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영환 : Hello everyone. This is Team 2, and from now on we are going to talk about our first research using CHILDES Database.

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영환 : This will be the brief content introduction. First, our group is going to explain the topic and target of the presentation and introduce the hypotheses and examples using clan and finally, the conclusion.

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영환 : Today's presentation is on "Analysis of Language Development of Children according to Gender Differences of Parents." The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of parental gender on the language development of children, particularly focusing on whether children in early language development stages are more influenced by one parent's speech based on gender.

This analysis focused on two main children and their parents. Among the subjects, the boy's name is William and the girl's name is Naima.

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영환 : Our hypothesis is that children are more likely to be influenced by the speech of the parent of the same gender. In other words, we anticipated that boys would show more similar linguistic characteristics to their fathers, and girls to their mothers.

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영환 : To test this, we examined the TTR, or Type-Token Ratio, comparing the similarity of word use between parents and children. For the case of William Folder of the CHILDES Database, child and mother had the similar type-token ratio while father had not.

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영환 : For double-checking while doing the analysis, we analyzed two more male children data which was Alex data and Ethan data which showed the same result. They both had the similar ttr in children and mother data while father didn't.

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영환 : Also for the Naima data, a female child, also had a TTR closer to her mother than to her father.

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영환 : We again double checked using Lily and Violet Dataset which was also a female child data, which showed a same result.

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영환 : Now, let's discuss the analysis results in more detail. First, the TTR values indicate that parents tend to narrow the range of their word choices. Both children showed TTR values of approximately 0.15 to 0.20, indicating that at an early stage of language development, they repetitively use words within a limited range.

The mother, in particular, showed a tendency to narrow her range of vocabulary according to the child's level, resulting in similar TTR values between her and the child. At the age of three, children tend to learn language structures through repetitive and consistent linguistic interactions, which may indicate that the mother's speech style provides substantial support in the child's language development. Now, the next presenter, Jung-min, will explain the example of a specific study using a CLAN.

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정민 : We was led to the sub-hypothesis by the result of hypothesis one, which was "is there any relevance between morpheme used by child, mother, and father?" since we was curious about the inside of the ttr, which similar ttr might mean similar word usage or morpheme usage.

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정민 : So we took a look at the Morpheme of each database by using a CLAN common freq with morphology tier. For the William database, all three dataset had the different usage of the most frequently used word. We didn't consider words that are essential for the sentence like "I" or "you". Not even the word itself was different, the morphemes were different just as we learned at class, that mother used the morpheme "verb" more than a child while child used "noun" more. Also we could find that Mom is using more high level morphemes and words.

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정민 : Also when we analyzed Naima data, the result was the same. Mother and child used different type of word and morphology.

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정민 : We concluded that we needed more analysis by looking at the MLU values. From now on we could just conclude that as ttr are similar between mother and child but their morpheme and word usage are different, mother speaker is making a easy talk by repeating a same, high level word so that their child could understand well. As you can see in the image in the right, you can see mother repeating her talk to make her child understand using higher level morphemes and words.

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정민 : So we could make our second hypothesis which was "Does the child's MLU influenced by the parent of the same gender"

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정민 : In the more than half of case of William Data, Mother's MLU was higher than both father and child data.

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정민 : And also same result in Naima data, Mother MLU is higher than father and child.

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정민 : So to briefly conclude, it is likely that mothers have a great influence on the child's language development than fathers.

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정민 : This could lead to three insights.

First, gender of child and parents is not a element that influence one another. Mother MLU is all time higher than child and father's

Second, Mother is having advance utterance regarding to a morpheme usage, which has a same context with mother using difficult words and morpheme in a frequency analysis. Our important conclusion is that, The mother was having a high-quality conversation with a high level of vocabulary and morphemes according to MLU and frequency analysis, but she was having a conversation that was similar to the child's level in terms of quantity, in order to lower the TTR so that the child could understand it according to a similar ttr value with a child.

Third, as you can see in the graph tha child's MLU is rising, this kind of mother's utterance feature is truly making one's child develop their utterance.

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영환 : In conclusion, it appears that children are influenced more by their mother's speech rather than by the speech of the same-gender parent. This highlights the critical role that a mother's use of familiar and repetitive vocabulary plays in language learning, particularly at the early stages of development. Mothers narrow their vocabulary, simplify sentences, and speak in a way that children can understand, creating a stable linguistic environment with more high level words and morphemes.

This approach provides a solid foundation for children to acquire basic vocabulary, and it implies that a mother's language use has a significant impact on the child's language development.

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마무리 멘트