Pluralerwerb im Deutschen bei russisch- und türkischsprachigen Kindern im Vergleich mit anderen Migranten und monolingualen Muttersprachlern

Summary

The article focuses on the differences and common characteristics of the plural acquisition in German by children with Russian and Turkish mother tongues, compared with other immigrant children and Germans. Although not absolutely identical, the overgeneralization patterns of all groups appear to be very similar and obviously dependent only on the proficiency in German, without clear influences of the foreign linguistic background, the only exception being e-overgeneralizations in Russian children. Whereas immigrant children tend to account mostly for the frequency of the plural allomorphs in the input when choosing a plural marker, German children have already internalized the gender based distribution of some plural allomorphs.