I first began considering research in bilingualism while listening to a friend ranting on about something in Greek (I’m not sure what it was as I was too busy trying to turn it into a dissertation topic). Since most of our communication occurs in English, I began wondering why she showed this a frequent pattern of code-switching to Greek when expressing frustration. That’s when I came across the idea of reduced emotional resonance in a bilinguals’ second language. Research in bilingualism has previously found that people tend to feel more in their first language (L1) compared to their second language (L2). For example, studies have shown that bilinguals often find swear words in their L1 to be more impactful than those in their L2, and many also report switching to their L1 when trying to express strong emotion. This phenomenon is sometimes used by advertising companies who might use an L1 when trying to evoke a strong emotional response but switch to an L2 when advertising a product which is deemed to be a taboo in some cultures, such as menstrual products or condoms, to create a distance. Schroeder and Chen (2021) recently published a paper discussing the potential consequences that receiving Covid-19 information in an L2 could have on bilinguals’ actions and mentalities. They focused on the implications that a possible reduction in fear and anxiety could have when Covid information was received by a bilingual in their L2. The way in which information is disseminated can be as important as the actual information itself when trying to convey an important message. With this in mind, my study sought out to investigate the potential impact of language (L1: Greek vs L2: English) and emotion (emotional vs neutral) on the perceived persuasives of climate change texts, with research showing a positive correlation between emotionality and persuasiveness. My hypothesis was that a climate change text read in an L1 would be perceived as significantly more persuasive than the same text in an L2 and that the neutral texts in each language would be rated as less persuasive than the emotional texts. In order to test this, an extract on climate change, written in English (L2), was manipulated to create emotional and neutral versions, which were then translated to Greek (L1), resulting in four final texts. Greek-English bilinguals were randomly assigned to one of the four text conditions and were asked questions on their attitude towards the urgency of climate change, how persuasive they thought their given text was, and how emotionally intense they perceived it to be. Through the responses of perceived emotionality, it was revealed that the Greek emotional climate change text was not perceived as significantly more emotional than the Greek neutral text. It thus followed that the emotion condition did not predict perceived persuasiveness and that language was not a significant predictor either. This can possibly be attributed to a loss in emotional intensity that may have occurred when the text was translated from English to Greek.