

Babies know words, even when they are mispronounced:

A meta-analytic view

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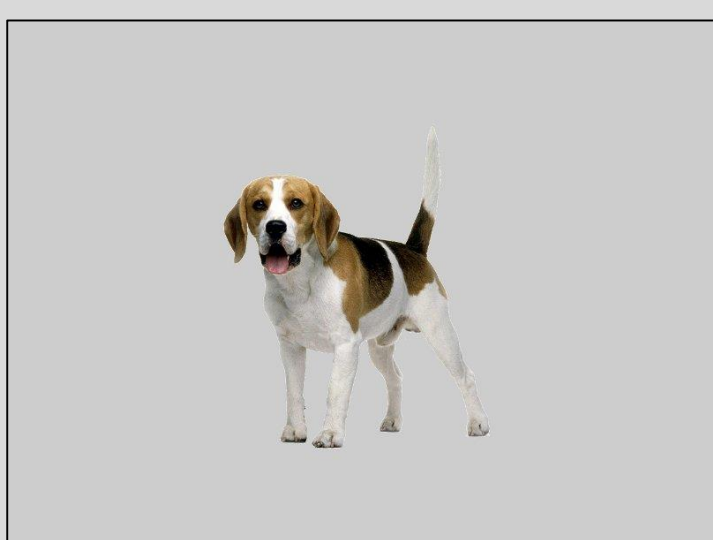
