

### Property 1: reflexive & pronominal possessives

-  **subject-oriented reflexive possessives; pronominal possessives partially acceptable**
- a. Paweł i jego współniczka Helena zarobili na giełdzie sporo pieniędzy. Paweł wydał **swoje** pieniądze na nowy samochód.
- b. %Paweł i jego współniczka Helena zarobili na giełdzie sporo pieniędzy. Paweł wydał **jego** pieniądze na nowy samochód.

-  **subject-oriented pronominal possessives**
- a. \*Peter and his business partner Helen made a lot of money on the stock exchange. Peter spent **own** money on a new car.
- b. Peter and his business partner Helen made a lot of money on the stock exchange. Peter spent **his** money on a new car.

-  **subject-oriented reflexive possessives**
- a. Per og partneren Ellen tjente mye penger på børsen. Per brukte pengene **sine** på en ny bil.
- b. \*Per og partneren Ellen tjente mye penger på børsen. Per brukte pengene **hans** på en ny bil.

### Property 2: pre- & post-verbal adverbs of frequency

-  **pre-verbal adverbs; post-verbal adverbs marked**
- a. Wszyscy czytają teraz e-booki zamiast papierowych książek. Ale Grzegorz **rzadko czyta** e-booki.
- b. %Wszyscy czytają teraz e-booki zamiast papierowych książek. Ale Grzegorz **czyta rzadko** e-booki.

-  **pre-verbal adverbs**
- a. E-books are really popular these days. But William **seldom reads** e-books.
- b. \*E-books are really popular these days. But William **reads seldom** e-books.

-  **post-verbal adverbs**
- a. \*Alle leser e-bøker og ikke papirbøker nå. Men Øystein **sjelden leser** e-bøker.
- b. Alle leser e-bøker og ikke papirbøker nå. Men Øystein **leser sjelden** e-bøker.

### Properties 3 & 4: definite & indefinite articles

-  **no articles**
-  **definite articles**
- a. Mary has a dog and a cat. **The dog** is really small.
- b. \*Mary has a dog and a cat. **Ø Dog** is really small.

- indefinite articles**
- a. I walked around the city yesterday. I found **a nice restaurant** near the Old Market.
- b. \*I walked around the city yesterday. I found **Ø nice restaurant** near the Old Market.

-  **definite articles**
- a. Mari har en hund og en katt. **Hunden** er veldig liten.
- b. \*Mari har en hund og en katt. **Hund-Ø** er veldig liten.

- indefinite articles**
- a. Jeg gikk rundt i byen i går. Jeg fant **en fin restaurant** i nærheten av det gamle markedet.
- b. \*Jeg gikk rundt i byen i går. Jeg fant **Ø fin restaurant** i nærheten av det gamle markedet.

### Project description

- a longitudinal study of crosslinguistic influence in third language phonetics / phonology and syntax in Polish (L1), English (L2) and Norwegian (L3)
- **goal:** to observe cross-linguistic influence over time (at T1, T2 and T3) among Polish-English-Norwegian speakers

### Research questions

- RQ1:** Does cross-linguistic similarity between Polish/English and Norwegian facilitate L3 learning?
- RQ2:** Does acceptance of marked L1 constructions increase with growing L3 proficiency?

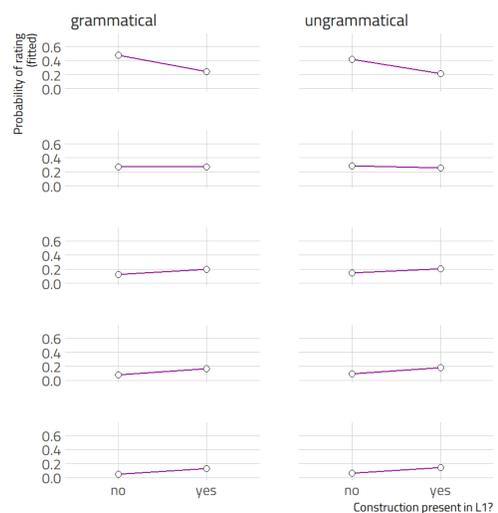
### RQ1: comparison across conditions

#### Mixed-effects ordinal logistic regression model

rating ~ presence\_in\_l1 + grammaticality + presence\_in\_l1:grammaticality + (1 | subject) + (1 | item)

