

### English word knowledge development of very young English learners in China: the best predictors

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### Outline

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- 3. Methodology
- 4. Results
- 5. Conclusion
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### Early English Education in China





Private Language Institutes :

- **14 billion Yuans in 2010** (about 2.3 billion US dollars)
- At an annual growing rate of 12%
- A bigger market in the future

Education and Training Industry Report released by Deloitte in 2010



- Very little is known about the very young learners
- Hardly any studies
- Misconception in the field of early language learning

(e.g. Mihaljevíc Djigunovíc, 2009)







## Input and Usage in early SLA

Input quantity factors	Input quality factors	Language usage/ouput
Amount of     exposure	<ul> <li>Richness (TV, friends, etc.)</li> </ul>	Child's output/use
Home / school	<ul> <li>Parents' proficiency</li> </ul>	signf. predictor of children's developing language abilities
<ul> <li>Length of exposure</li> </ul>	• Native vs. non-native	5 5
	Variety of speakers	
(Chondrogianni & Marinis 2011; Unsworth 2013)	(Jia & Fuse 2007; Oller & Eilers 2002)	(e.g.Hammer et al. 2012; Paradis 2011)







### Questions

1. To what extent do children develop their vocabulary skills 7 months during their onset period of instruction?

2. To the extent that such development exists, is it related to differences of English input and usage when children's internal factors and SES are controlled for?



# Methodology

#### Participants

50 3-5 year-old children got invovled 33 children participated two times

#### Tests

Time 1(Apr. 2013): 45 children

- English Lexical knowledge tests
- Parental report: e.g. home English input quantity
- Language aptitude tests: e.g. memory

#### Time 2 (Nov.2013): 41 children

• Tests as in Time 1



### Predictors

Internal factors	External factors	
Time	Length of exposure (Time 1)	
Age	Weekly school input (in minutes)	
Age of onset	Weekly media input (in minutes)	
Gender	Media input richness (source and frequency)	
Chinese proficiency (four aspects)	Native input ratio (native/total)	
Nonverbal Intelligence (Raven's)	English usage (number of settings)	
Short-term memory (CTOPP)	Mother's and father's English level (1-5)	
	Mother's and father's educational level (0-5)	



### **Outcome** variables

#### Variables

English productive vocabulary (EOWPV2)

English receptive vocabulary (PPVT4)

English paradigmatic knowledge (Word description; Verbal fluency)

English syntagmatic knowledge (word description)











## Data analysis

Why Linear mixed-effects models (Imer)?

- Can use all available data points
- not affected by randomly missing data
- can model time effects
- Can handle both covariates that change over time, and static covariates

NB: t-values given. We assume t > 2 means there is an effect



## Analysis: precedure

- Data preperation (test type)
- Significant predictors
- Interaction between predictors and test type
- Testing by the importance of the significant predictors
- Other nonsignificant predictors
- Model criticism

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### Final model: Fixed effects

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
Intercept	-2.53	0.44	-5.65
Time	0.49	0.10	4.99
Chinese Proficiency	0.33	0.08	3.85
Output	0.11	0.06	2.0
Length Of Exposure	0.06	0.02	2.66
Age	0.02	0.01	2.39



## Final model: Random effects

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.		
Subject	(Intercept)	0.2147	0.4634		
Residual		0.4116	0.6415		
Number of obs: 304, groups: Subject, 44					



## QQ plot



norm quantiles



## Preliminary conclusion

- A significant growth in English lexical knowledge over 7 months
- More English input and usage help English lexical acquisition
- > Older children learn faster
- > Better Chinese lexical knowledge faciliates the growth
- Similar development pattern for different aspects of lexical knowledge

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university of groningen

2014 | 400 years





### Questions on reporting the results

- 1. estimates or t value is more important?
- 2. r square? Generalized resuts?

3. small dataset and big dataset, how to report the two results?