

### Trissomia 21: Novos Conhecimentos CountDOWN



Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, October 29, 2015

# Early markers of language development

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Do Olhar ao Cérebro: marcadores precoces no desenvolvimento da linguagem

Eyes and Brain: Early markers of Language development <a href="http://labfon.letras.ulisboa.pt/babylab/EBELa/">http://labfon.letras.ulisboa.pt/babylab/EBELa/</a>



Horizon21: Early language development in Down Syndrome

http://labfon.letras.ulisboa.pt/babylab/horizon21/

Horizonte21: Desenvolvimento da linguagem em bebés com Síndrome de Down



Ethics Statement: Ethical approval obtained from Comissão de Ética do Hospital de Santa Maria and from Comissão de Ética da Administração Regional de Saúde de Lisboa e Vale do Tejo; Written informed consent obtained from parents or legal guardians of all participants according to the principles explained in the Declaration of Helsinki



#### Why early markers



Research on early markers of language development

using both standard behavioral measures and ERP measures



Infant's task in learning a language >> a stronger commitment to the native language as development proceeds

What the early markers for European Portuguese are

How they correlate and at which time-point with later language skills

Domain general/language specific?

Markers of early acquisition

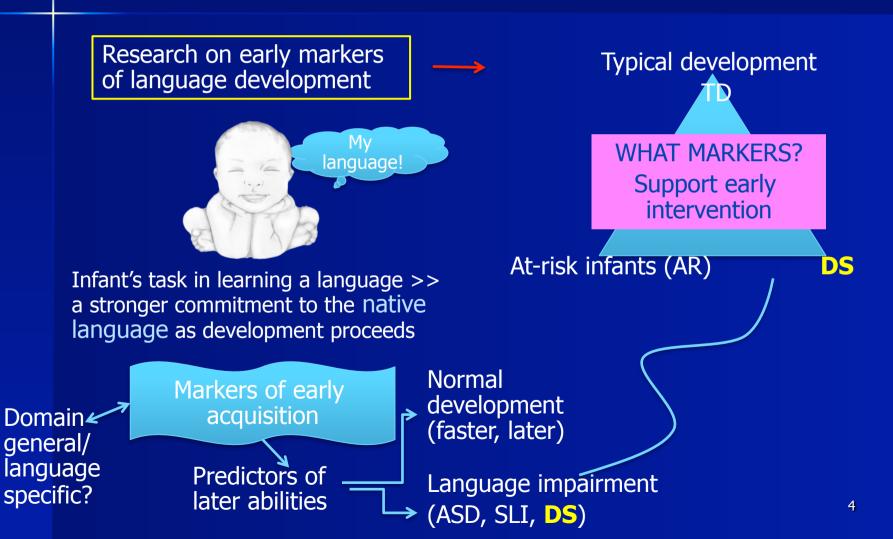
Predictors of later abilities

Normal development (faster, later)

Language impairment (ASD, SLI, **DS**)

