READING NOTES

HILBRINK ET AL. 2015

(WHEN) DO INFANTS BEGIN TO TAKE TIMELY TURNS?
lots of prior work, but very patchy

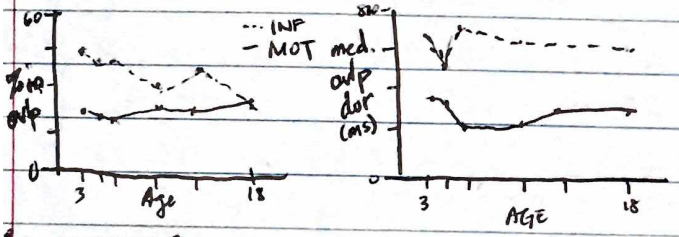
→ INTERACTION ENGINE HYPOTHESIS: predicts early development of quick turn timing
→ VERBAL TIMING MAY LOOK SLOW: because of production complexity
→ INFANTS' SENSITIVITY TO CONTINGENCY (outside of their own turn taking):
+ delay in video chat (Striano et al. 2006) @ 0;3 & 0;6
+ speech vs. non-speech productions (Thorgrimson 2014) @ 1;0
+ use of linguistic cues to predict responses (Casillas & Frank 2017, Lammertink et al 2015, see also Keitel 2013 2015)

They focus on:
- OVERLAP
- GAP
- W-I vs W-O MOT GAPS
- RANDOM vs. REAL

N=12
Ages = 0;3, 0;4, 0;5, 0;9, 1;0, 1;6
longitudinal

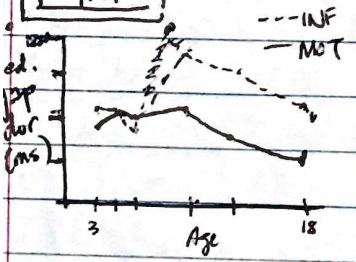
10min free play in tent; multiple camera angles

OVERLAP



- Percent of ovlp responses by INF ↓ w/ age
- MOT ovlp dur became shorter w/ age

GAP



- At 0;9 & 1;0 INF gaps become significantly longer

RECIPROCITY TESTS

- no change with age in MOT w/i turn pause; to not simply waiting longer for a response
- INF w/i turn pauses do get longer w/ age to though note it tracks non-linear gap line
- response timing is diff from what would be expected by random vocalization of INF at all ages

SUMMARY

* ~5 months overlap frequency decreases, but not duration (aiming @ no ovlp, not min ovlp)
* ~9 months gaps increase — unclear why (social dev?) & unclear to relation to ovlp findings
  to earlier than expected on the basis of linguistic complexity
* no evidence for randomness; RECIPROCITY

→ Supports the IEH but needs experimental follow-up
Note: considerable changes in first two years!
to Mostly by INF rather than MOT