

Ling51/Psych56L: Acquisition of Language

Lecture 23

Language in special populations II

Announcements

Review questions available for language development in special populations & HW6 due 12/7/18.

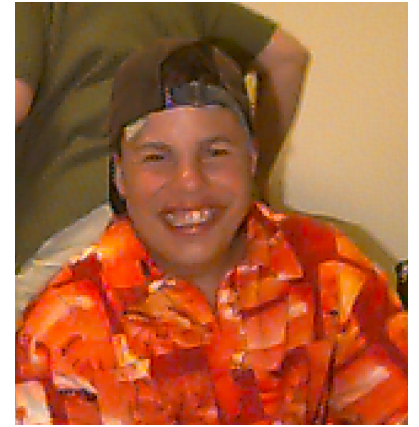
Review session in class on 12/7/18 for final

Final: 12/14/18, 1:30pm-3:30pm, in the normal classroom or anywhere you have reliable internet access

Please fill out course evaluations

Remember that extra credit is available!

Consider taking more language science classes (LINGUIS)!



Special populations



Why special populations?

Not everyone is a typically developing child. We can explore how different human abilities contribute to the human language acquisition process.

Does language develop differently if social abilities are lagging (**autistic children**)?



Does language develop differently if “general intelligence” is lower (**mentally retarded children**)?



Autistic children



Autistic children



Naigles & Tek 2017

“Children with **autism spectrum disorder (ASD)** demonstrate **impairments in social interaction and communication**, and in repetitive/ stereotypical behaviors.”

“...impairments in **social/pragmatic aspects of language**...are one of the defining characteristics of ASD.”

- use & comprehension of body language
- understanding humorous material & figurative language
- initiating social interactions with others

Pragmatics



Naigles & Tek 2017

“...pragmatics involves **discerning meaning in a specific context**. A successful conversation with a social partner is not possible if one is not able to **decode the intended meanings of words and utterances** or, conversely, to **produce utterances that are meaningful from a listener’s perspective**.”



Language in autistic children



Naigles & Tek 2017

Language impairments:

- Problems in **discourse** such as the use of repetitive phrases or inappropriate comments.
- Difficulties with **storytelling**: producing impoverished narratives, such as using bizarre or inappropriate utterances, neglecting to mention central themes, and misinterpreting story events
- **Conversations**: difficulty turn-taking, following topics, responding adequately to questions or providing clarifications for topics that are unclear to a conversational partner

Language in autistic children



Naigles & Tek 2017

“Deficits in pragmatic aspects of language usually persist throughout the lifespan, and are **equally observed among high-functioning children** with this disorder.”

Ex: “high-functioning individuals with ASD with average to above-average cognitive and linguistic skills demonstrate **difficulty** comprehending humorous materials such as **picking funny endings for cartoons and jokes** compared to their age-matched typical peers.”



Language in autistic children



Naigles & Tek 2017

Clinical significance: “[I]mpairments in language use are one of the earliest symptoms that parents of young children with ASD notice, and because language functioning early in life strongly correlates with long-term outcomes. ”



Language in autistic children



Naigles & Tek 2017

Scientific significance: “...characterizing the strengths and weaknesses of the language of children with ASD, because their most overt impairments are in the domain of social interaction, can shed light on the degree to which different aspects of language rely on the meanings and intentions that social interaction affords. ”



Language in autistic children



Naigles & Tek 2017

“Form is easy, meaning is hard” hypothesis (Naigles 2002):

“...to the extent that the **discovery and abstraction of grammatical forms can occur prior to complete establishment of their meanings**,...then children with ASD should not demonstrate as severe delays of [syntactic] development as they do of semantic and pragmatic development.”



Language in autistic children



Naigles & Tek 2017

Lexical development

- While onset may be delayed, development appears **similar to typically developing children**:
 - similar lexical diversity as the lexicon develops
 - higher percentage of nouns than verbs in early vocabularies (“noun bias”)
 - toddlers can follow speaker’s focus of attention to learn new object labels (some social cue sensitivity)

Language in autistic children



Naigles & Tek 2017

Lexical development

- But there are some **notable differences**
 - **mental-state terms** such as *think*, *know*, and *imagine*, and **words referring to emotions** are underrepresented
 - difficulty labeling **emotions** in video vignettes
 - low-verbal ASD children produce **more “general-all-purpose” verbs** like *make*, *do*, and *go* than typically developing children and high-verbal ASD children

Why might this be?

Language in autistic children



Naigles & Tek 2017

Why might this be?

Lexical development

“All of these effects can be traced to difficulties in socially-based meaning discernment: children who find it difficult to read the mental states and emotions of others will likewise find it difficult to learn the words that refer to these, and lower-functioning children who experience even greater difficulties in navigating the cognitive and social worlds may over-rely on words that are essentially ‘bleached’ of specific lexical content.”