#### Why early markers



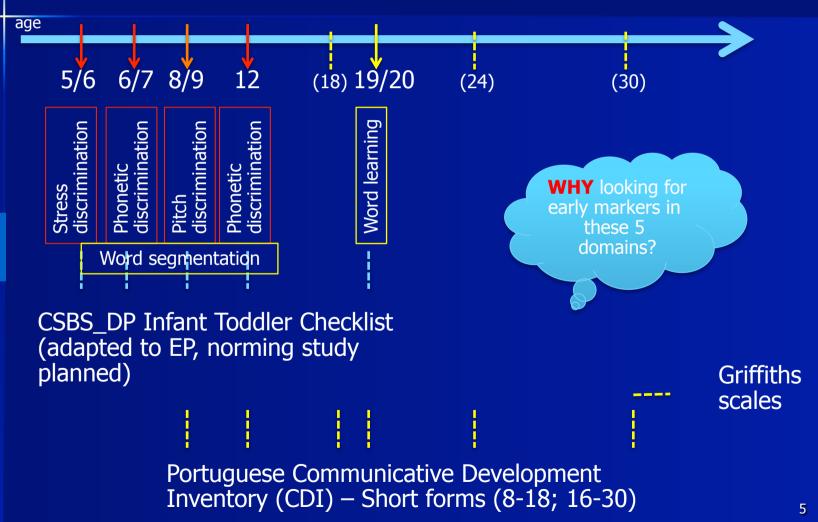


# Prospective study in 5 domains (speech perception)

Eyes

**Brain** 



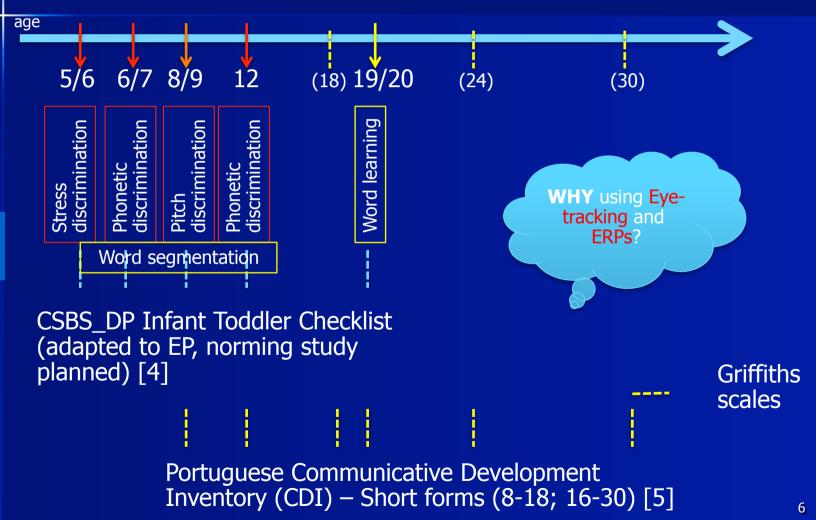


## Prospective study in 5 domains

Eyes

**Brain** 



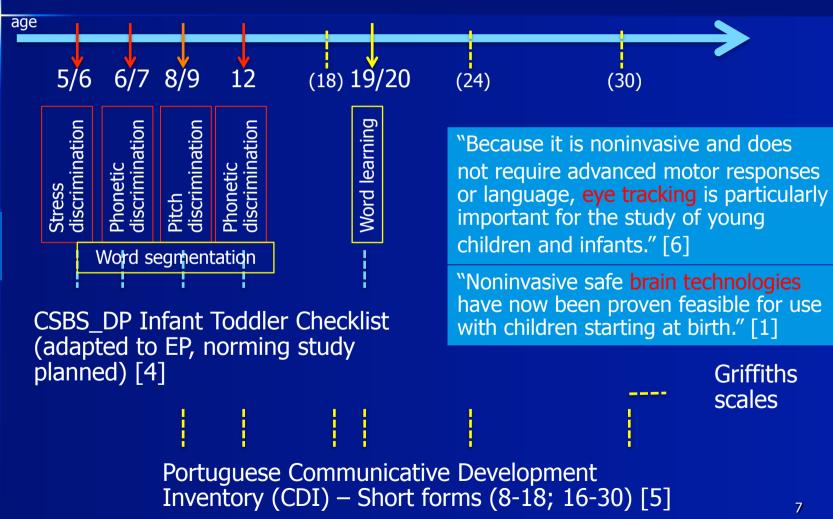


## Prospective study in 5 domains

Eyes

Brain





#### **Prospective study** in 5 domains

**WHY** looking for early markers in these 5 domains?





Eyes ET

Brain **ERP** 



Speech perception abilities in the 1<sup>st</sup> year, namely early sensitivity to Prosody (word stress, pitch/ intonation, prosodic grouping)

Speech segmentation



Word segmentation Word learning



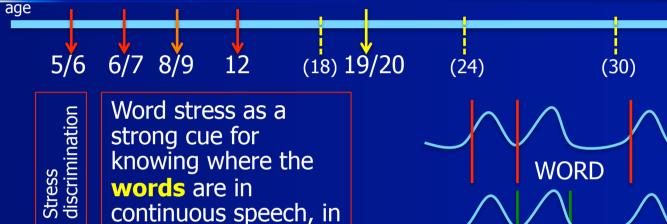


Syntactic processing



#### **Prospective study** in 5 domains: Stress





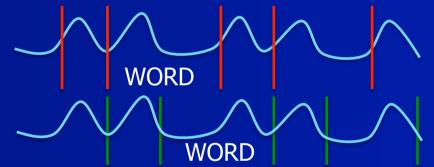
Eyes ET

Brain **ERP** 

strong cue for knowing where the words are in continuous speech, in some languages (e.g., English, German) > speech segmentation task

Performance predicts later language skills (e.g., expressive vocabulary)

Performance as a marker of risk for later language impairment (SLI)





## Prospective study in 5 domains: Stress



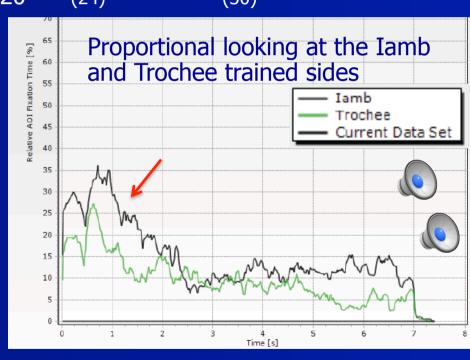


Eyes ET

Brain ERP Stress ---- discrimination New findings for Portuguese in TD infants at 5-6 months showing an early preference for the pattern Weak-Strong (≠ English, German, French, Spanish...)

