

Linking Input and Vocabulary in Infancy to Preschool Language Skills

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BACKGROUND

- Correlates of early language abilities:
 - word quantity/quality and variety in the input (tokens & types) (e.g. Hurtado, et al. 2008; Weisleder & Fernald, 2013)
 - reading (Whitehurst, et al., 1988; Debaryshe, 1993)
 - demographic variables, incl. maternal education (e.g. Cohen & Beckwith, 1976) and gender (e.g. Huttenlocher, et al., 1991; Kimura, 1999)

What's missing?

- Longitudinal data from infancy
 - Input + early production
- Follow-up in preschool
- Within participants



**DOES NOUN INPUT IN INFANCY PREDICT
LATER LANGUAGE SKILLS?**

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Validation of new preschool language measure
 - Relation to infant and concurrent language measures
2. Which aspects of early language input relate to preschool language skills, controlling for demographic influences?

SEEDLINGS CORPUS

Longitudinal study of infants 0;6 → 1;6 and 3;6

Infant measures (0;6 – 1;6)

- Language input & production

Preschool measures (3;6)

- Language & cognitive assessments

$n=37/44$ children

- 84% completed 3;6 follow-up
- 19 girls, 97% white, 76% mothers have BA+
- Missing data not random (ask me more)

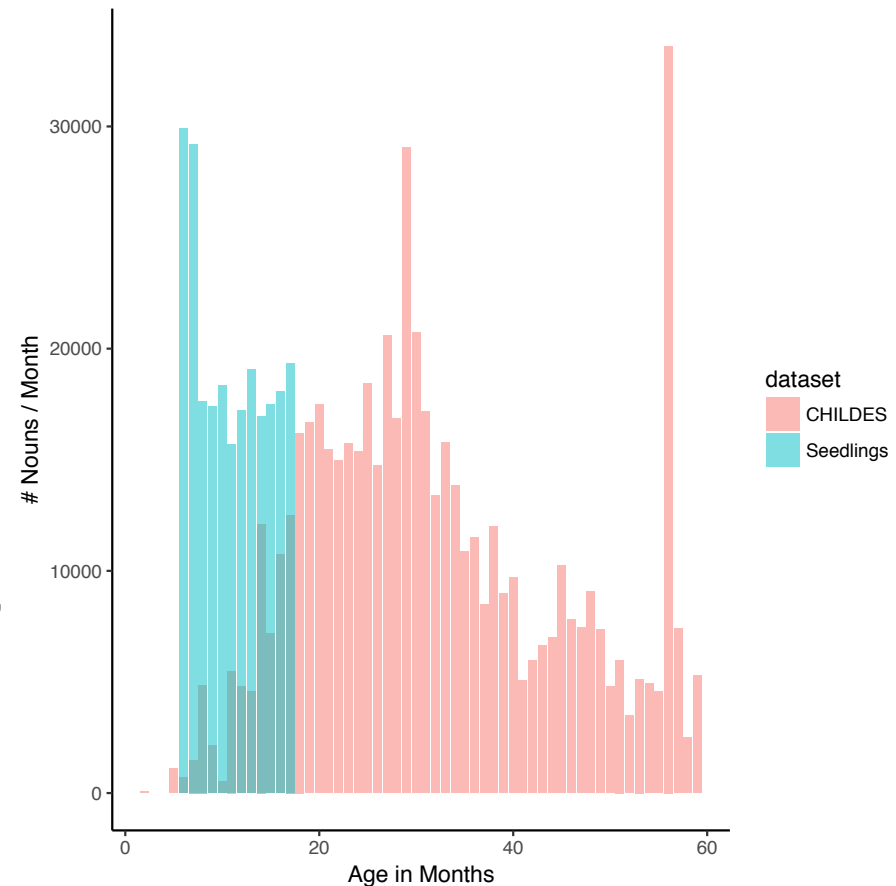


INFANT MEASURES (0;6-1;6)

- Monthly daylong audio recordings ($n=12/\text{child}$)
- Monthly hourlong video recordings ($n=12/\text{child}$)
- **>500 audio recordings, >500 video recordings, ~9,000 hours**

Focus on concrete nouns

- Dominant in early lexicon (Dale & Fenson, 1996) & linked to grammar development (Bates & Goodman, 1997)



INFANT LANGUAGE INPUT (0;6-1;6)