Language in autistic children



Naigles & Tek 2017

Lexical organization

There are **notable differences**

- ASD children **don't seem to have a shape-bias** when learning how to extend the meaning of new words, unlike typically developing children (Tek, Jaffery, Fein, & Naigles 2008)
- **Categorical induction** (which allows the extension of properties associated with one instance of a category to other instances with the same label) also seems impaired.



Language in autistic children



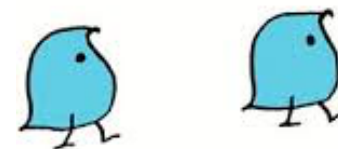
Naigles & Tek 2017

Morphology

- The **order of acquisition for morphological affixes** appears similar
- **Morphological rule development** seems similar, with both ASD and typically developing children appropriately adding plural markers to novel nouns (*wug+s*), past tense markers to novel verbs (*wugged*), and recognizing that *-ing* signals the imperfective aspect while *-ed* signals the perfective aspect.



This is a Wug.



Now there is another one.

There are two of them.

There are two ____.

Photo courtesy of Jean Berko Gleason

Language in autistic children



Naigles & Tek 2017

Syntax

- Preschoolers with ASD **understand *wh*-questions** (e.g., *What did the apple hit?*)
- ASD children **process sentences incrementally**, similar to typically developing children
- High-functioning ASD children understand **the structural restrictions on reflexive pronouns** (*Jack washed himself* = Jack washed Jack, vs. *Jack washed him* = Jack washed someone else)



Autistic children: Big picture

Naigles & Tek 2017

For autistic children, it seems “form is easy, meaning is hard”

“...the disconnects between language form...and language meaning... are intriguing because **their directionality suggests that at least some components of grammatical form can develop more quickly than—and possibly somewhat independently of—some components of lexical meaning.**”

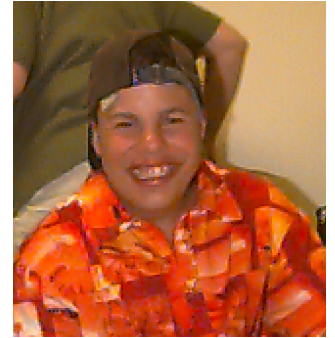




Special populations

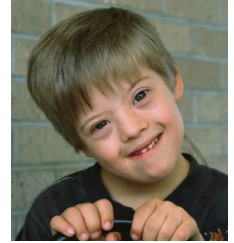


Mentally retarded children



A heterogeneous group

Mental retardation = “significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning...that is accompanied by significant limitations in adaptive functioning”



This lets us test how general intelligence aids language acquisition.

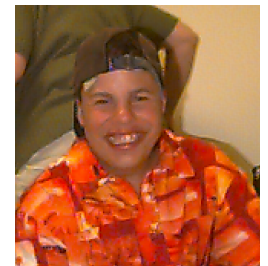


Research importance:

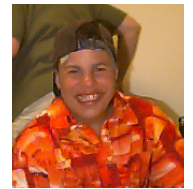
If language is the result of general cognitive abilities, mentally retarded individuals should have poor language.



If language is a specialized ability, it may be fine even if general intelligence is poor.



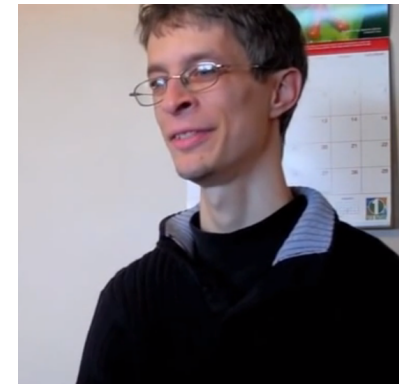
Williams Syndrome



Characterized by a well-defined set of approximately 25 genes missing on chromosome 7q11.23. (Landau & Ferrara 2013)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AHT4-dB4Mil>

