

In Spanish, negation is preverbal, as in (1) *Yo no hablo italiano* ('I do not speak Italian'). In contrast, in Veneto (an Italian dialect), two markers are used: one preverbally and the second one utterance-finally, as in (2) *Mi no parle talian no* ('I do not speak Italian NEG'). According to a brief mention in previous literature ([1], [2]), many linguistic features have been transferred from Veneto into Spanish in the bilingual community of Chipilo, Mexico, which has preserved Veneto for 130 years. Since final *no* is not used by monolingual Spanish speakers in Chipilo, I hypothesize that it has been transferred into Spanish from Veneto, resulting in negative doubling (ND) as in (3) *Yo no hablo italiano no* ('I do not speak Italian NEG'). I investigated the frequency of use of ND compared with the standard in (1), according to the following social factors: sex, age (18-34, 55+), and parents' ethnicity. Stimuli were controlled for previous adjacent constituent, use of other negative words, and negative mention in the preceding context. I predicted a higher frequency of ND among older Chipileño females with more exposure to Veneto, compared to the younger speakers, working or studying outside of Chipilo, where Veneto is not used. 54 bilingual participants (26 Chipileños with Chipileño parents, 28 mixed participants with one Chipileño parent) and 21 monolingual Mexicans completed two Spanish tasks: a preference forced-choice task and a sentence repetition task. 565 tokens were analyzed using Goldvarb, resulting in 43% ND (n=243). Overall, younger participants (over 40%), specifically males (over 50%) with Chipileño parents and whose father is Chipileño (over 40%), used ND more often than the other groups, contrary to the prediction. Regarding the linguistic factors, there was a tendency to use ND with the second negative mention (factor weight .56), verb and adverb as previous adjacent constituents (factor weights .65 and .57, respectively) and negative words in the object position (factor weight .58). Therefore, the findings support the overall hypothesis of the transfer of a minority phenomenon into the majority language use.

#### Reference list:

- [1] Barnes, H. (2009). *A sociolinguistic study of sustained Veneto-Spanish bilingualism in Chipilo, Mexico*. MI: ProQuest LLC.
- [2] MacKay, C. J. (2002). *Il dialetto Veneto di Segusino e Chipilo: fonologia, grammatica, lessico veneto, spagnolo, italiano*. Cornuda, Treviso: Grafiche Antiga.