

# Novel noun learning during naturalistic picture book reading in 14-, 18-, and 22-month-olds

Where do new words come from?  
Kristen Gilyard & Erika Bergelson

# Where do new words come from?



# How much and what kind of input promotes word learning?



That's so colorful!

Ball!

Ball, ball, ball



See the ball!



# What does it take to learn a new word at different ages in toddlerhood?



# Infants' + Toddlers' Early Abilities



**~ 6 Months**

- Detect patterns in native language
- Start understanding common words



**~ 12 Months**

- Begin to produce words
- Comprehension Boost



**2nd year**

- Use words + gestures
- Start combining words

# How much and what kind of input promotes word learning?



## Naturalistic studies

- Increasing word learning over time
- Relatively stable input quantity

But: hard to capture all exposure!



## Current Project

Controlled exposure to set of new words for 14-, 18-, and 22-mos



## Lab-based studies

- Learn with varied recurrence rates
- Learn with interval and block practices

But: learning is fragile and short-lived...

# Shared Book Reading: New but Old Method

Creates a naturalistic setting for word learning that incorporates **joint attention**, **clear object naming**, **interactive responses**, and **word repetition**.

Extensions beyond the book

- Builds connections to familiar items
- Reinforce word learning



# Current Questions

1. Can toddlers learn new words in two weeks?
  2. If they can, what aspects of the input facilitate this learning?
- How does age contribute to this story?



**Current Project**

# Methods

## Procedure:

Caregivers recorded book-reading sessions 2/day for 2 weeks

- The short picture book contained three novel word/object pairing: “shang”, “blick”, and “dax”.
- Each appeared in differing positions and sizes

For each word:

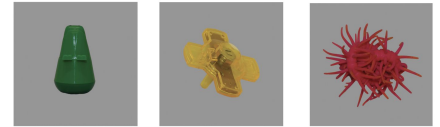
9x/read-through \* 14 days \* 2x/day = 252 exposures

Recordings annotated for child & parent speech

Following 2-week exposure, toddlers returned to the lab for eyetracking tasks



Shang, Blick, and Dax  
Bergelson Lab



# Methods

Participants: 32 caregiver-child dyads

14-month-olds ( $n = 7$ )

18-month-olds ( $n = 10$ )

22-month-olds ( $n=15$ )

In total:

~ 2,688 minutes of data for this collection

\*Data collection still in progress



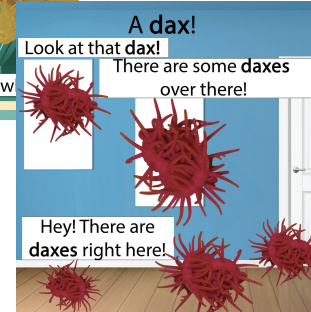
# Annotation Process

Broad tally for variables:

Input:

- # of times caregivers say each target word (Shang, Blick, and Dax)
- # of caregivers extensions beyond book

Main outcome: children's production of target words



# Current Questions

1. Can toddlers learn new words in two weeks?
2. If they can, what aspects of the input facilitate this learning?

How does age contribute to this story?