~5 minutes total, especially 2:17-5:00

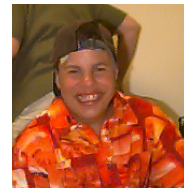


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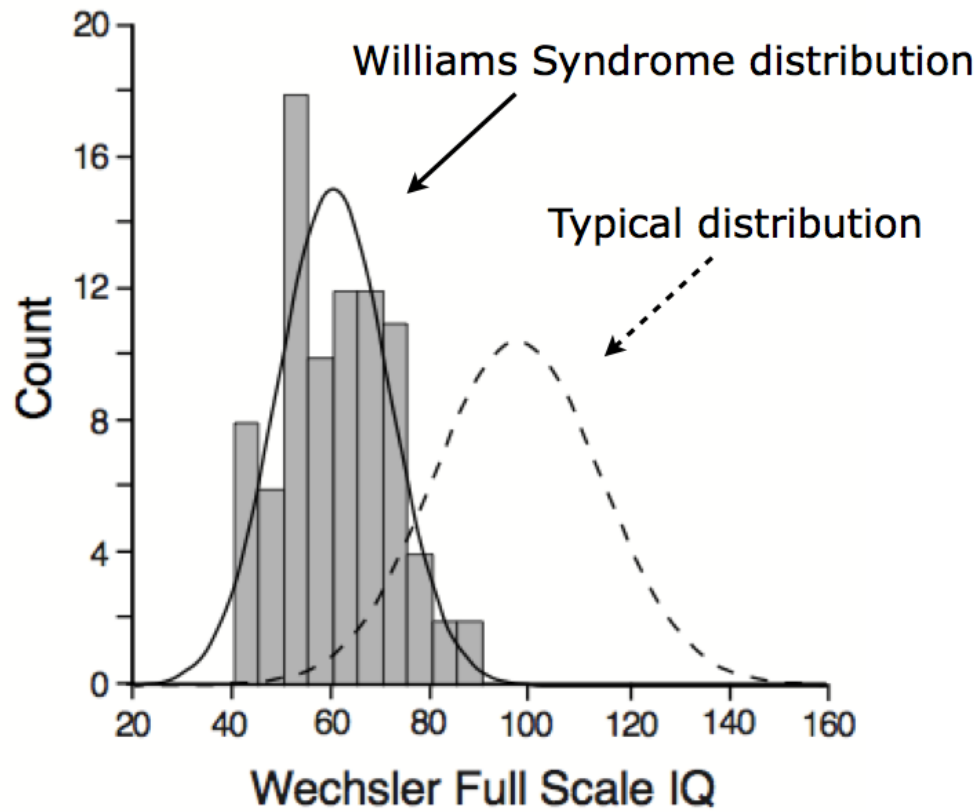
~5 minutes total, especially 2:24-4:56



Williams Syndrome



Low general IQ (40-70), poor math, poor visuospatial reconstruction abilities



Williams Syndrome

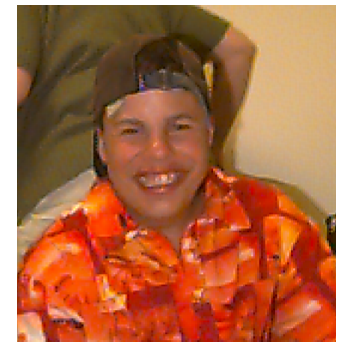
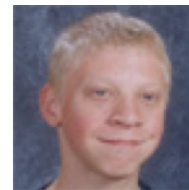
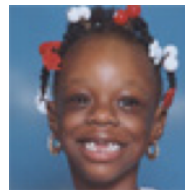
Good language, often good with music, highly social

Lexicons tend to include more unusual words (and they like to use them).

Ex: “Tell me some animals”.

Williams Syndrome Answer: brontosaurus, ibex, koala, dragon, ...

Often used to make the argument for the dissociability of language and cognition.



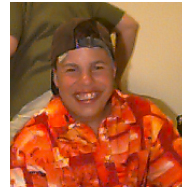
Williams Syndrome: Copying simple pictures

