

Typical processes experienced by bilingual adults

Terminology	Key words	Definition
Acculturation	Children Adults Culture	Cultural process that allows a person to move from monoculturalism towards biculturalism. This is usually a process that allows individuals from minority cultures to adopt traits of the majority culture
Additive Bilingualism	Children Adults	Is a process in which the acquisition of a second language does not occur at expense of maintenance and development of the native language.
Attrition	Normal process Children Adults	Language loss , which is the decline in previously attained language ability and skills. L1 or L2 are susceptible to environmental opportunities. Note: Language shift occurs in language communities and SLTs should be aware of any relevant research on the particular community the individual is from, and the effects of language contact generally.
Assimilation	Culture Adults	Cultural process that correlates with subtractive bilingualism as it is the loss of a person's traditional/original culture.
Cross Language Generalisation (tag)	Adults Intervention	As both languages are active in a bilingual mode, then supporting one language will result in changes in all languages
Cognitive Reserve (tag)	Adults Advantage	Ability the brain has to withstand and or resist neuropathology before cognitive function is affected. Bilingualism is thought to be a contributing factor to increase it.
Language Interference (tag)	Adults Children Normal Process	Is the effect of language learners' first language L1 on their production of the second language L2. It means L1 influences L2. It can be positive if one language aids in developing skills for a second language or negative effects if it hinders it.
Language Proficiency (tag)	Adults Children	'refers to skill or ability in a particular linguistic code, with no a priori standard or benchmark. Proficiency is a noun that requires a modifier to fully appreciate its meaning. High proficiency, native-like proficiency, or minimal proficiency can all be used to describe the relative level of attainment in a particular language' (Kohnert, 2013: 21)
Passive Language Skills	Adults Children	Refers to the ability to have a good understanding of a language with very little ability to express using it.
Subtractive Bilingualism	Adults Children	Is the loss of the native language as a result of acquisition of the second language. Subtractive bilingualism often results in monolingual proficiency in the majority language.