**Current Project**

# Do the toddlers produce the words at all?

## Yes and No

22-mos produced the words

~90% of 22-mos produced 1 word after 1 week

~50% of 22-mos produced all 3 words

18-mos somewhat produced the words

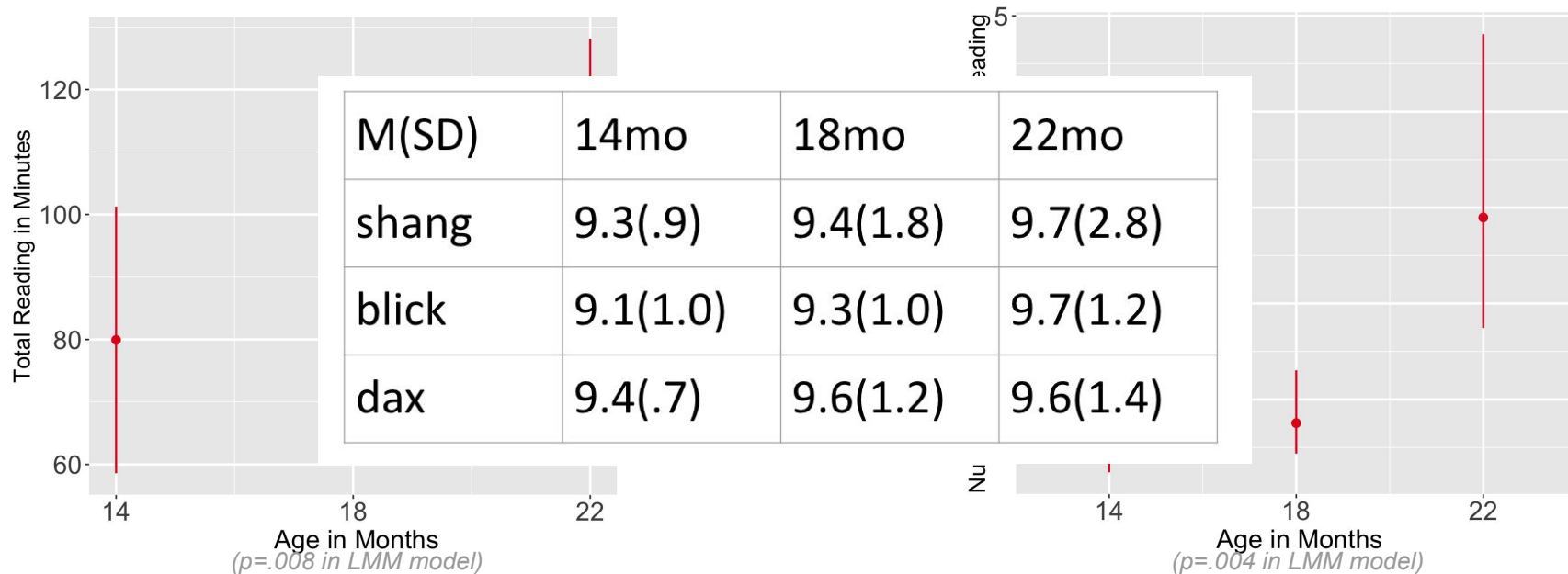
~40% of 18-mos produced a new word

14-mos did not really produce the words

Only ~14% of 14-mos produced a new word



# Do caregivers read differently for different age groups?

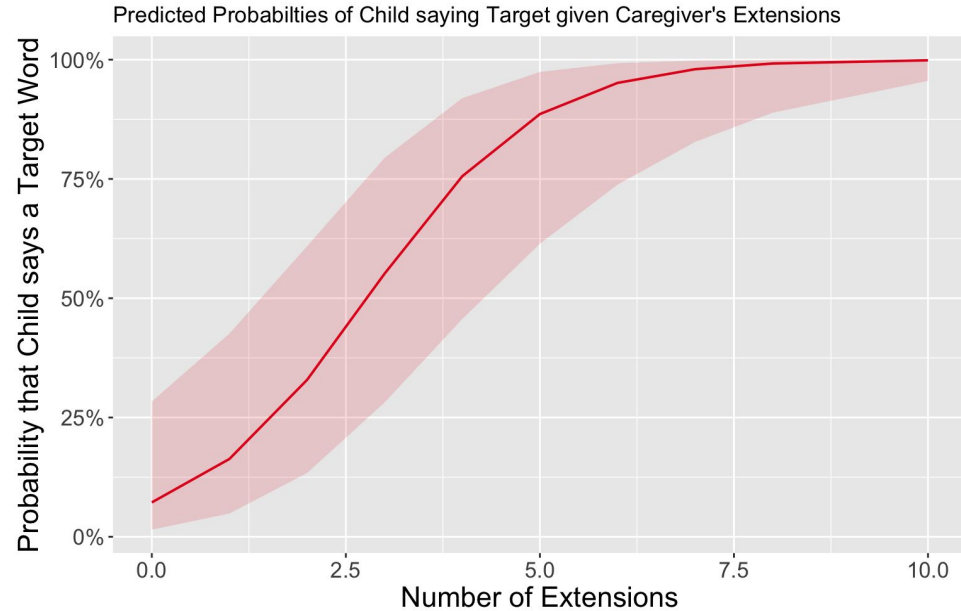


- On average, caregivers said each target word ~9 times per session
- 22 month olds hear ~40 more minutes of book reading than 18 or 14mo.
- 22mo hear ~3x as many extensions per reading as 18 or 14mo.