Model



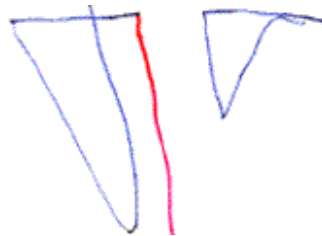
WS

Age 11



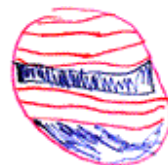
WS

Age 11



Control

Age 6



Williams Syndrome: Copying simple pictures



Daisy



Elephant



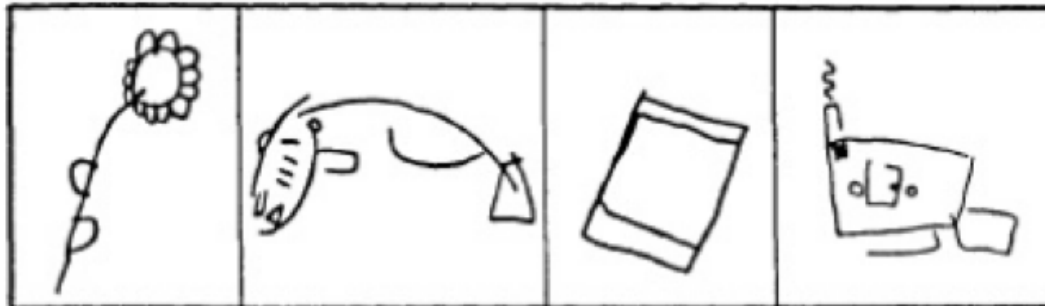
Cube



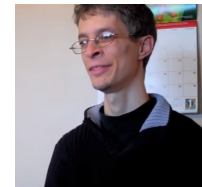
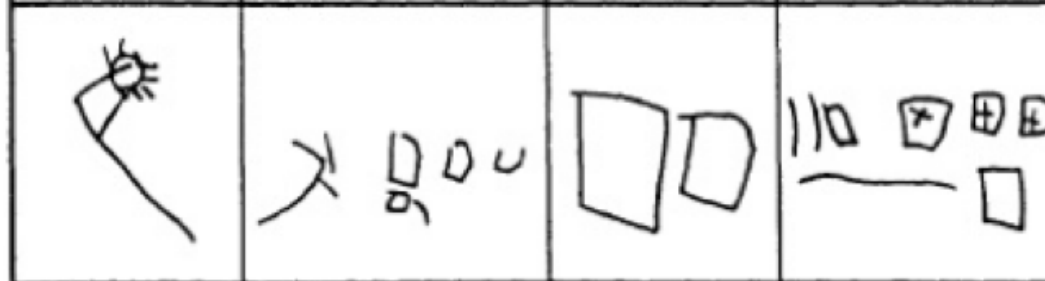
House

MODEL:

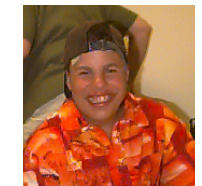
Crystal
Age 15



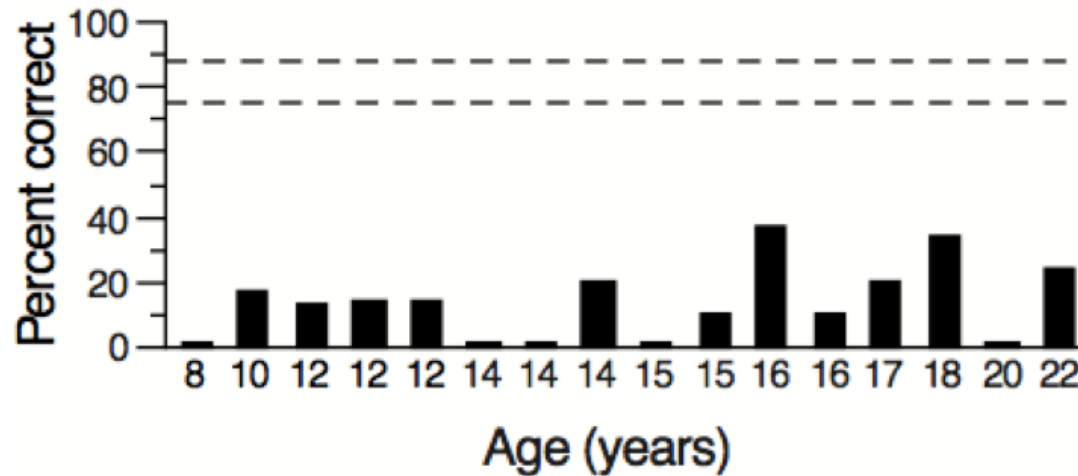
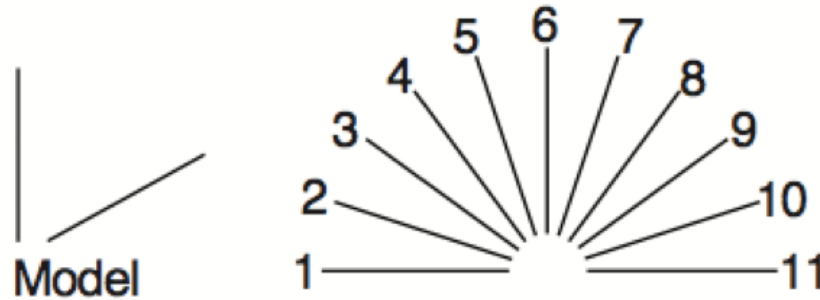
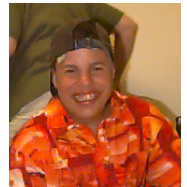
Ben
Age 16