- Annotated ***child-directed object words***
 - type of utterance (e.g. questions, reading, short phrases)
 - object co-presence (is the referent present & attended to)
 - speaker
- “Top” 3 audio hours + video hour each month per child
 - ~50 hours per kid
 - Compiled into child-level means across age for analysis



INFANT VOCABULARY (1;5)

- **Observed noun productions** in at-home recordings
- **Parent-reported comprehension & production** via vocabulary checklist (MCDI; Fenson, et al., 1994)



PRESCHOOL MEASURES (3;6)

Battery of standardized assessments between 3;6 – 4;0 ($M=3;7$)

Language

- Quick Interactive Language Screener (QUILS; Golinkoff, de Villiers, Hirsh-Pasek, Iglesias, & Wilson, 2017)
- Picture Vocabulary Test (PVT; Weintraub, et al., 2013)

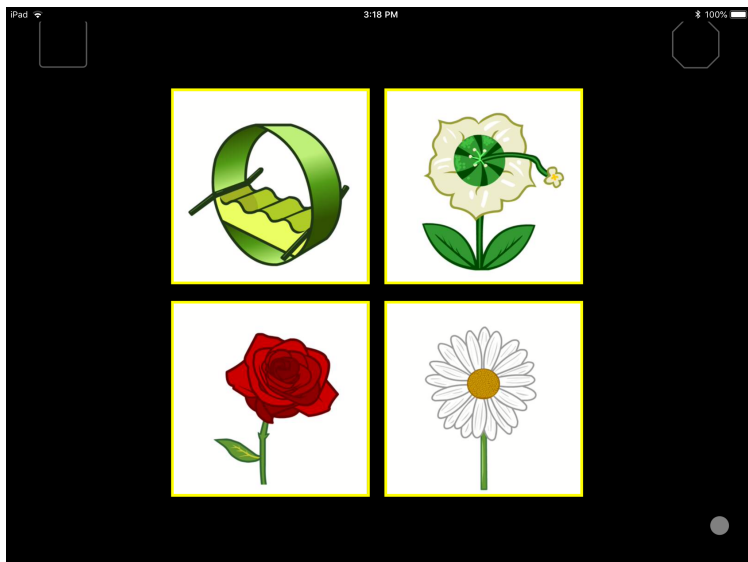
Non-verbal cognitive

- Executive function (Minnesota Executive Function Scale; Carlson & Zelazo, 2014)
- Working memory (Picture Sequence Memory Test; Weintraub, et al., 2013)

PRESCHOOL LANGUAGE (3;6)

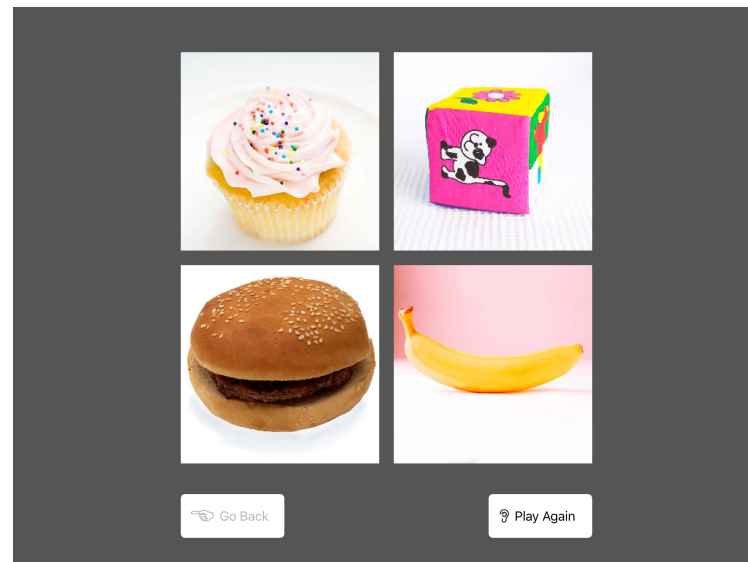
Quick Interactive Language Screener (QUILS; Golinkoff, et al., 2017)

Subscores: vocabulary, syntax, process



“A taff is a type of flower.
Show me a taff.” (process)

Picture Vocabulary Test (PVT; Weintraub, et al., 2013) from NIH Toolbox



“Banana”

HYPOTHESES



We predicted that higher preschool language scores would be related to infant:

Measures:

Object words

Object presence

Utterance types

Speakers

Vocabulary

Demographics

+ word type- and token-counts

+ object presence

+ prop. reading

- prop. short-phrase utterances (prev. SEEDLingS work)

+ receptive & productive vocabularies in infancy

+ maternal education

female gender

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Validation of new preschool language measure

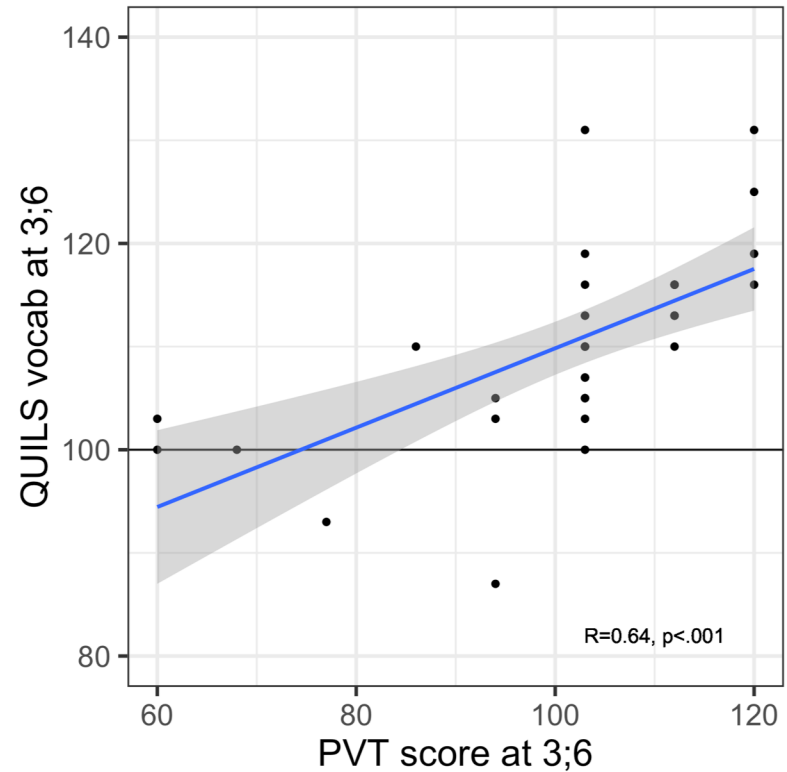
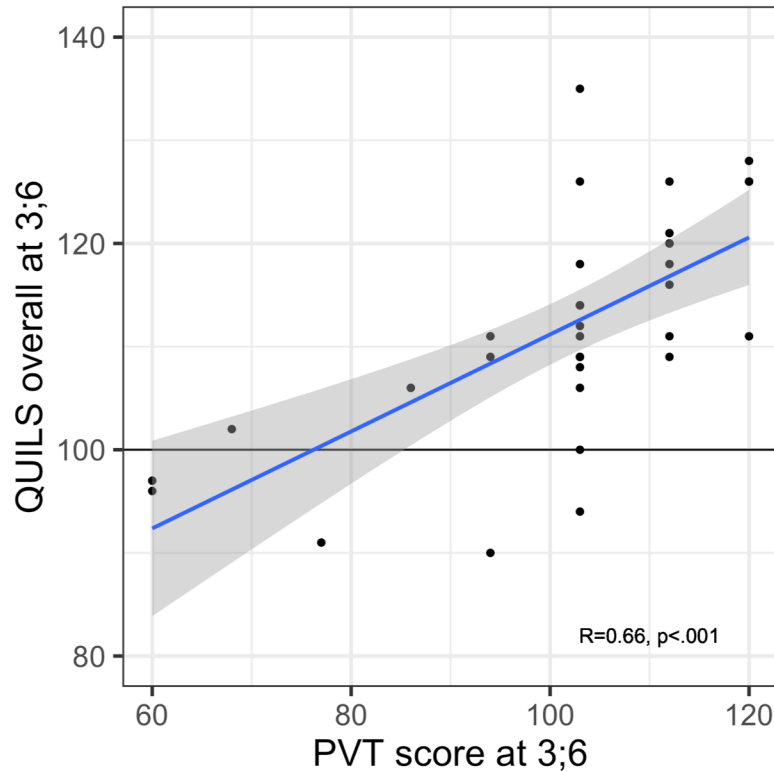


- Relation to infant and concurrent language measures

N.B. We were not paid by the QUILS creators for what follows.