# Do the # of caregiver extensions predict toddler's word production?

So far: Yes! As the number of caregiver's extensions increased, the probability that the child said the target word increased significantly

( $p = 0.005$  in our logistic mixed effects model)



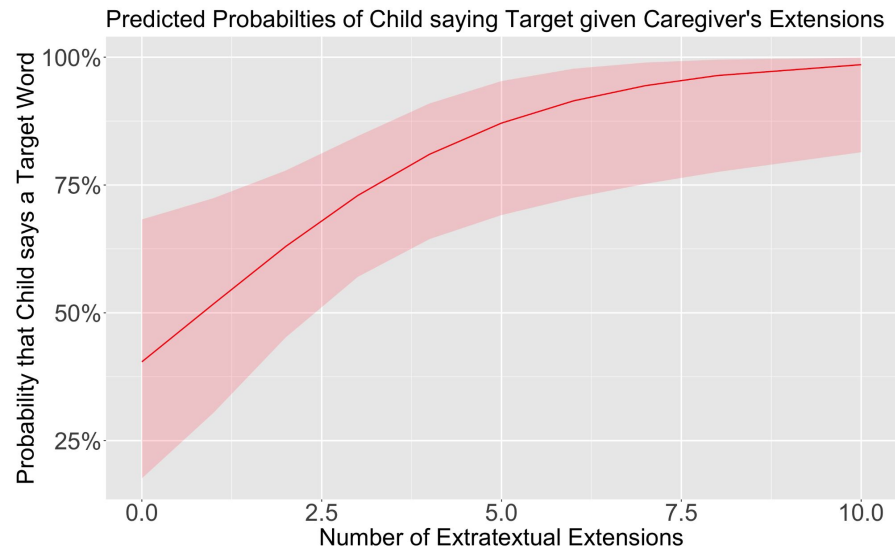
Logistic MEM:  $child\_says\_target \sim extensions\_number * age + (1|child)$

# Do the # of caregiver extensions predict word production for JUST 22-mos?

So far: Yes!

Within 22-mos, as the number of caregiver's extensions increased, the probability that their child said the target word increased significantly

( $p = 0.012$  in our logistic mixed effects model)



Logistic MEM:  $child\_says\_target \sim extensions\_number + (1|child)$

# What about word learning in the younger age groups?



MAMA!!



A ball!

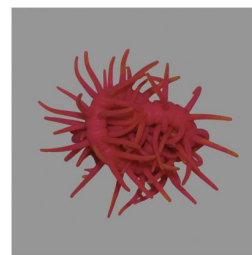
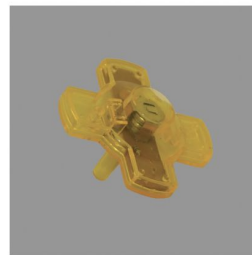


My favorite toy!

# How do infants learn new words?

Shang, Blick, and Dax

Bergelson Lab



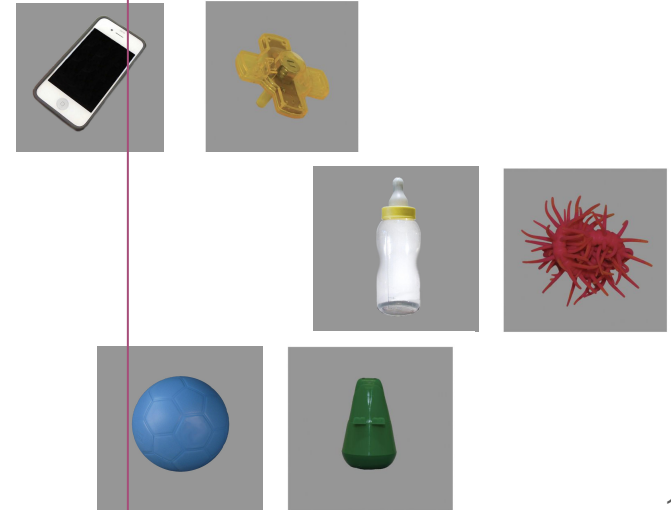
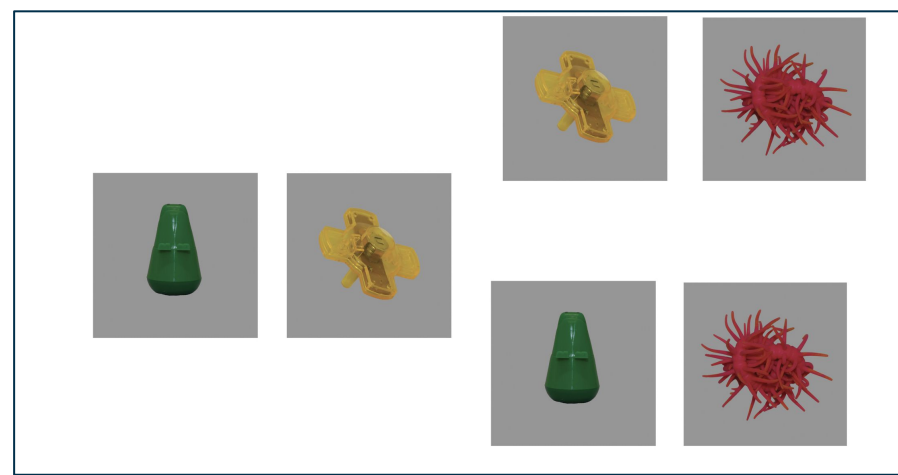
# Methods



