

02 B: No, non lo_{masc} conosco.
'No, I don't know it'

(3) Spanish GJT: Romance gender adjective

01 A: Die neue Garage ist wirklich ganz toll geworden!
'The new garage looks really great'

02 B: Sí, pero salió carísima.
'Yes, but it was quite expensive (in the end)'

Additionally, self-repairs as shown in (1) are discussed in order to examine speakers' perception concerning the appropriateness of repaired gender marking in inter-sentential language switches. Participants are adult heritage speakers who were born and raised in Germany and acquired Italian or Spanish and German in early childhood (cf. e.g. Di Venanzio, Schmitz & Scherger, in press, for the underlying definition of heritage speakers).

The following research questions will be investigated:

- (A) Which gender is preferred to be marked on clitics and adjectives when referring to a noun after a language switch?
- (B) Which gender can be predicted to be target-like?
- (C) What does gender assignment in inter-sentential switching tell us about the degree of activation of a language in bilinguals?

Finally, we address the question of whether the results depend on language dominance and fluency along the lines discussed in Lipski (2014). We argue that exposure during early acquisition and experience with being in a bilingual mode (Grosjean, 1998) will result in different performances.

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