Whether performance predicts later language skills (e.g., expressive vocabulary )

And could be a marker for (later) language impairment



STUDY IN PROGRESS

#### **Prospective study** in 5 domains: Pitch





H+L\* LH%

H+L\* LH%

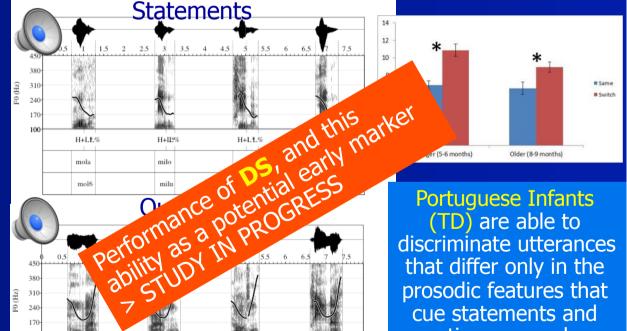
H+L\*LH%

Eyes

**Brain ERP** 

Pitch discrimination Pitch discrimination

Pitch cues sentence types (statements and questions): distinguishing them is crucial for syntax, social interaction, communication



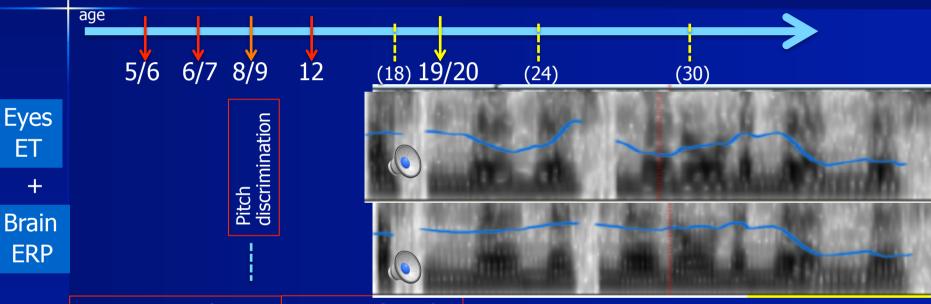
H+L\* LH%

#### **Portuguese Infants**

(TD) are able to discriminate utterances that differ only in the prosodic features that cue statements and questions, as early as 5 months

#### **Prospective study** in 5 domains: Pitch





Intonation Phrase boundaries are crucial for both lexical and syntactic segmentation

Eyes

ET

**ERP** 

Given infants' early sensitivity to pitch, this field suggests promising results as predictive markers

Às meninas] deram bonecas] As meninas deram bonecas]

Word segmentation next to boundaries + phrasing

# Prospective study in 5 domains: Word segmentation



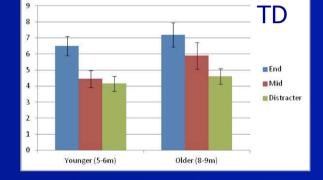
Eyes ET

+

Brain ERP Infants exposed to passages with target words in different positions in the utterance: end (boundary), middle (no boundary)







Word segmentation

Intonation Phrase boundaries are crucial for both lexical and syntactic segmentation

TD infants: Word segmentation next to boundaries >> other

**DS**: preliminary individual data

	Average Looking Time (ms)						
	End	Mid	Distracter				
8m	5,25	8,09	6,44				
9m	2,70	8,05	5,38				
11m	4,00	5,97	6,54				
12m	7,69	6,87	5,70				

# Prospective study in 5 domains: Parental reports



Eyes ET

+

Brain

ERP

CSBS\_DP Infant Toddler Checklist (adapted to EP, norming study planned)