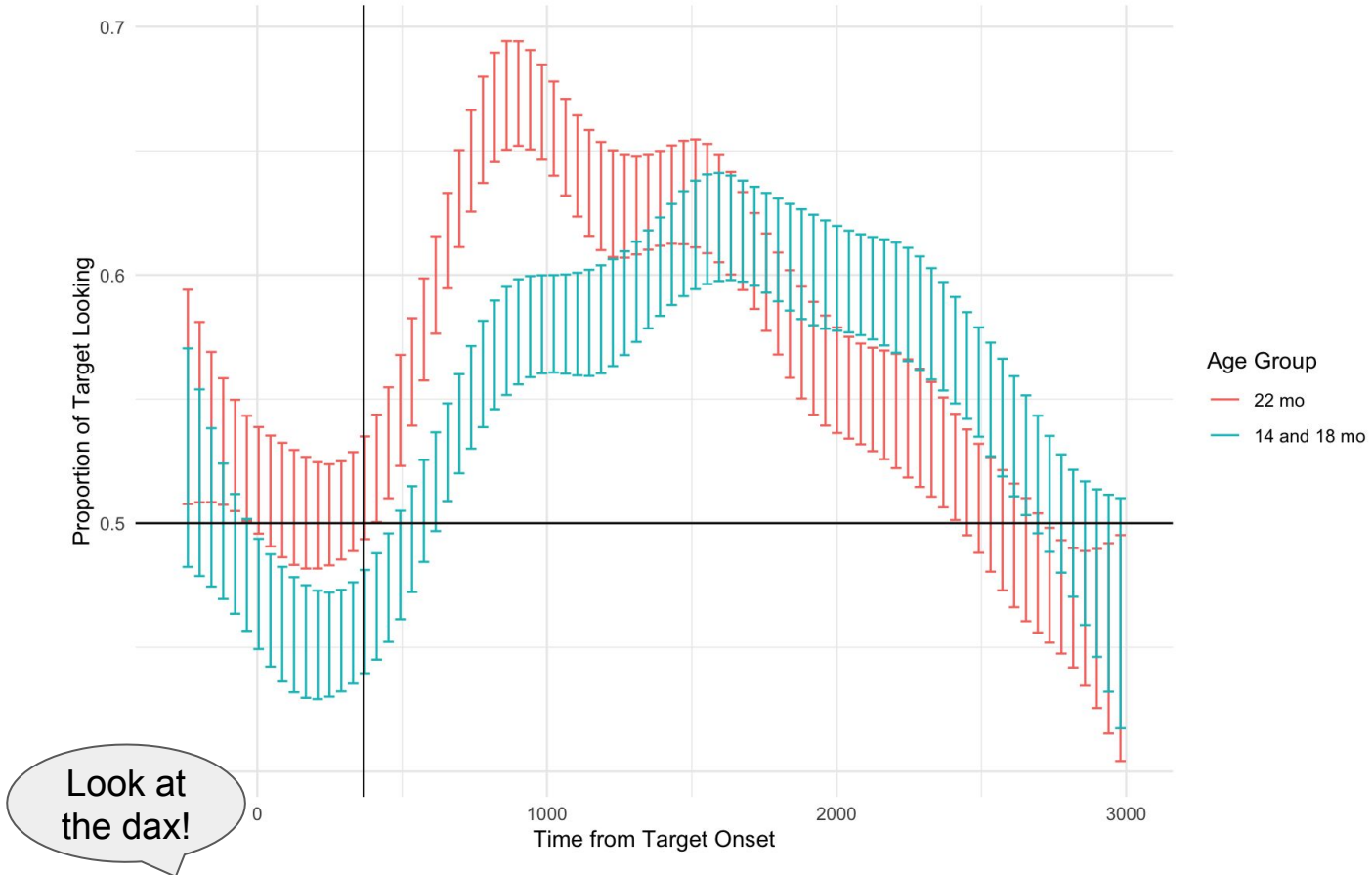
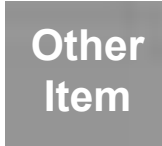
Procedure:

## Looking-While-Listening Task

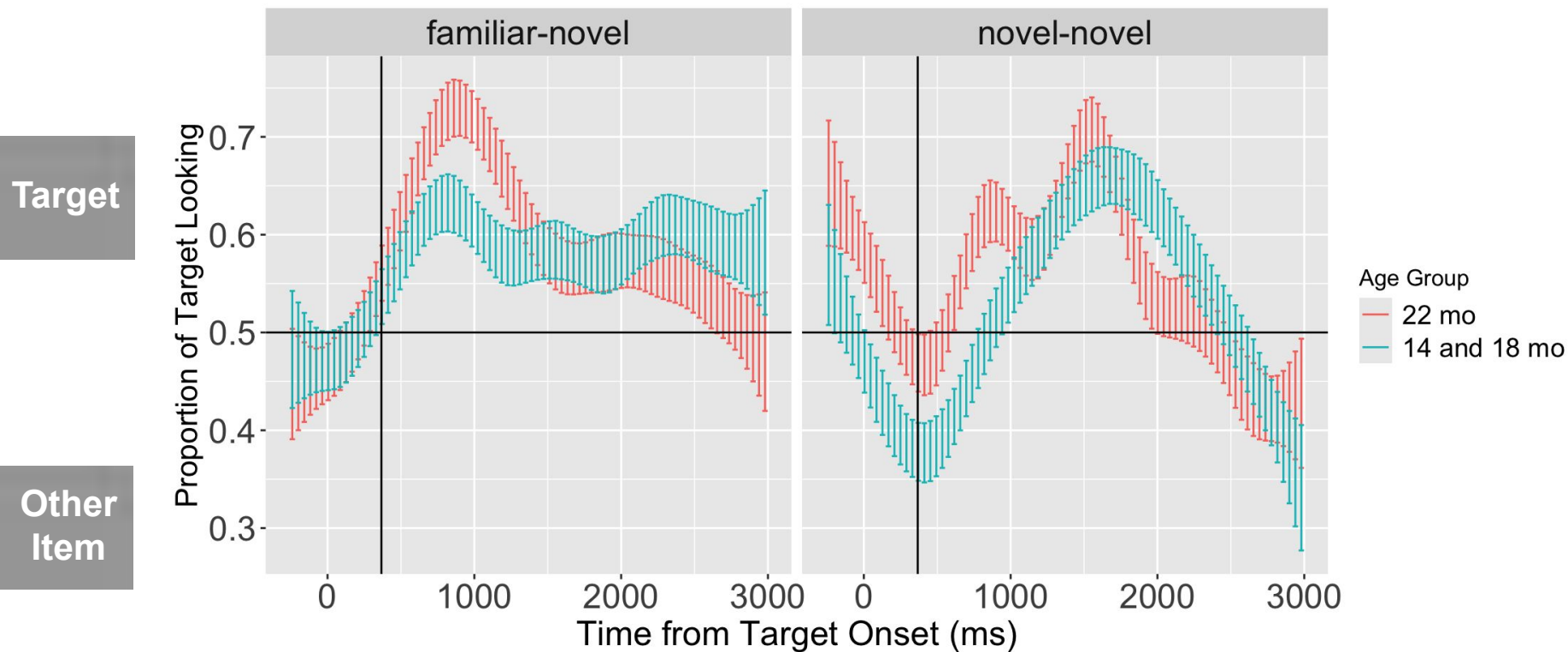
- 3 warm-up trials
- 12 **novel-novel** trials (shang/blick, shang/dax, dax/blick)
- 12 **novel-familiar** trials (ball/shang, bottle/dax, phone/blick)