Van
Age 11

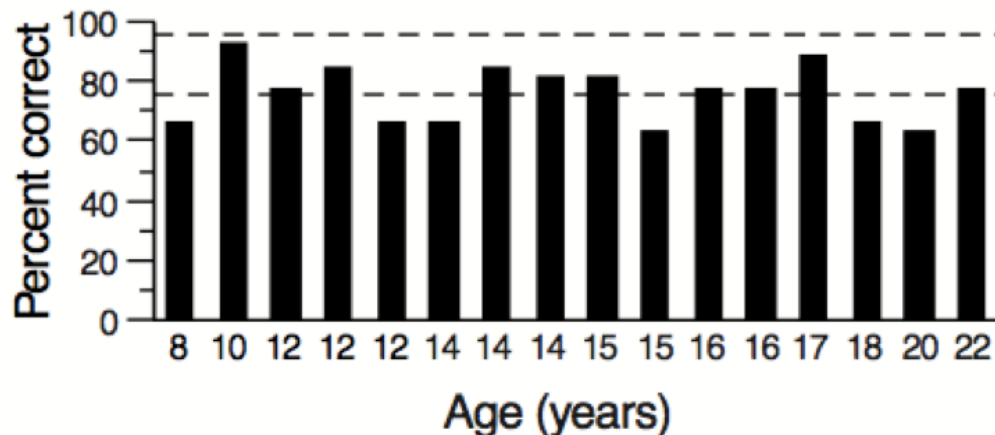


Williams Syndrome: Discriminating visual angles



Not so good...

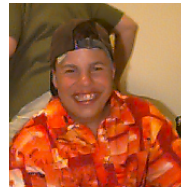
Williams Syndrome: Discriminating faces



Much better!

(There's a specific area of the brain for facial recognition (the fusiform face area) which appears undamaged in Williams Syndrome.)

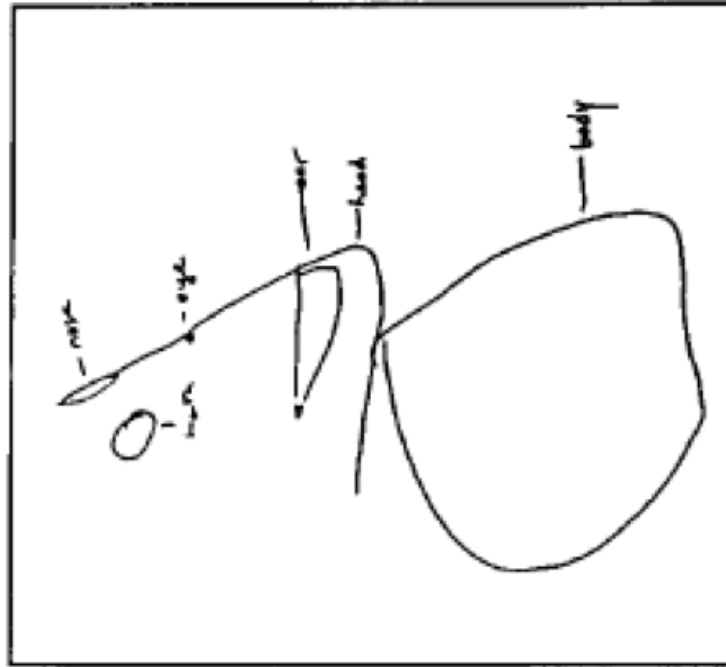
Williams Syndrome: Spatial development in general



A limit on Williams Syndrome spatial developmental trajectory

“Spatial functions that typically mature early (e.g., by age 4 or 5) are also observed to reach normal adult levels among people with WS, but those that typically show lengthier developmental trajectories appear to be arrested at an early functional level, with little change thereafter.” — Landau & Ferrara 2013

Williams Syndrome: “Draw an elephant”



Williams Syndrome: “Describe an elephant”

“And what an elephant is, it is one of the animals. And what the elephant does, it lives in the jungle. It can also live in the zoo. And what it has, it has long gray ears, fan ears, ears that can blow in the wind. It has a long trunk that can pick up grass, or pick up hay...If they're in a bad mood it can be terrible...If the elephant gets mad it could stomp; it could charge, like a bull can charge. They have long big tusks. They can damage a car...it could be dangerous. When they're in a pinch, when they're in a bad mood it can be terrible. You don't want an elephant as a pet. You want a cat or a dog or a bird...”



Describing complex pictures



Zukowski 2008

“Max is looking at the cow who um the boy’s pointing to.”
(WS age 12;10)

Note: This level of syntactic knowledge is attained by typically developing children ages 5 to 6.

Understanding complex meaning



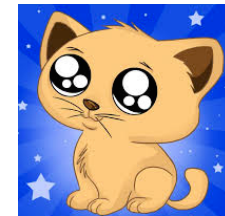
Musolino, Chunyo, & Landau 2010, Musolino & Landau 2010

WS adults can understand the difference between:

“The cat who meows won’t get a fish or milk.”

vs.

“The cat who doesn’t meow will get a fish or milk.”



Note: This level of syntactic & semantic knowledge is attained by typically developing children around age 5.



Williams Syndrome: Conclusive?



While their language skills are quite impressive in comparison to other cognitive abilities, they still lag behind those of typically developing children of the same chronological age.

The Developmental Arrest Hypothesis

“Developmental arrest would imply no further growth beyond this point. The arrest hypothesis suggests that structures typically acquired late in development may never be acquired by people with WS—or indeed, might be acquired in a way that fits ‘late learning’ by normal individuals.” — Landau & Ferrara 2013

Williams Syndrome: Conclusive?



