

Christophe Pallier

CNRS, Cognitive Neuromaging Unit INSERM-CEA, Gif/Yvette, France.

Most brain imaging studies on bilingualism have focused on the issue of overlap or separation between the neural regions recruited by each language in a bilingual's brain. In particular, the roles of age of acquisition and proficiency level have received much attention. The issue is complex and has not been completely solved yet. Nevertheless other interesting questions have started to be addressed using brain imaging: are there differences between monolinguals and bilinguals' brains? Are there functional and/or anatomical correlates of the individual differences in the ability to learn a second language? Is it possible to "erase" a language learned in childhood? We will present several experimental results from our own research, as well as from other sources, that address these questions.