**Introduction**

- Bilinguals are slower to name pictures in their L1 than monolinguals (Ivanova & Costa, 2008; Sadat, Martin, Alario, & Costa, 2012).
- Increased naming latencies are thought to be due to competition from L2 words that are automatically co-activated during lexical retrieval.
- We investigated whether degree of L2 proficiency affects L1 naming latencies and whether knowledge of the L2 translation equivalent resulted in longer naming latencies.

**Research questions:**
1. Are high-proficiency bilinguals slower at naming pictures in L1 than low-proficiency bilinguals?
2. Are L1 naming latencies longer for pictures that participants know the L2 translation equivalent for compared to pictures for which they have no knowledge of the English label?

**L2 proficiency Descriptives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusions**

- High-proficiency bilinguals were slower in L1 than low-proficiency bilinguals, which is consistent with previous studies.
- Individual L2 word knowledge did NOT affect L1 naming latencies, suggesting that cross-linguistic lexical competition may not be the source of increased latencies for high-proficiency bilinguals.
- Knowledge of L2 phonological forms may facilitate retrieval of L1 form rather than hinder it.
- Recent use of L2 form (from living in L2 environment) may have selectively enhanced L1 form through shared features.

**Acknowledgments:** Jesiel Soares Silva for help with data collection, Gary Chant for technical assistance, members of the Neurolinguistics Lab at the CUNY Graduate Center, and funding from the CUNY Doctoral Student Research Grant

**Presented at:** Mental Lexicon, Sept. 30, 2014, Contact: evehigby@gmail.com

---

**Method**

**Participants**

- 42 Brazilian Portuguese-English bilinguals
- Ages 18-37 (m = 26.1); 30 females
- Residence in NYC: 2 weeks-18 months (m = 4.4 months)

**English Proficiency Measures**

- **School Level:** Current placement in an ESL program
- **Self-rating:** Likert scale of 1-7 for six language skills
- **Vocabulary:** English names for images in picture naming task
- **Michigan Test of English Language Proficiency:** 45 auditory questions probing grammar
- **Can-Do Questionnaire:** Self-rated ability on a scale of 1-5 for 18 statements of functional communication

**Lexical Retrieval Task**

- **Picture naming:** 140 black-and-white line drawings (from International Picture Naming Project), instructions emphasized speed

**Proficiency Composite**

- Average of standardized scores on 5 measures
- Proficiency groups (High/Low) based on median split

**Results**

**Effect of L2 word knowledge**

L1 naming RTs for pictures whose names were known in English were faster than naming RTs for pictures whose names were not known in English (p < .001)

**Control for L1 lexical frequency**

Same pattern observed for both high- and low-frequency words

**Conclusions**

- High-proficiency bilinguals were slower in L1 than low-proficiency bilinguals, which is consistent with previous studies.
- Individual L2 word knowledge did NOT affect L1 naming latencies, suggesting that cross-linguistic lexical competition may not be the source of increased latencies for high-proficiency bilinguals.
- Knowledge of L2 phonological forms may facilitate retrieval of L1 form rather than hinder it.
- Recent use of L2 form (from living in L2 environment) may have selectively enhanced L1 form through shared features.

**Acknowledgments:** Jesiel Soares Silva for help with data collection, Gary Chant for technical assistance, members of the Neurolinguistics Lab at the CUNY Graduate Center, and funding from the CUNY Doctoral Student Research Grant

**Presented at:** Mental Lexicon, Sept. 30, 2014, Contact: evehigby@gmail.com