While their language skills are quite impressive in comparison to other cognitive abilities, they still lag behind those of typically developing children of the same chronological age.

The Developmental Arrest Hypothesis

Supporting evidence for this hypothesis (Landau & Hoffman 2012, Karmiloff-Smith et al. 1997):

WS individuals never master late-developing linguistic knowledge like raising, certain passives, and other morphosyntactic knowledge acquired late by typically developing children.

Raising (implied subject):

“She seems *_she* to like penguins.”



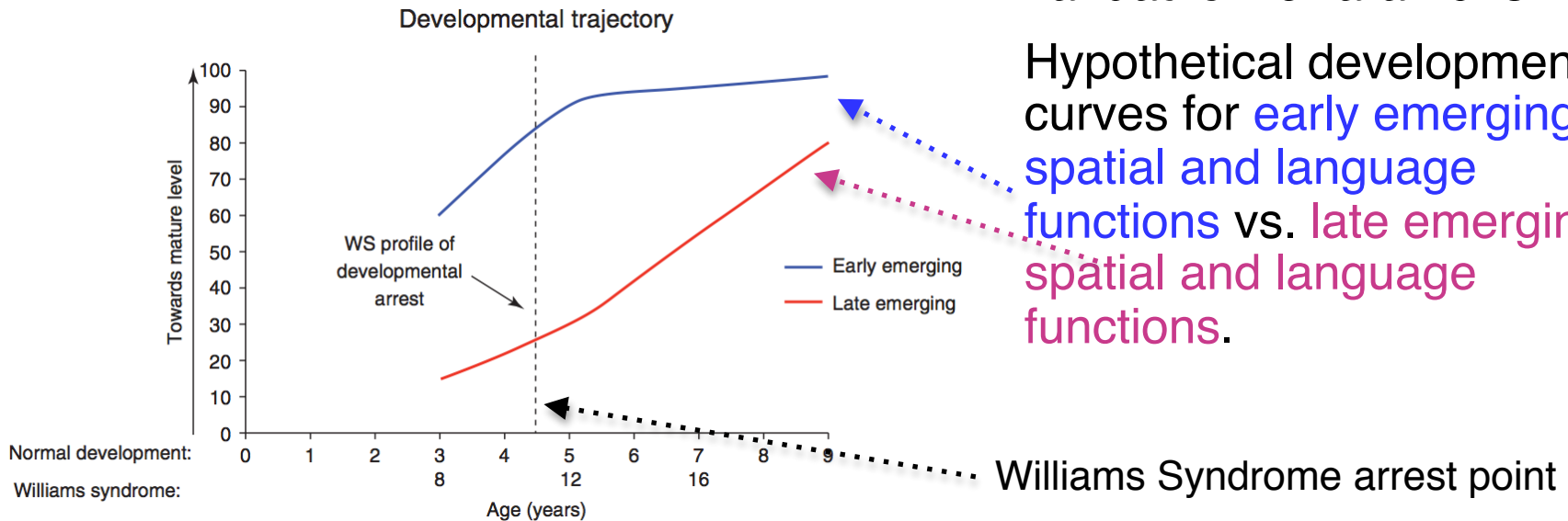
Williams Syndrome: Conclusive?



The Developmental Arrest Hypothesis

Landau & Ferrara 2013

Hypothetical developmental curves for **early emerging spatial and language functions** vs. **late emerging spatial and language functions**.



“People with WS are hypothesized to undergo very slow development for both spatial and language functions, followed by arrest, **resulting in a mature cognitive profile that resembles that of a typically developing 4–6 year-old.**”

Williams Syndrome: Conclusive?



In addition, while they may make grammatical errors similar to typically developing children (ex: contracting *wanna* when they shouldn't: **Who do you wanna win the race?*), **they don't seem to recover from them** the way that typically developing children do (Zukowski & Larsen 2012).

They also **seem to produce more than they comprehend**. Often they can't answer questions about the stories they just told.

Williams Syndrome: Implications



Excellent lexical development, phonological memory

+

Poor performance on some aspects of late-developing grammar
(and spatial ability)

=

Williams Syndrome children may acquire language differently than typically developing children, given the slower overall timeline and potential arrest of linguistic development.

The process is not the same (or at least gets stuck), and so the end result (language system) may not be not the same. Therefore, this may not be as decisive about the separation of typical language development from general intelligence.

Mentally retarded children



Down Syndrome

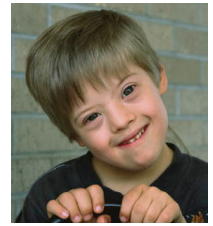


Due to a chromosomal abnormality, and accounts for about one third of the moderately to severely mentally retarded population.