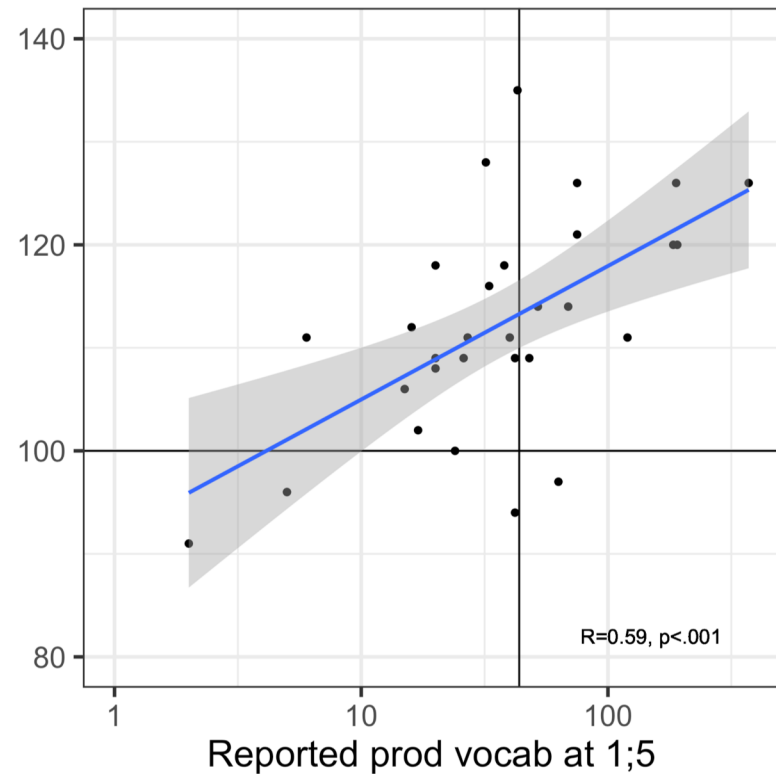
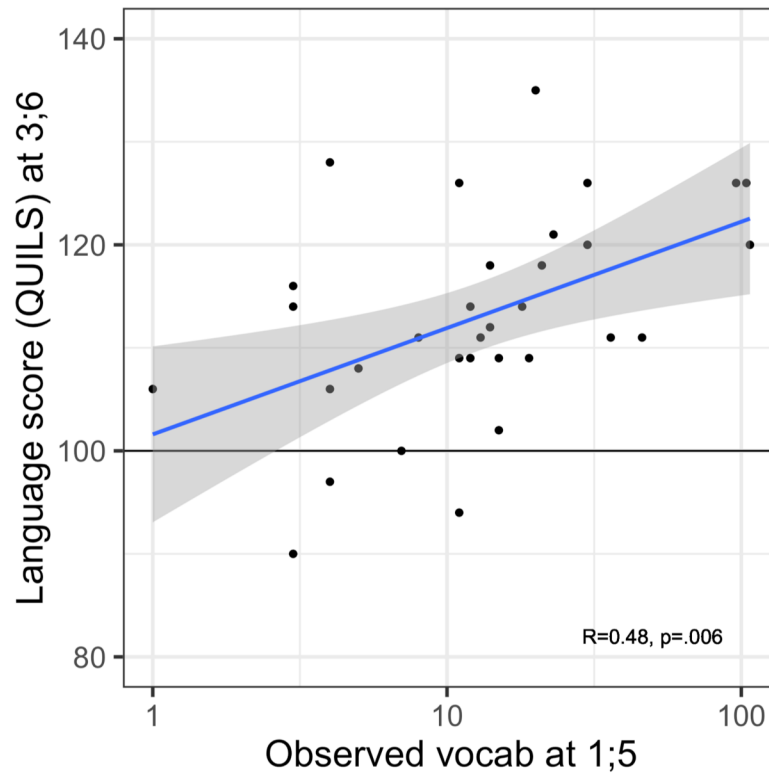
2. Which aspects of early noun input relate to preschool language skills, controlling for demographic influences?