# Did toddlers look at the target, and did this differ by age?



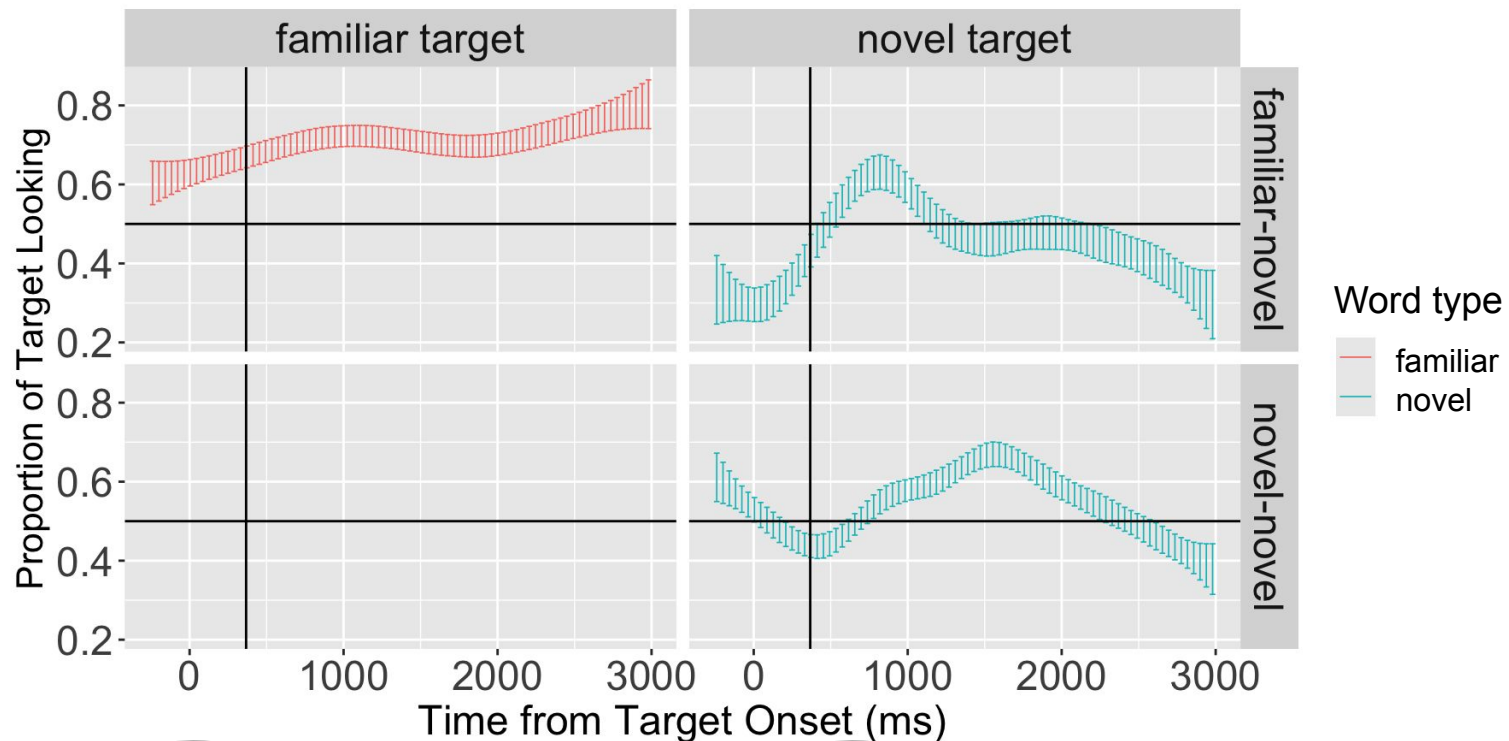
# How do results differ in the familiar-novel condition versus novel-novel condition?



Look at the ball!

Look at the dax!