While some Down syndrome individuals achieve typical adult-linguistic competence, most do not. Language tends to be more impaired than other cognitive functions. Morphology & syntax are particularly impaired.

However, communicative development and pragmatic development are strong. Down syndrome babies vocalize more and engage in mutual eye contact more. School-age children are particularly interested in social interaction and less interested in objects.

Down Syndrome implications



Some language development (ex: morphology + syntax) is impaired.

One conclusion: Therefore language development requires general cognitive abilities. (But perhaps a specific brain part could be impaired...)

Some language development (ex: communicative/social aspects) is not as impaired.

Therefore, “language” is not a single cognitive ability. Some aspects can be impaired while others are spared.

Also consider that “intelligence” is not a single ability. Down Syndrome may affect some aspects of intelligence but not others.

Williams Syndrome (WMS) vs. Down Syndrome (DNS): Language



Williams Syndrome individuals do not show a deficit for putting together complex utterances while Down Syndrome individuals do.

WMS age 13

And he was looking for the frog. What do you know? The frog family! Two lovers. And they were looking. And then he was happy 'cause they had a big family. And said "good bye" and so did the frog. "Ribbit."

DNS age 13

There you are. Little frog. There another little frog. They in that... water thing. That's it. Frog right there.



(M. Mayer, "Frog Where are You")

WMS age 17

Suddenly when they found the frogs... There was a whole family of frogs... And ah he was amazed! He looked... and he said "Wow, look at these... a female and a male frog and also lots of baby frogs". Then he take one of the little frogs home. So when the frog grow up, it will be his frog... The boy said "Good bye, Mrs. Frog... good bye many frogs. I might see you again if I come arounmd again". "Thank you Mr. Frog and Mrs. Frog for letting me have one of your baby frogs to remember him".

DNS age 18

Thy're hiding; see the frogs... the baby frogs. Uh, the boy, and, and the dog saw the frogs. The frog's got babies. The boy saw the... no, the boy say good bye.

(Reilly, Klima & Bellugi, 1990)

Williams Syndrome (WMS) vs. Down Syndrome (DNS): Language



Williams Syndrome individuals show a deficit for global organization while Down Syndrome individuals show a deficit for local detail.

	Williams syndrome (poor on global organization)	Down syndrome (poor on internal detail)
A Free drawing of a house Example		
B Block-design task Model		
C Local-global task Model		

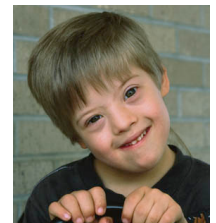
Recap: Autism & mental retardation

Special populations let us test what matters and what doesn't matter for language acquisition:

Social aspects: May not be as crucial for acquiring form (morphology, syntax) but important for learning meaning, especially in context



General intelligence: Potentially important for language acquisition, but not straightforward (Williams Syndrome, Down Syndrome)



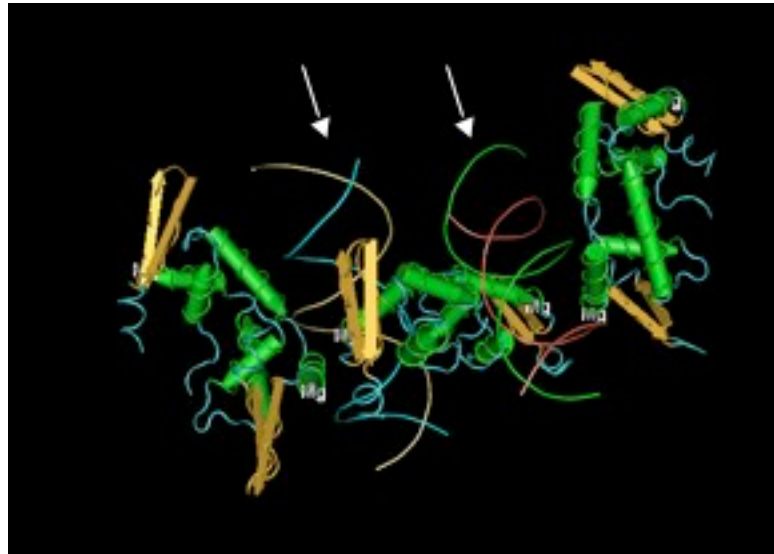
Questions?



You should be able to do all of HW6 and all of the special populations review questions

Extra material

Specific Language Impairment



Characteristics of Specific Language Impairment (SLI)

Speech from a 16-year old with SLI:

He want play that violin.

Can I play with violin?

Then he went home and tell mother - his mother - tell what he doing that day.

Then about noontime those guy went in and eat and warm up.

Characteristics of Specific Language Impairment (SLI)

In the absence of any clear sensory or cognitive disorder, language development is impaired.