QUILS CORRELATES WITH CONCURRENT PVT @ 3;6



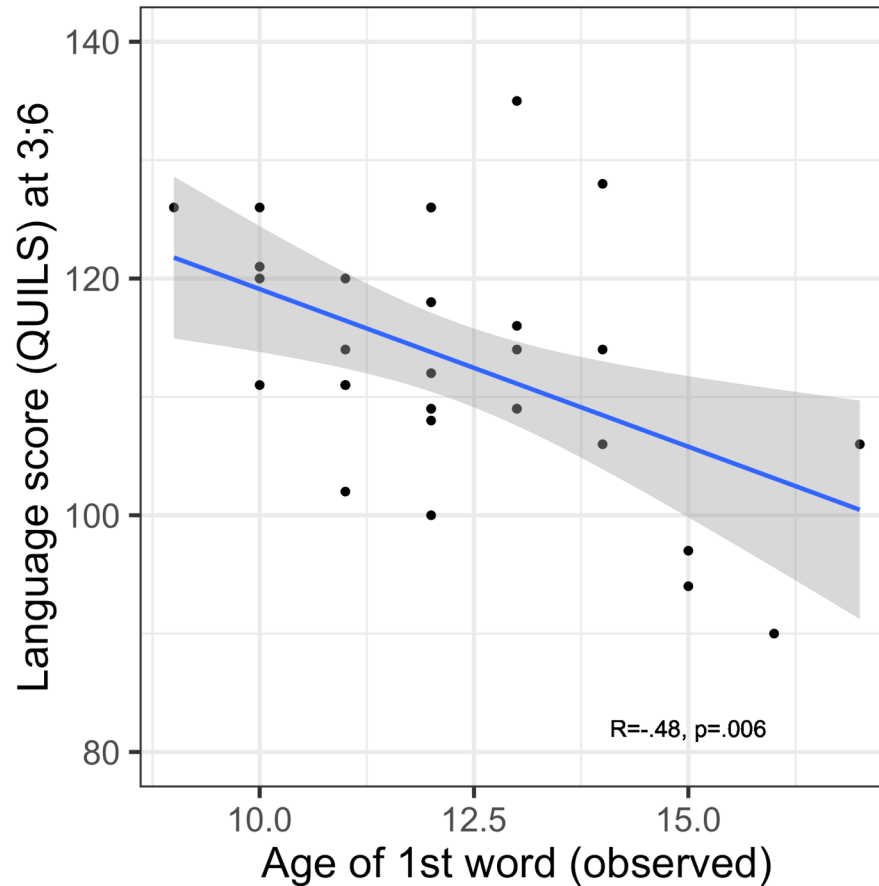
similar to original validation for QUILS [#replication](#)

QUILS @ 3;6 CORRELATES WITH INFANT VOCAB @ 1;5



*PVT shows same pattern, but slightly weaker

QUILS @ 3;6 CORRELATES WITH AGE OF TALK ONSET



VALIDATION OF NEW PRESCHOOL LANGUAGE MEASURE

- Positive correlations:
 - Concurrent PVT & QUILS @ 3;6
 - QUILS @ 3;6 & infant vocabulary at @ 1;5
- Negative correlations
 - QUILS & age at talk onset
 - i.e. younger talkers = higher QUILS toddlers