# How do these results differ by target type?

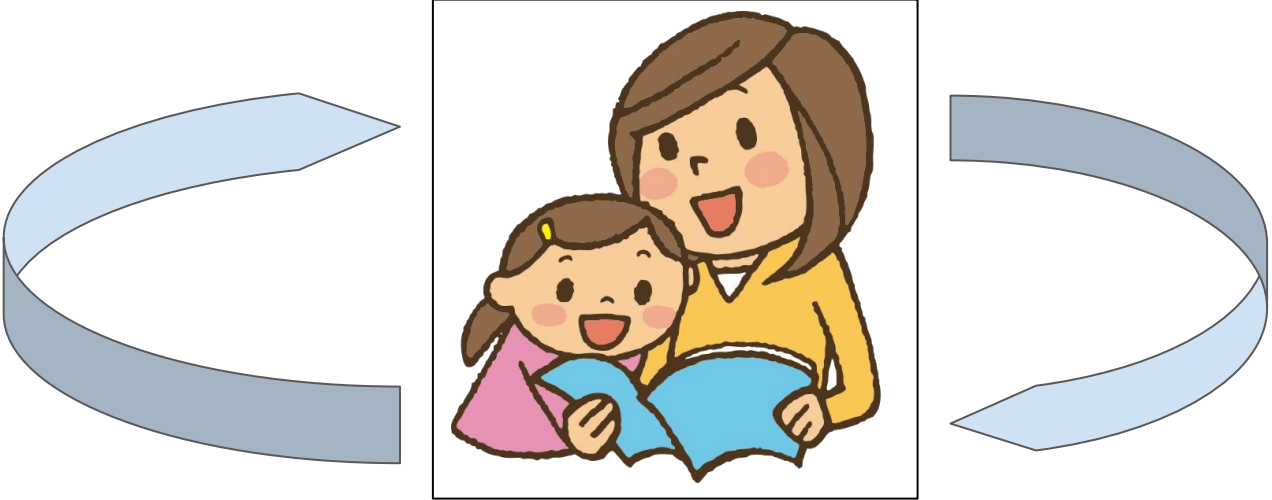


Look at the ball!

Look at the dax!

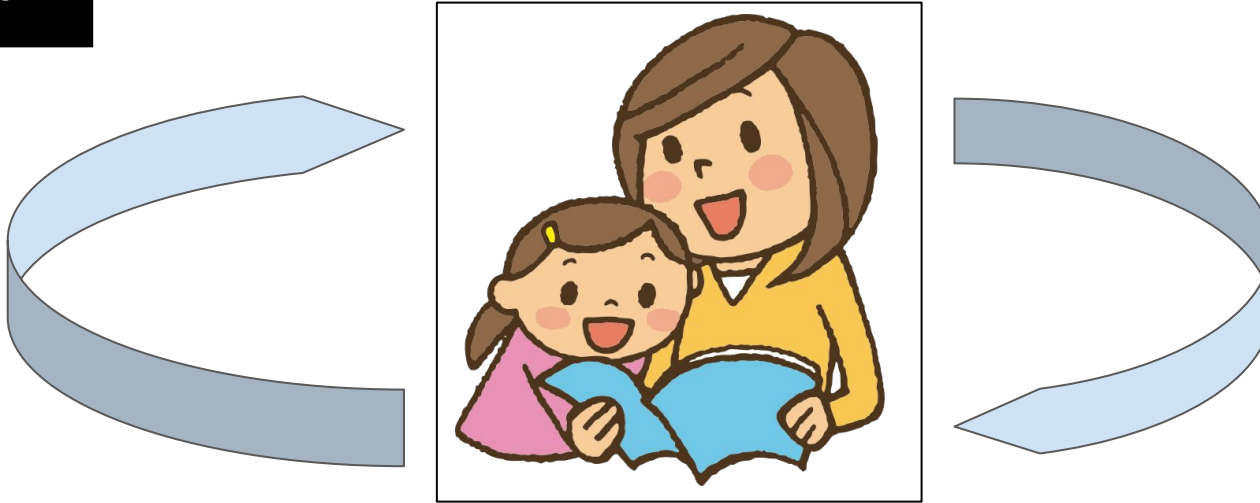
# Still to do:

Link the aspects of book reading (such as caregiver extensions) to toddlers' overall word comprehension



# Discussion: What is driving the relationship between caregivers' reading and children's learning?

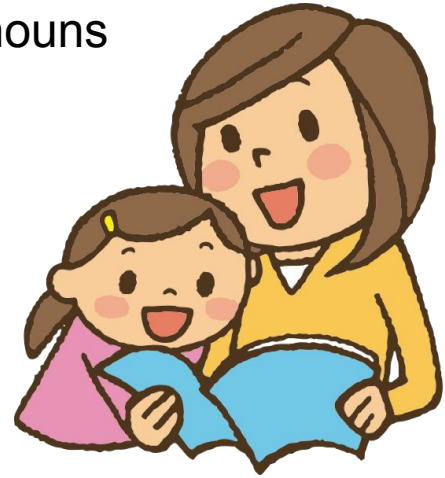
3rd variable?



**Causality is  
hard, ask  
me more!**

# Conclusions: What does it take to learn a new word?

- For 22-month olds, 252 instances over 2 weeks was enough exposure to learn and produce a few novel nouns
  - Extensions predicted spontaneous word production
- Ongoing work will give a more fine-grained look at word learning across 14- and 18- and 22-mo's





The Bergelson Lab!