FoxP2 gene on chromosome 7: impairment affecting jaw and tongue movement, speech, and grammar (tense, number).

Generally, these children show late onset of talking as well. Vocabulary development is typically delayed, **but the greatest deficits are in morphology and syntax.**

However, SLI children **produce different kinds of grammatical errors than typically developing children** – they may be learning differently than typical children

Characteristics of Specific Language Impairment (SLI)

Impaired phonological memory: SLI children are generally worse than typically developing children at repeating a meaningless sequence of sounds. (Remember, that was useful for predicting size of vocabulary in typically developing children.)

Nonlinguistic cognition impairment: worse at symbolic functioning, mental imagery, hierarchical planning, hypothesis testing, reasoning, drawing inferences from stories. **Maybe SLI isn't so specific to language?** (Though perhaps these are the result of a language deficit in some cases - without the ability to use language for cognitive-offloading, performance on these other tasks suffers.)

Accounting for Specific Language Impairment (SLI)

Idea 1: SLI children have an **impairment in the language acquisition device** (generativist viewpoint). Specifically, their innate knowledge about language is missing a piece.

Ex: Unimpaired children hear *walk, walked, jump, jumped*, and build a rule for forming the past tense (+ed). Children with SLI never use those regularities to build a rule. They just memorize the different forms. (This is similar to one idea about how Williams syndrome children develop, with the difference that Williams syndrome children have better associative memories for acoustic stimuli.) Crucial difference: even when SLI children lack the memory capacity for all the grammatical forms, something keeps them from learning the rule.

Accounting for Specific Language Impairment (SLI)

Idea 2: SLI children's phonological memory impairment means that they don't pick up on phonological information that is less salient, like unstressed grammatical morphology (Leonard 1989).

Ex: walk~walking, may be difficult for SLI children to retain in memory, and so they are delayed in picking up this information.

Note: doesn't necessarily account for all the differences between SLI and typically developing children.

Prediction: Should depend on the language - languages with more of this kind of less salient morphology should have more SLI kids. So far, sometimes yes, sometimes no.

Accounting for Specific Language Impairment (SLI)

Idea 3: SLI children can't process rapidly processed stimuli, like speech, as well as typically developing children.

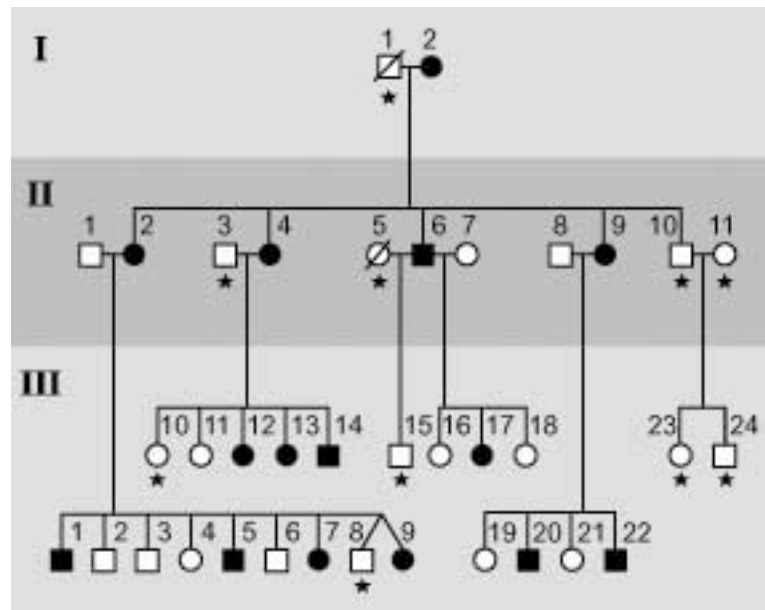
Ex: They can't process rapidly presented musical tones as well (Tallal 1978, Tallal et al. 1985), in addition to not being able to distinguish acoustic signals like dabiba vs. dabuba (Leonard et al. 1992).

Ex: They have trouble integrating the auditory and visual aspects of speech (Pons et al. 2013).

This ties in with the impaired phonological memory story, since children with a processing deficit will definitely have more trouble with less salient phonological cues like most grammatical morphology.

Genetic Factors in Specific Language Impairment (SLI)

There seems to be a familial concentration of specific language impairment. In the KE family, it turned out to be a single dominant gene at work (the FOXP2 gene).



SLI: Implications

Since language development seems to depend on many different underlying abilities, language impairment will likely have a number of different underlying causes.

It also may be that SLI simply represents the low end of the spectrum of language acquisition (Leonard 1987, 1991). SLI children show the same variability seen in typically developing children: some are weak in syntax but strong in pragmatics, some have the opposite pattern, and some are weak in both. Potential underlying problem: ability to extract regularities is significantly below average, which leads to many problems in language development (and elsewhere).