Using the MINT Sprint to Predict Language Proficiency of Chinese-English Bilinguals

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INTRODUCTION

- Self-rating and Boston Naming Test are not always reliable (Li et al. 2021).
- Mint Sprint is a reliable measure of language proficiency for Spanish-English bilinguals (Garcia & Gollan 2021).
- Can we do it faster ?

Hypothesis:
- MINT Sprint could predict OPI in both dominant and non-dominant language in Chinese-English bilinguals
- Time pressure could improve proficiency assessment by differentiating people's performance, especially in dominant language.
- Speed of production could predict language proficiency.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Participants
20 Chinese-English bilinguals
-12 Chinese Dominant
-8 English Dominant

Validate by Oral Interview Proficiency

1st Pass
2nd Pass (total score)
Efficiency score:
Time in minute participants took to complete first pass / percentage correct (Bruyer & Brysbaert, 2011)

RESULTS

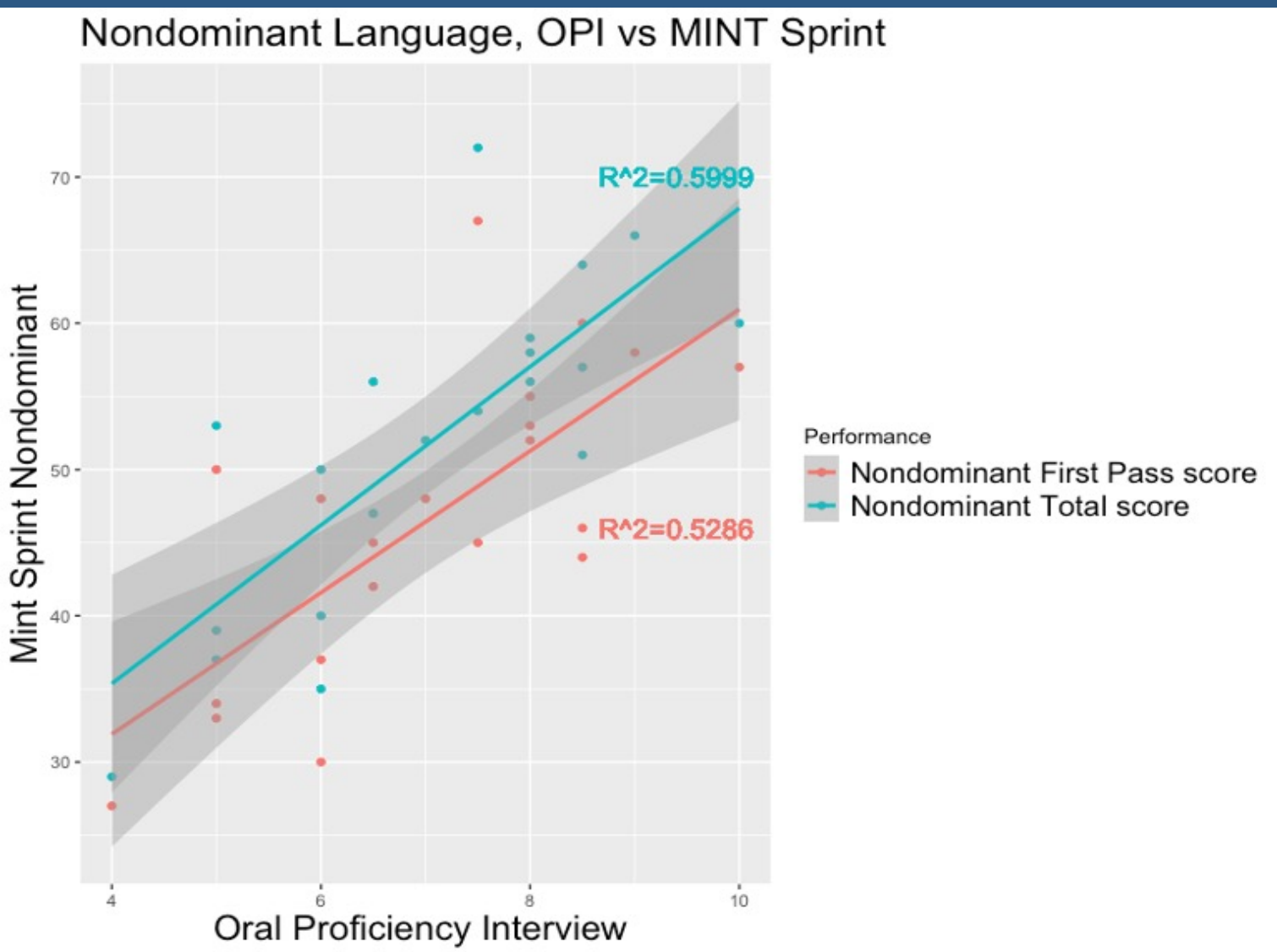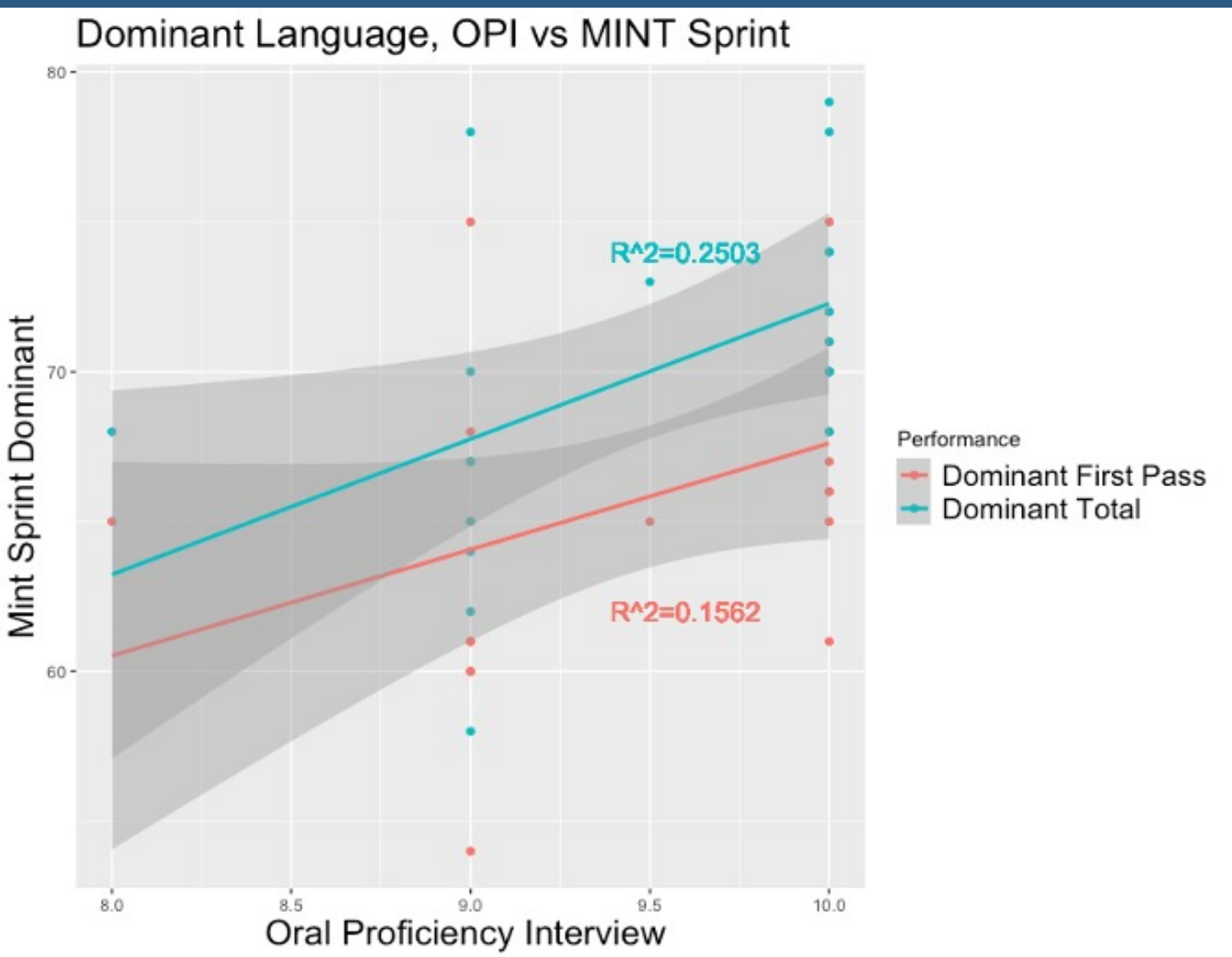| Characteristic	Chinese Dominant		English dominant	
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*
English OPI score	7.6	1.1	9.7	0.5
English MINT Sprint 1st pass	49.5	7.9	69.7	5.1
English MINT Sprint 2nd pass	55.3	7.7	73.0	6.7
Chinese OPI score	9.2	0.8	6.2	2.1
Chinese MINT Sprint 1st pass	63.8	4.8	40.9	12.7
Chinese MINT Sprint 2nd pass	68.6	4.4	44.4	12.7