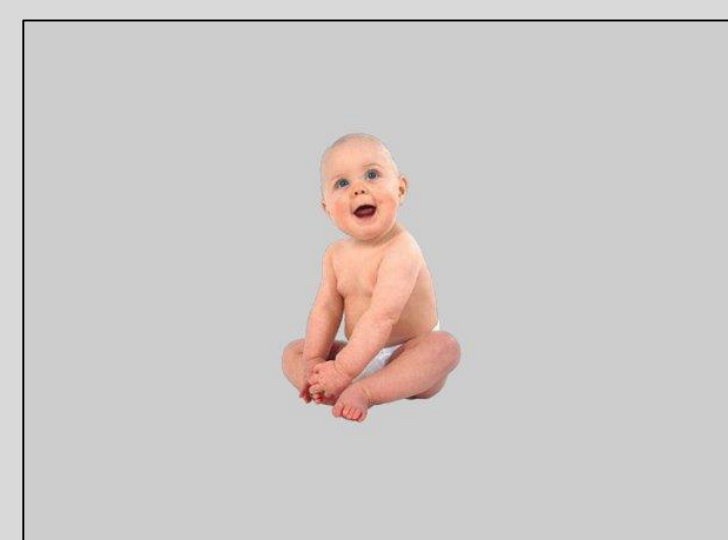
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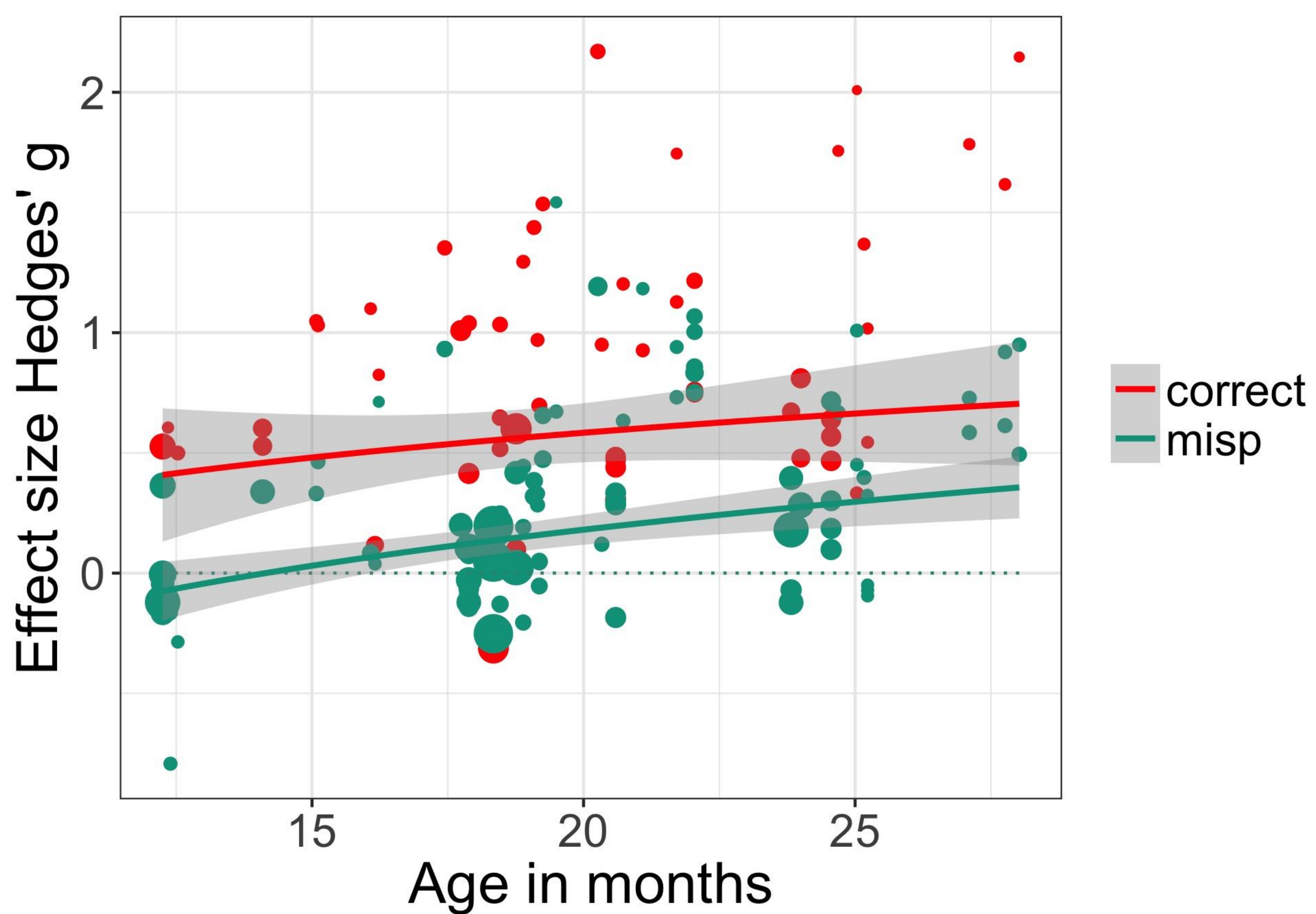
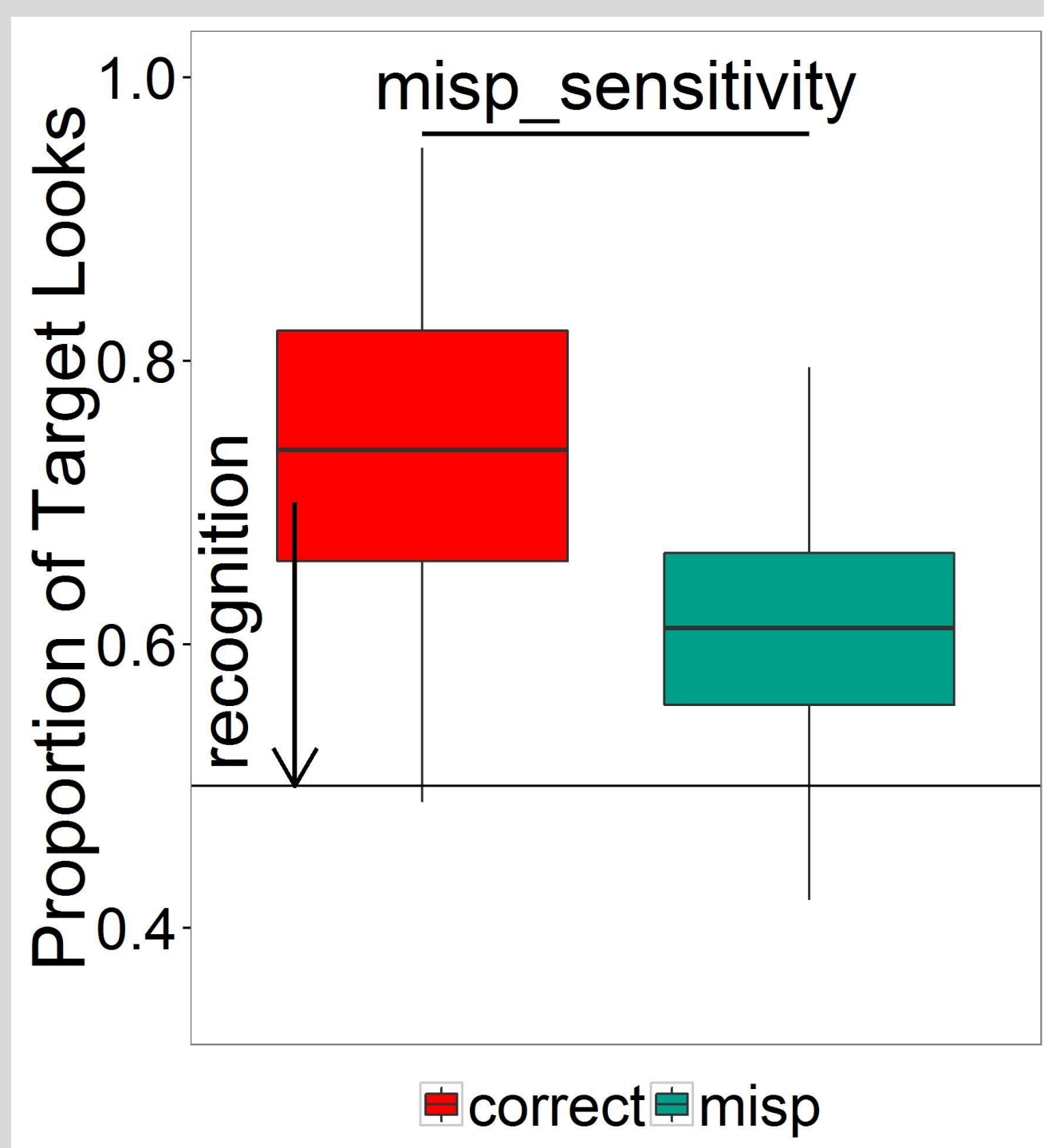
Mispronunciation Sensitivity