N.B.: Reported comprehension (CDI) only weakly tied to PVT or QUILS

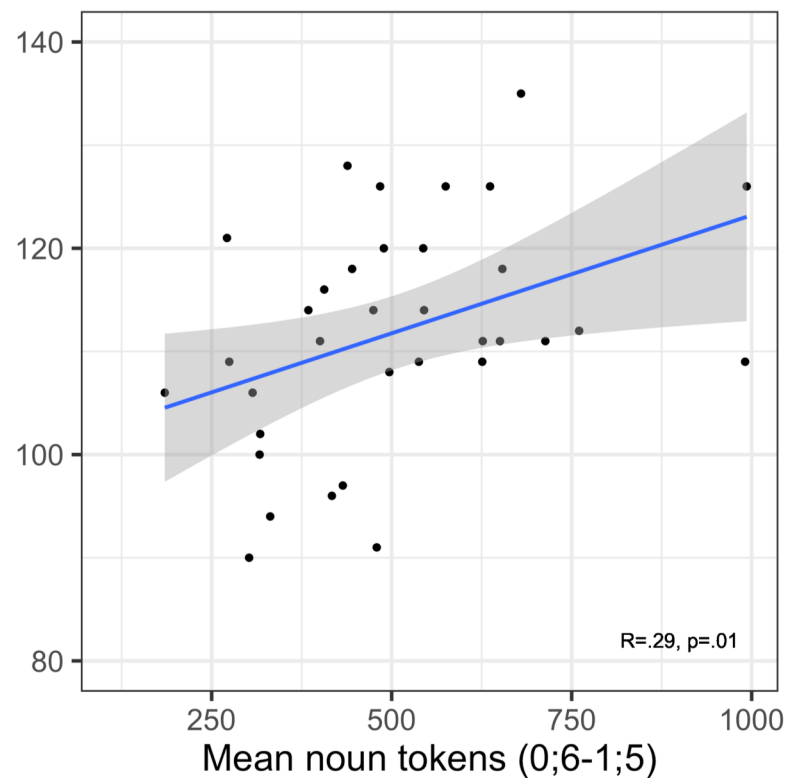
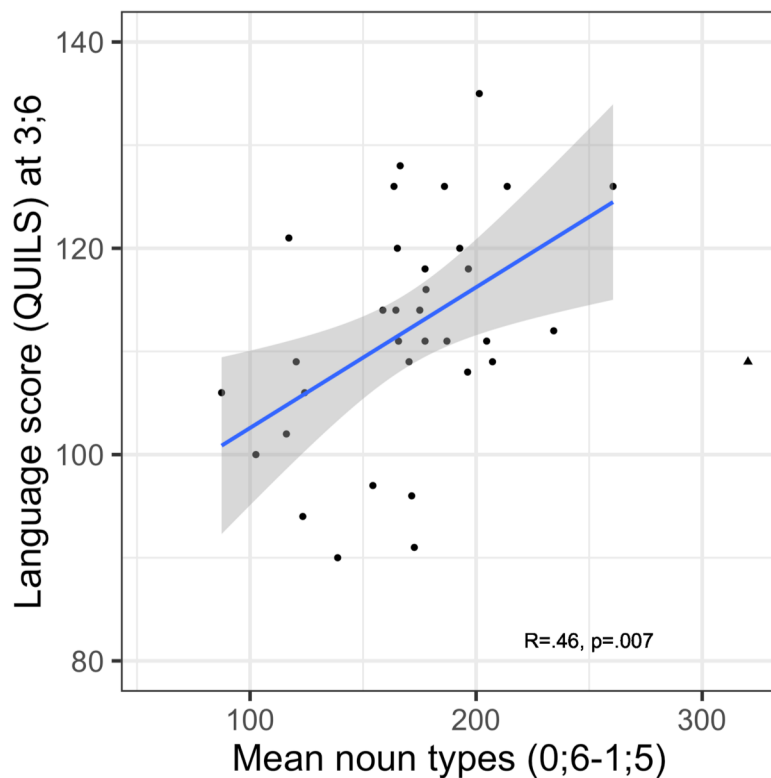
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Validation of new **preschool language** measure

- Related to **infant** and **concurrent** language measures

2. Which aspects of **early noun input** relate to **preschool language skills**, controlling for demographic influences?