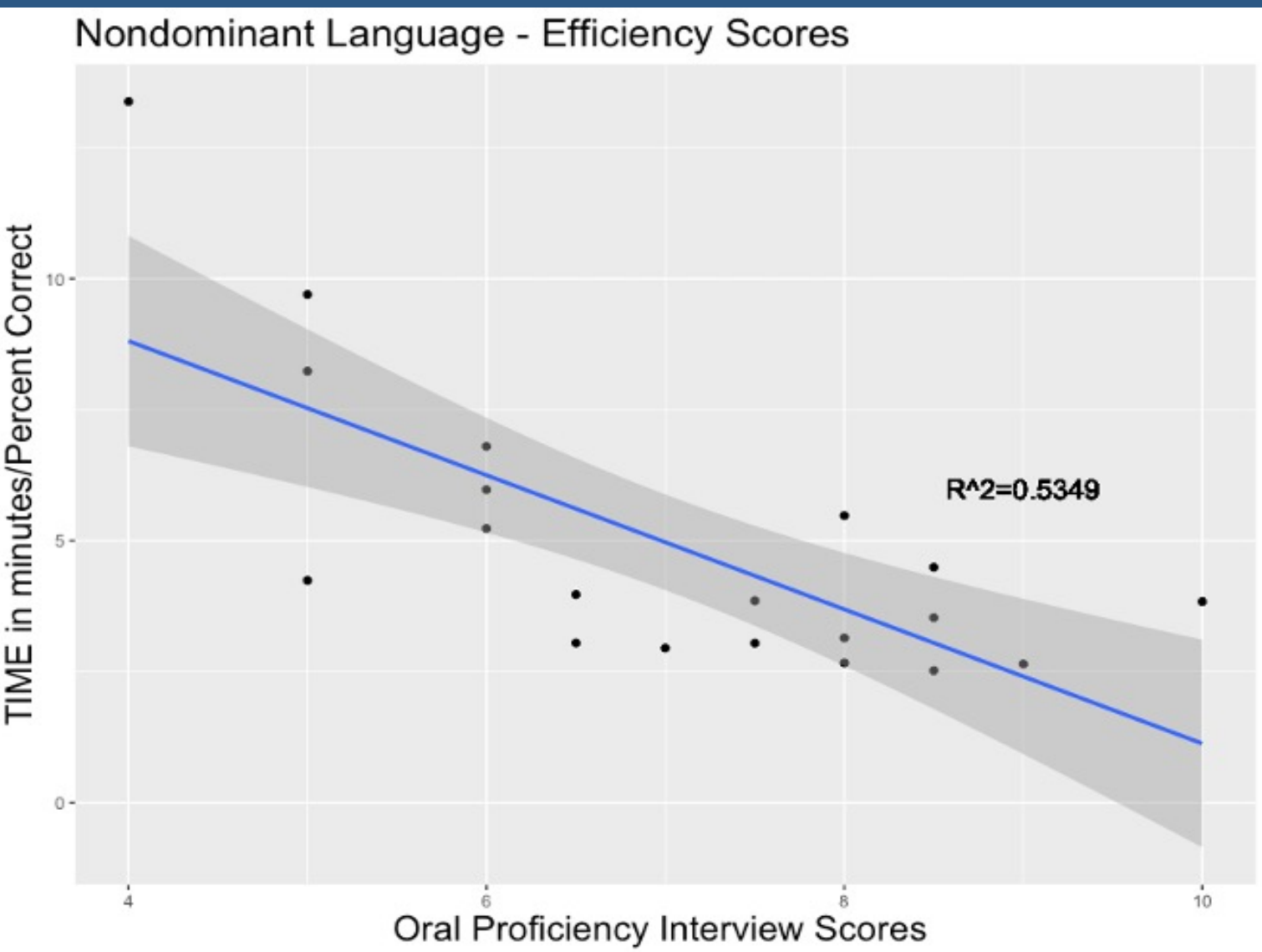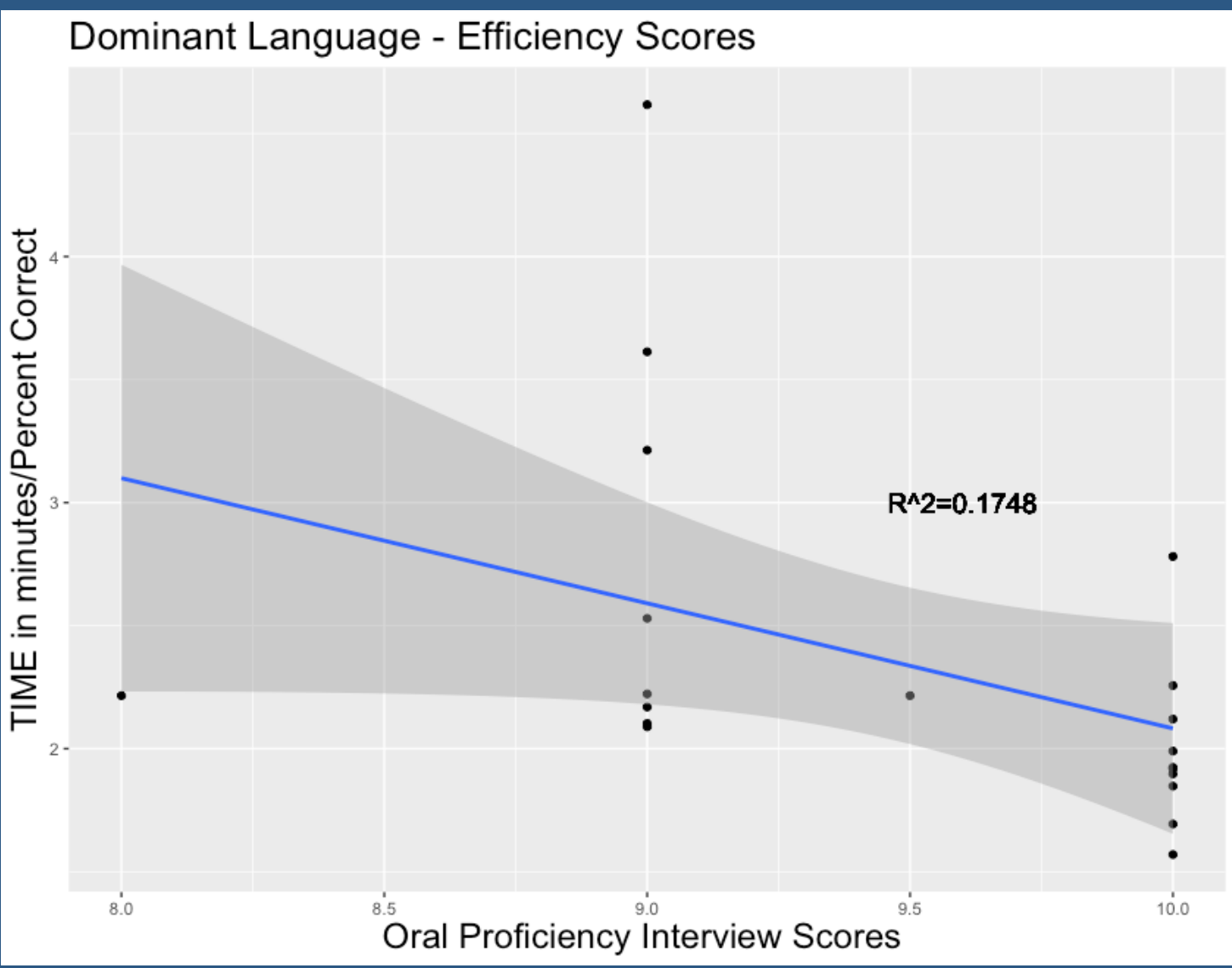**Figure 1**

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

DISCUSSION

- MINT Sprint was a reliable assessment for language proficiency in Chinese-English bilinguals.
  --could save time and resources in both clinical and research settings.

- Time pressure did not improve or compromise the assessment of language proficiency.
  --However, the first pass score of dominant language only marginally predicted language proficiency

- Speed of production could accurately predict language proficiency, especially in non-dominant language.
  --Speed constituted critical factor in language proficiency.

Limitation
- Small sample size

REFERENCES

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