Erika Bergelson



Jesse Snedeker



RA/Coder:  
Stephanie Zaragoza



RA/Coder:  
Teagan Crye



All the wonderful families!



# How do these results differ by item?

Pairs:

phone/**blick**

bottle/**dax**

ball/**shang**



Look at  
the dax!

Look at  
the dax!

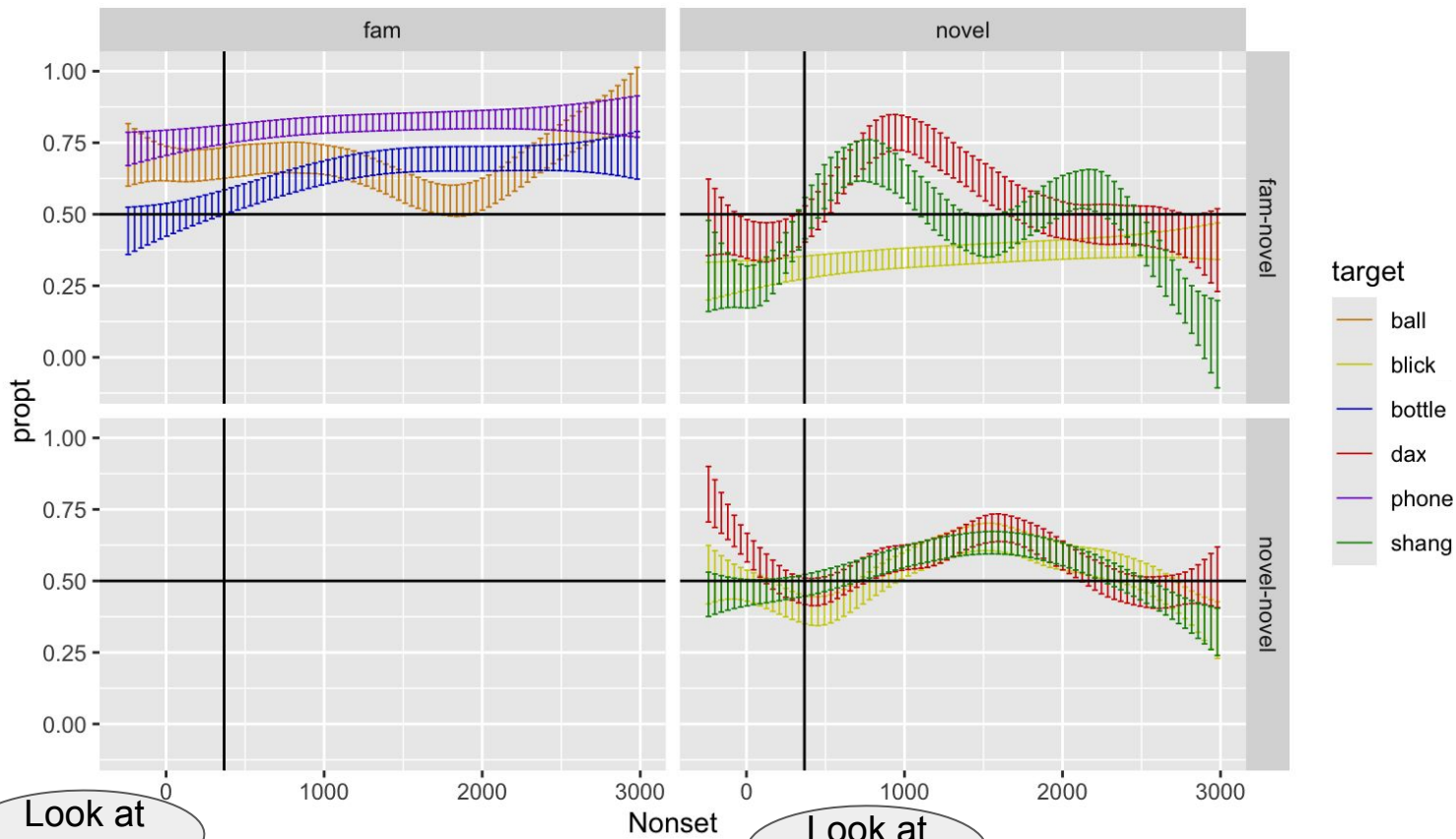
# How do these results differ by item?

Pairs:

ball/shang

bottle/dax

phone/blick



Look at the ball!

Look at the dax!