Infants' sensitivity to changes in the phonological form of familiar words



Dog

Tog



Research Question

How does mispronunciation sensitivity change as infants develop?

- 1) More sensitive with development¹
- 2) Less sensitive with development²
- 3) Sensitivity does not change with development

Correct

Recognition: $g = 0.88$, $SE = 0.12$, $p < .001$
No interaction with age

Mispronunciation

Recognition: $g = 0.34$, $SE = 0.07$, $p < .001$
Age: $g = 0.04$, $SE = 0.01$, $p = .001$

Correct vs. Mispronunciation

Sensitivity: $g = .47$, $SE = .04$, $p < .0001$
No interaction with age

- As infants age, more target looking in mispronounced trials (Theory 2)
- Sensitivity to mispronunciations stays consistent as infants age (Theory 3)

Database Information

- 25 papers (mostly journal articles)
- 190 unique experimental conditions
- 1001 infants
- 12 to 28 months

What's in your File Drawer?

- Do you have a mispronunciation study that is unpublished?
- Contact us and add it to the meta-analysis!

References

1. Werker, J. F., & Curtin, S. (2005). PRIMIR: A Developmental Framework of Infant Speech Processing. *Language Learning and Development*, 1(2), 197–234
2. Best, C. T. (1994). The emergence of native-language phonological influences in infants: A perceptual assimilation model. *Haskins Laboratories Status Report on Speech Research*

MetaLab