presence\_in\_l1 < 0.001 \*\*\*

no = definite & indefinite articles  
yes = possessives & adverbs

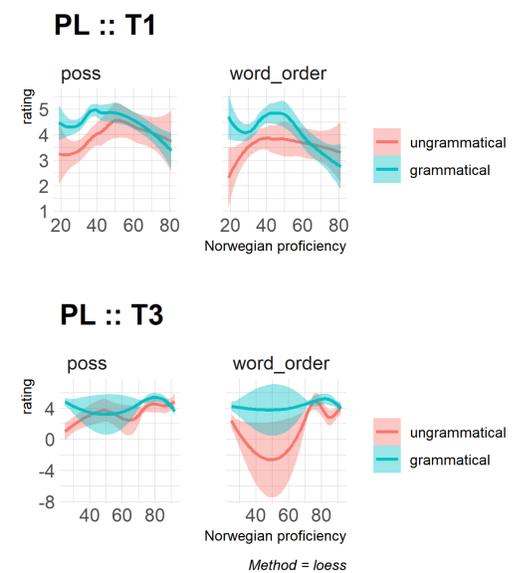


### Participants & method

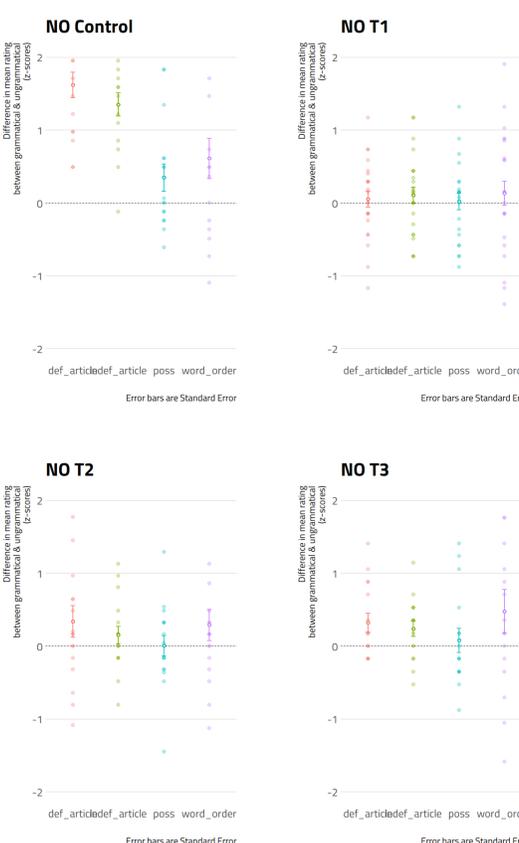
- T1** (December 2021): 24 participants
- 1st year L1 Polish students of the Norwegian philology at a Polish university and college
  - L2 English: B1
  - L3 Norwegian: A1
- T2** (March 2022): 17 participants
- T3** (June 2022): 16 participants

**Acceptability Judgment Task**  
5-point Likert scale (1=very bad, 5=very good)

### RQ2: role of L3 proficiency



### RQ1: comparison across groups



### Discussion & conclusions

- **RQ1:** potential support for the Linguistic Proximity Model (e.g. Westergaard et al. 2017; Westergaard 2021) – CLI for articles (similarity between EN and NO), no clear CLI for pronouns and word order (similarities / differences between PL, EN and NO)
- **RQ2:** lack of increase in acceptance of marked L1 constructions with growing L3 proficiency
- ongoing investigation of gradient acceptability of possessive pronouns (effects of bi-/multilingualism)

#### Possible reasons:

- low number of participants
- low L3 proficiency
- differences in learnability between conditions
- differences in proficiency across groups

### Acknowledgements

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- Period: 2021-2024 (36 months)
- PI: Magdalena Wrembel