

A default preference for local readings of reflexives: evidence from L2 Turkish and L2 English

The interpretation of reflexives has received considerable attention in L2 acquisition research, finding evidence for both L1 transfer and a universal preference for local antecedents. Japanese learners of Mandarin (whose L1 allows long distance (LD) antecedents of *zibun*) correctly allowed LD antecedents for the Chinese reflexive *ziji*, while English learners of Mandarin did not¹. Against L1 transfer, neither Korean nor English learners of Mandarin allowed the LD reading for *ziji*, despite Korean reflexives allowing LD antecedents². On studies where the L2 allows a subset of the interpretations, Turkish intermediate learners of English (Turkish *kendisi* and *kendi* allow both local and LD interpretations⁴) failed to reject non-local antecedents for English reflexives when this was the pragmatically preferred reading³.

We focus on L2 Turkish and L2 English, elaborating on Chen and Ionin (2022)² who propose that the low acceptability of LD readings for *ziji* by L2 learners can either be due to a universal preference for local readings of reflexives or due to input properties specific to *ziji* (*ziji* being used infrequently in the input and according to some studies barely acceptable with LD readings by native Mandarin speakers (Chen, 1995)). Like Mandarin, Turkish reflexives allow a superset of the binding interpretations available in English. Unlike Mandarin, which also has the locally bound reflexive *taziji*, all Turkish reflexives allow LD interpretations. This, as well as the widely accepted use of *kendi*(*si*) with LD readings⁴, may facilitate acquisition. No previous study included a production task or examined a superset (Turkish) and subset (English) language in both directions.

We administered a Picture Description Task (PD) and a picture-based Truth Value Judgment task (TVJ) with eight English and 17 Turkish native speakers, intermediate and advanced L2 Turkish speakers (n=20) and L2 English speakers (n=12). Results show that while intermediate English learners occasionally use *himself/herself* with LD readings, advanced participants perform target-like. For L2 Turkish, even advanced participants fail to acquire *kendi* and *kendisi* with LD antecedents, while NS allow and use both forms with LD interpretations.

The findings provide evidence in favour of a universal preference for local antecedents in the acquisition of reflexives, as L2 English speakers performed target-like despite the fact that subset grammars are arguably more difficult to acquire. Similarly, despite the available evidence in the input for *kendi* and *kendisi* with LD interpretations, L2 Turkish speakers failed to accept reflexives with LD readings. Our results are furthermore interesting for comparison with earlier studies on Turkish heritage speakers who perform target-like with Turkish reflexives⁶.

Example items sampling Turkish and English reflexives

- (1) a. Elif_i [Emel_k kendi-ni_{i/k/*m} / kendi-si-ni_{i/k/m} o-nu_{i/*k/m} begen-me-si]-ni isti-yor.
 Elif Emel-GEN self-ACC self-3SG-ACC s/he-ACC like-NOM-3SG-ACC want-PROG
 ‘Elif_i wants Emel_k to like herself-himself_{i/k/*m} / herself-himself_{i/k/m} / her-him_{i/*k/m}’
 b. Elif_i wants Emel_k to like herself_{i/k/*m} / her_{i/*k/m} (Adapted from Gurel 2002, p. 39)

Table 1. Picture Description Task
 (Showing % use of pronoun or reflexive per condition)

English			Turkish			
	Pronoun	Reflexive		Pronoun	<i>Kendi</i>	<i>Kendisi</i>
Native			Native			
Local	0	100	Local	3	72	25
LD	100	0	LD	74	9	17
Int. L2			Int. L2			
Local	9	91	Local	7	67	26
LD	71	29	LD	95	5	0
Adv. L2			Adv. L2			
Local	0	100	Local	6	84	10
LD	89	11	LD	86	10	4

Table 2. Truth Value Judgement
 (Showing % acceptance rate per condition)

English			Turkish			
	Pronoun	Reflexive		Pronoun	<i>Kendi</i>	<i>Kendisi</i>
Native			Native			
Local	0	90	Local	12	82	68
LD	100	10	LD	93	58	79
Int. L2			Int. L2			
Local	12	97	Local	26	93	94
LD	94	19	LD	92	22	29
Adv. L2			Adv. L2			
Local	11	97	Local	15	90	81
LD	94	19	LD	96	17	23

References

- 1.Yuan (1994). Second language acquisition of reflexives revisited. *Language*.
- 2.Chen, Ionin (2022) Interpretation of Mandarin pronouns and reflexives by L1-Korean and L1-English learners of Mandarin. *SLR*.
- 3.Demirci (2001). The role of pragmatics in reflexive interpretation by Turkish learners of English. *SLR*.
- 4.Özbek, Kahraman (2016). Interpretations of Turkish reflexive pronouns *kendi* and *kendisi*.
- 5.Chen (1995). Mandarin reflexive *ziji* in second language acquisition.
- 6.Gračanin-Yuksekk, Lago, Şafak, Demir, Kırkıcı. (2020). The interpretation of syntactically unconstrained anaphors in Turkish heritage speakers. *SLR*.