**Emotion and Eye Gaze** 

Communication

Gestures

Sounds

Words

Understanding

Object use

Social

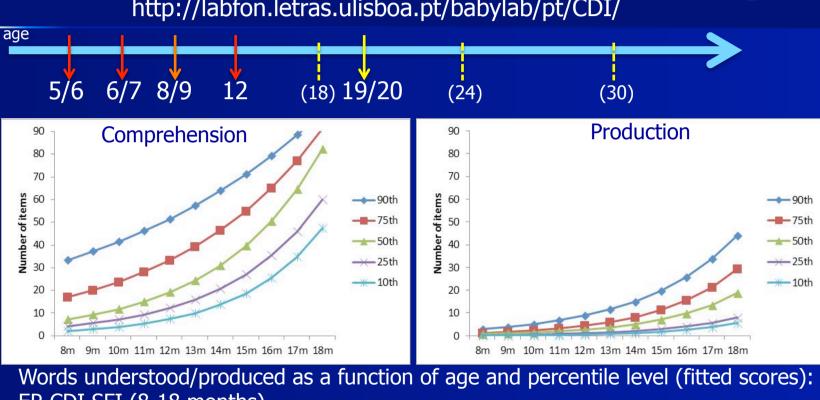
Speech

**Symbolic** 

D5: preliminary individual data: variability

### **Prospective study** in 5 domains: Parental reports

http://labfon.letras.ulisboa.pt/babylab/pt/CDI/



EP-CDI SFI (8-18 months)

Portuguese Communicative Development Inventory (CDI) – Short forms (8-18; 16-30)

Eyes

**Brain** 



Nome da criança

olho(s)

0

0

Data de nascimento





Sexo

Data de hoje



Lisbon Baby Lab

0

#### CDI para o Português Europeu – Forma reduzida: Nível I

Adaptação autorizada do MacArthur-Bates CDL Copyright 2012, ISBN 978-989-95713-5-8 http://www.fl.ul.pt/laborstoriofonebics/babylab/pt/CDL\_Portugues\_Europeu.html

				Instruçõ	es			
Para palavras que a criança compreende mas ainda não diz, assinale a primeira coluna (Compreende). Para palavras que a criança compreende mas também diz, assinale a segunda coluna (Compreende e diz). Se a criança usa uma forma diferente de dizer a palavra, assinale-a na mesma (ex: 'nana' para banana). No caso de palavras que podem ter uma forma masculina e feminina, ou singular e plural (ex.: bonito, bonito, bonitos, bonitas), responda considerando qualquer uma das formas. Inclua ainda as formas com -inho/a (ex.: bonitinho, bonitinha, bonitinhos, bonitinhas). Considere também as várias formas do mesmo verbo (ex.: dar, dá, deu).								
	Compreende	Compreende e diz		Compreende	Compreende e diz		Compreende	Compreende e diz
ai	. 0	. 0	biberão	. 0	0	cai/cair	. 0	. 0
ão (som do animal)	0	0	colher	0	0	canta/cantar	0	0
brrum-brrum	0	0	соро	0	0	dá/dar	0	0
piu-piu (som do animal)	0	0	escova	0	0	espera/esperar	0	0
cão	0	0	garfo	0	0	gosta/gostar	0	0
galinha	0	0	luz	0	0	pára/parar	0	0
gato	0	0	manta	0	0	puxa/puxar	0	0
leão	0	0	cadeira	0	0	ri/rir	0	0
pato	0	0	cama	0	0	salta/saltar	0	0
rato	0	0	cozinha	0	0	tira/tirar	0	0
carro	. 0	. 0	mesa	. 0	0	toma/tomar	. 0	. 0
triciclo	. 0	. 0	televisão	0	0	azul	0	0
bola	. 0	. 0	água	. 0	. 0	bom	. •	. 0
boneco	0	0	árvore	0	0	bonito	0	0
livro	0	0	casa	0	0	depressa	0	0
banana	. 0	. 0	chuva	0	0	fofo	0	0
bolo	0	. 0	flor	0	0	grande	0	0
leite	. 0	. 0	lua	. 0	0	já está	0	0
pão	0	. 0	pedra	0	0	mau/má	0	0
papa	. 0	. 0	rua	. 0	. 0	hoje	. 0	. 0
sopa	0	0	avó/vovó	0	0	noite	0	0
chapéu	0	o	bebé	0	0	este	0	o
fralda	. 0	. 0	mãe/mamã	0	0	meu/minha	0	0
meia(s)	0	. 0	menina	0	0	mim	0	0
sapato(s)	. 0	. 0	banho	. 0	0	onde	. 0	0
cabeça	. 0	. 0	chichi	0	0	quem	0	0
cabelo	. 0	. 0	colo	. 0	. 0	ali	. 0	. 0
dentes	0	0	cucu	0	0	fora	0	0

algum

mais

0

0

0

0

0

0

não

olá

0

0

0

0









#### CDI para o Português Europeu – Forma reduzida: Nível II Adaptação autorizada do MacArthur-Bates CDI. Copyright 2012, ISBN 978-989-93713-4-1 http://www.flul.pt/laboratoriofonetica/babybab/pt/CDi. Portugues Europeu.html