INPUT TYPES & TOKENS @ 0;6-1;5 CORRELATE WITH LANGUAGE @ 3;6



**Predicting 3;6 language with
demographics (sanity check) +
input (new and exciting)**

DEMOGRAPHICS

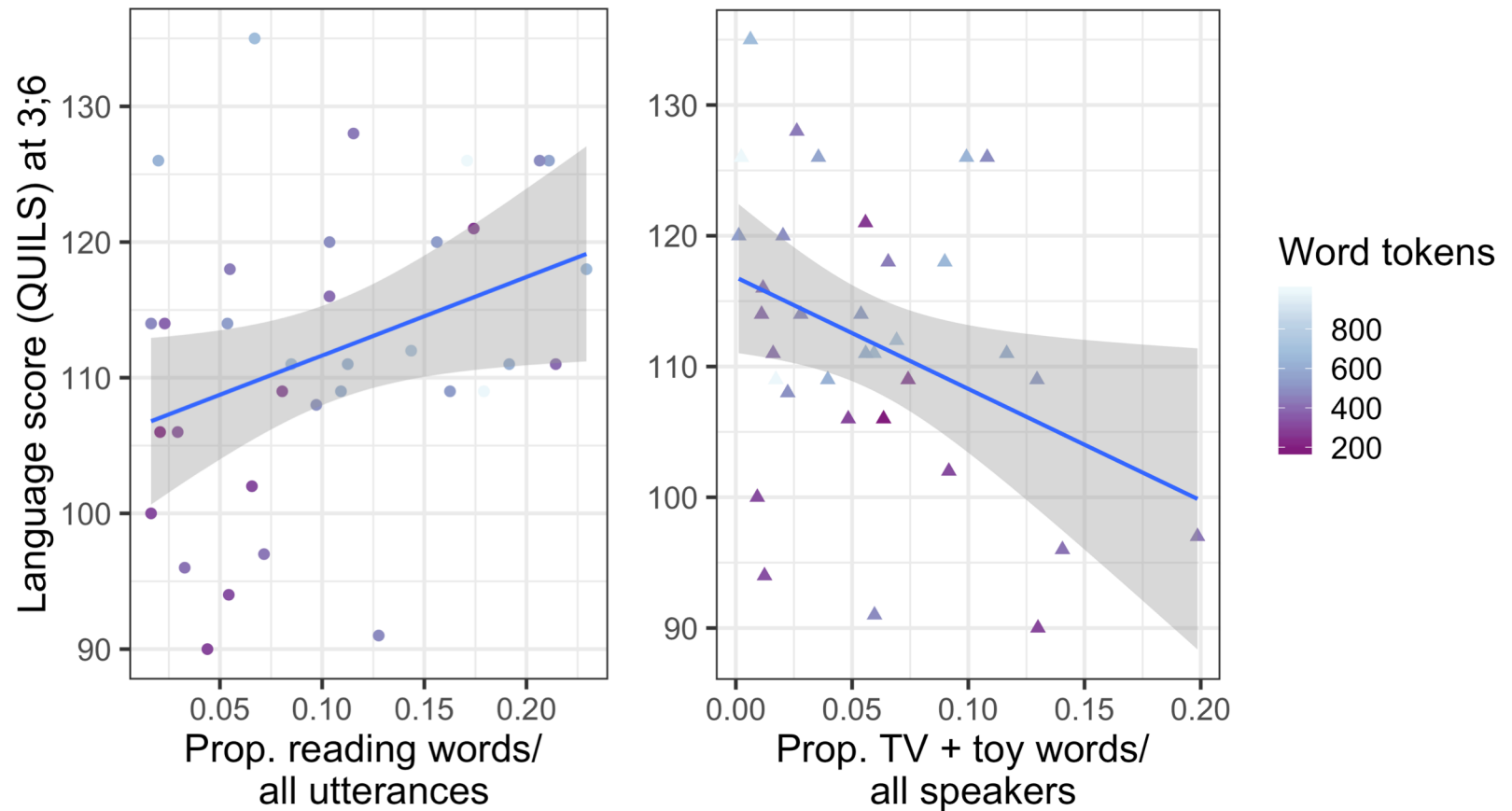
Maternal education and child gender
predict preschool language scores.

adjusted-R² = 0.26, F(2,31)=6.85, *p* = 0.003

INPUT (0;6-1;5)

More noun tokens,
relatively more nouns in reading, and
relatively fewer words from TV & toys
predict **higher language scores at 3;6.**

NOUN INPUT IN INFANCY PREDICTS PRESCHOOL LANGUAGE



adjusted-R²= 0.22, F(3,30)=4.12, *p*=0.01

DEMOGRAPHICS + INPUT

Higher maternal education, female gender, more word tokens, and relatively fewer words from TV & toys predict higher language scores at 3;6.

adjusted- $R^2=0.35$, $F(4,29)=5.35$, $p=0.002$

DISCUSSION

What didn't work?

- Half of our preregistered hypotheses
 - Short-phrases, object presence in input
 - Comprehension MCDI (or at least not robustly)
 - Non-verbal measures (ask me more)

What did work?

- Tying infant input & knowledge to toddler language skills

CONCLUSIONS

1. Validation of new **preschool language** measure

- First longitudinal validation of QUILS
- Parent-reported (CDI) and observed data (recordings)

2. Which aspects of **early noun input** relate to **preschool language skills**, controlling for demographic influences?

- More noun tokens
- Relatively fewer nouns from TV & toys
- 50 hours of naturalistic data across 1 year per child!
 - ~1.4% of their waking hours that year → 35% of variance

THANK YOU!

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