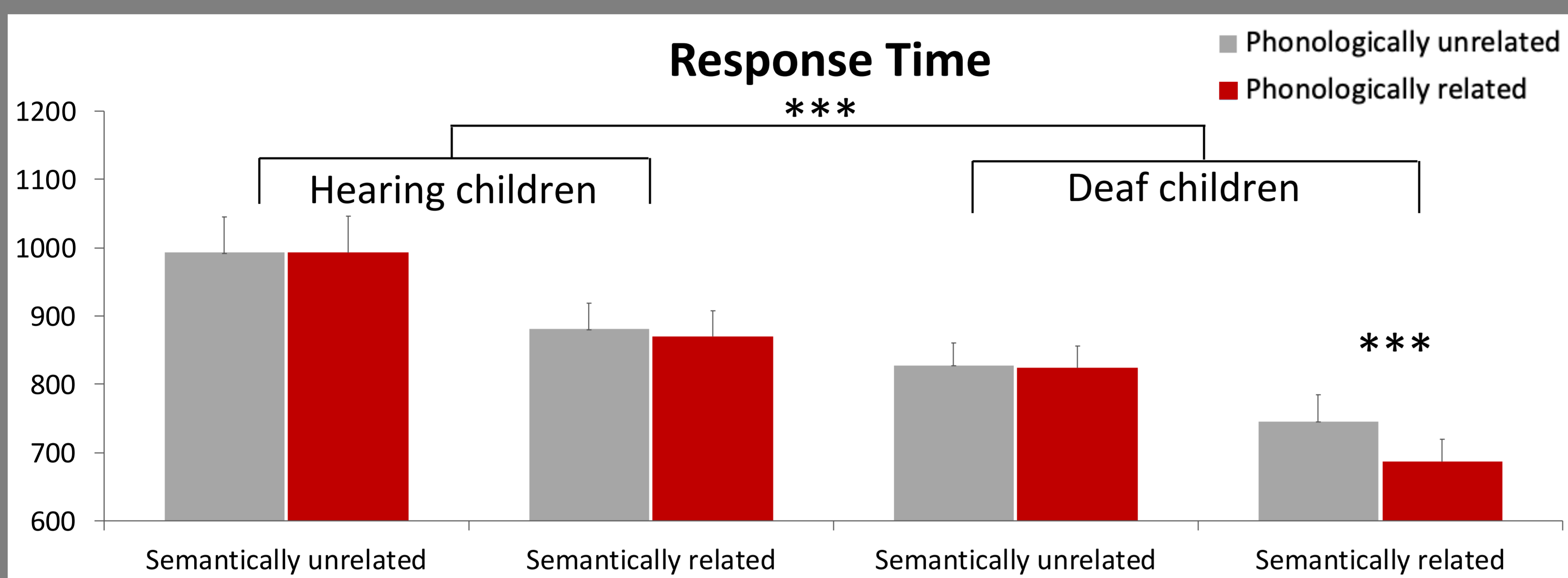


Deaf middle school bilinguals activate ASL signs while reading English words

Connected, but not confused:

Deaf middle school students co-activate English print and American Sign Language in a monolingual semantic judgment task



Background

- Bilingual lexical processing: Target language and non-target language simultaneously activated (Marian & Spivey, 2003)
- Deaf and hearing bilingual adults activate signs when reading printed words (Chiu et al., 2014; Giezen et al., 2015; Kubuş et al., 2015; Meade et al., 2017; Morford et al., 2011, 2014, 2017, 2019; Quandt et al., 2018; Shook & Marian, 2012; Villameriel et al., 2016)
- Question:** When in development is cross-language activation observed in deaf signers?
- Approach:** Investigate written word processing in bilingual (American Sign Language and English) deaf middle school students.

What did we expect?

Hypothesis 1: Deaf bilingual middle schoolers *already have* connections between signs and print words (Ormel et al. 2012)

→ ASL phonology will facilitate response times during monolingual English semantic judgment task

Hypothesis 2: Deaf bilingual middle schoolers *have not yet developed* connections between signs and print words

→ No effect of ASL phonology on monolingual English semantic judgment task

Our findings support Hypothesis 1:

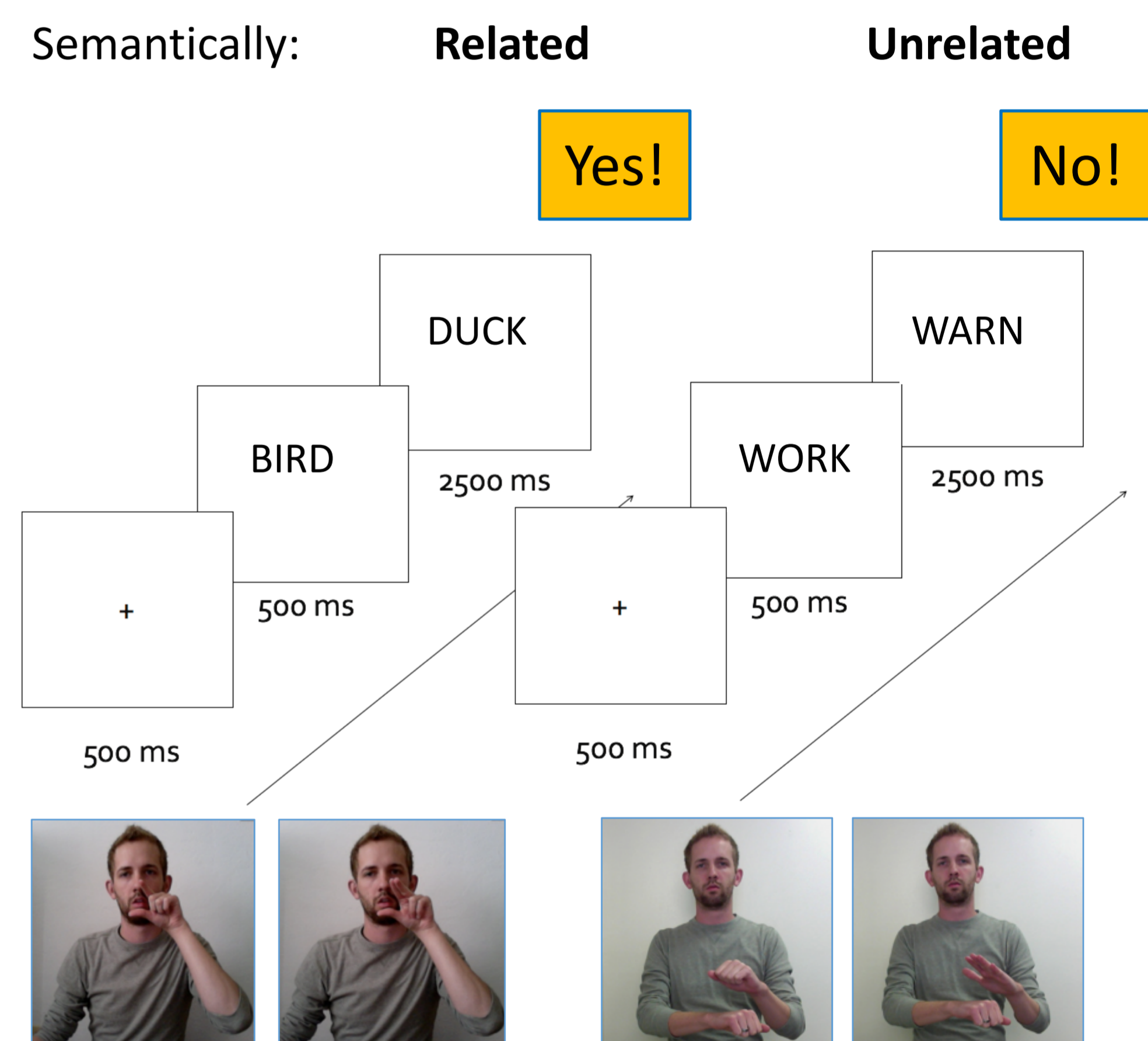
- Evidence for existing connections between signs and printed words while language proficiency is still developing.
- Deaf bilingual middle school students show advantage in processing the semantics of written English words.
- Being bilingual in two languages, which differ in modality, does not cause confusion.

Results & Discussion

- Cross-language activation: Deaf group showed facilitation effect ($p < 0.001$)
- No effect in hearing controls
- Deaf children responded significantly faster than hearing group ($p < 0.001$)
- Groups did not differ in accuracy scores ($p > 0.1$)

Method

- Implicit priming paradigm** by Morford et al. 2011 (adapted from Thierry & Wu, 2007)
- Monolingual English semantic judgment task
- Half of English word pairs had phonologically related translation equivalents in ASL
- Phonologically related translation equivalents shared at least two phonological parameters
- Experimental group:** 39 deaf ASL-English bilingual children (age range = 11–15 years)
- Control group:** 26 hearing English monolinguals (age range = 11–14 years)
- Analyses:** Mixed effects linear regression, semantically related and unrelated conditions analyzed separately



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