Nome da criança	Sexo	F	0	М	0
Data de nascimento/	Data de hoje				

#### Instruções

As crianças compreendem mais palavras do que dizem. Neste questionário, estamos interessados em saber as palavras que o/a seu/sua filho/a DIZ. Por favor, assinale as palavras que ouviu a criança dizer. Se ela diz a palavra de uma maneira diferente, assinale-a na mesma (ex: 'nana' para banana). No caso de palavras que podem ter uma forma masculina e feminina, ou singular e plural (ex.: bonito, bonito, bonitos, bonitas), responda considerando qualquer uma das formas, bem como as formas com -inho/a (ex.: bonitinho, bonitinhos, bonitinhas). Considere também as várias formas do verbo (ex.: dar, dá, deu).

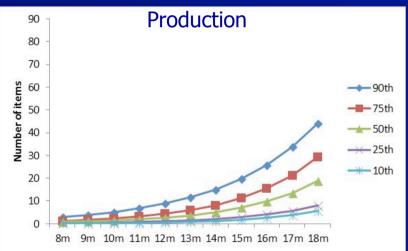
F-	•	Γ.			
ai	0	caixa	0	dá/dar	0
mé-mé	0	computador	0	finge/fingir	0
miau	0	garfo	0	gosta/gostar	0
pumba	0	luz	0	pensa/pensar	0
tau-tau	0	óculos	0	põe/pôr	0
cão	0	tapete	0	quer/querer	0
cavalo	0	toalha	0	salta/saltar	0
gato	. 0	cadeira		vê/ver	
pato	0	cama	0	azul	0
rã	0	escada(s)	0	bom	0
urso	0	frigorífico	0	bonito	0
barco	0	quarto	o	depressa	0
carro	0	árvore	0	fofo	0
helicóptero	0	baloiço	0	frio	0
bola	0	céu	o	já está	0
brinquedo	0	chuva	0	maior	0
livro	0	sol	0	pequeno	0
água	0	circo	0	depois	0
banana	0	escola	0	dia	0
bolacha	0	amigo	0	hoje	0
carne	0	mãe/mamã	0	isto	0
iogurte	. 0	professor	. 0	mim	0
pão	0	banho	0	nosso	0
queijo	0	não	0	tu	0
sumo	0	obrigado(a)	0	onde	0
casaco		olá	0	aqui	0
chapéu	0	por favor	o	dentro	0
meia(s)	0	acaba/acabar	0	em cima	0
sapato(s)	0	brinca/brincar	0	muito	0
mão	0	cabe/caber	0	nenhum	0
olho(s)	0	cai/cair	0	sou/são/é	0
perna	0	compra/comprar	0	porque	0
unha(s)	0	corre/correr	0	palavras	0
				terminadas em - zinho (ex.:	
				leãozinho)	
A sua criança começou a combinar palavras, como por exemplo, 'bola amarela', 'quero pintar' ou 'menino voa'?					
Não	0	Às vezes o	o Muitas ve	ezes o	

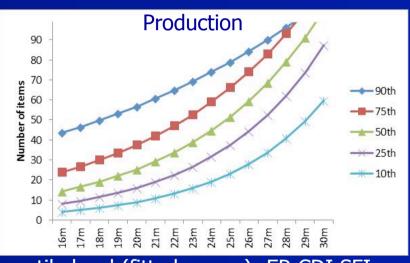
http://labfon.letras.ulisboa.pt/babylab/pt/CDI/



Eyes

Brain **ERP** 





Words produced as a function of age and percentile level (fitted scores): EP-CDI SFI

(8-18 months) and EP-CDI SFII (16-30 months)

Portuguese Communicative Development Inventory (CDI) – Short forms

**DS**: preliminary individual data: variability

Comp 11% at 5<sup>th</sup> Prod 56% at 5<sup>th</sup>



#### **Goal: Early markers**

**COLABOREM!** 



Early speech perception > PROSODY

Predict later language outcomes > vocabulary, morphology, syntax

Identify
weaknesses and
strengths across
linguistic domains

Promote early intervention to support language development





All infants and parents. All collaborating institutions (associations, hospitals, schools). The baby lab team: HSM-CHLN, FPCE-UP, LAPSO-CIS-ISCTE

http://labfon.letras.ulisboa.pt/babylab/EBELa/http://labfon.letras.ulisboa.pt/babylab/horizon21/

http://labfon.letras.ulisboa.pt/babylab/labfon@letras.ulisboa.pt





