

CHAPTERS 7 & 8: TODDLER COGNITIVE & SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENTAL

TODDLER PERIOD

- Begins approx 12 mos to 30 mos (2 ½ yrs)
- Transition between infancy and childhood
- Major accomplishment: _____.
- Children learn to walk.

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Symbolic representation:

- The use of ideas, images, or other symbols to stand for objects or events.
- During the toddler period children develop the capacity for **symbolic representation**.

The Components of Language that Children Learn

- **Phonology** -
- **Semantics** -
- **Morphology** –
- **Syntax** -
- **Pragmatics** –

Learning the Sound Patterns of a Language

- Two things are needed to prepare children to begin speaking:

The Components of Language

- Phonemes:
 - there are about _____ of them in English
 - they are not equivalent to _____
 - distinctive features: _____
 - prosody

SEMANTICS: The study of word meaning

- **First Words (10 – 13 months):**
 - Most common are objects important to the child & one's she can act on/affect.
 - familiar persons *"Mama"*
 - body parts *"Nose"*
 - animals *"Doggie"*
 - objects *"Ball"*
 - First words may also express:
 - feelings *"Goodboy"*
 - movement *"Up"*
 - social commands *"Gimme!"*

Learning Words & Their Meanings (Semantics)

- **Katherine Nelson:** Children differ in the purposes for which they use their first words.
 - **2 types of children**
 - **Referential style**
 - **Expressive style**
- **Vocabulary/word spurt**
- **Productive vocabulary**
- **Receptive vocabularies**
- **The *fis* Phenomenon (Berko & Brown, 1960)**
 - Between ages 1 and 6, the average child is learning an average of 5.5 new words per day.
 - **Directed instruction** accounts for how many of these words?

SEMANTICS

How Do Children Learn Words?

- Children's 1st task in learning words is to extract them from the _____ they hear.
- **Fast mapping:**
- **Whole-object assumption**
- **Lexical contrast**

3 Types of Language Errors

- **Segmentation Errors:**
- **Overextensions**
 - Children may _____
 - Receptive vs. productive overextensions
- **Underextensions**

Lexical Innovations or Novel Words

- Fill in the gaps in their word knowledge—limited lexicons.
 - "Zorro is a good sworder."
 - "Those are my sneakshoes."
 - "Plant-man"
 - "Finger-braclet"

**Learning Morphological Rules
MORPHOLOGY**

- **Berko's (1958) Wugs study:**
 - Shown a picture of a cartoon bird and told that it was a "wug". Then they would be shown a second picture w/ 2 cartoon birds and told, "Now there are two of them, there are two _____."
 - **Overregularizations:**

Overregularizations (Kuczaj, 1977)

- 3 years
 - regular words:
 - irregular words:

- 3 1/2 - 4 yrs
 - regular words:
 - irregular words:

- 6 years
 - regular:
 - irregular:

What is going on here?

According to the Nativist-Linguist view:

- 1st stage:

- 2nd stage:
 - growth error:

- 3rd stage:

SYNTAX

- **The One-Word Stage**
- **Holophrase:**
 - “Mama” = “Here is Mama.”
 - “Mama” = “I want my Mama.”
 - “Mama” = “This belongs to Mama.”
- **First word combinations & sentences**
 - telegraphic speech (18 - 20 mos)
 - early grammars –
 - few articles, conjunctions, and prepositions appear.

SYNTAX: CAN WE CORRECT A CHILD'S SPEECH?

PRAGMATICS: Appropriate use of language in social situations.

- Evidence that this is taught.

THEORIES OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

- The debate began in the 1950's, when **Skinner** (*Verbal Behavior, 1957*) proposed an **environmentalist explanation** of language acquisition.
- **Skinner** attempted to explain verbal behavior via operant conditioning.
- **Direct Training:**

Problems with the Environmentalist Explanation?

- Impoverished input or poverty of stimulus argument
- Children say novel sentences and words
- Quantity of vocabulary acquired in short time
- Creole language from pidgins language
- Language Universals (e.g., order of developmental stages)
- Per Skinner, need correction from parents
- Can't explain **overregularizations**

THEORIES OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

▪ **NATIVIST THEORIES:**

- Chomsky proposed
- ***Syntactic Structures (1957)*** – Scathing review of Skinner’s book
- The human comes with a _____ already in place -- universal patterns of language development.
- Critical or sensitive period during which the LAD and parameter setting can optimally function

Criticisms of Nativist Explanation

- Ignored _____ in which language acquisition occurs.
- Focused on acquisition of syntax and paid very little attention _____.
- Researchers have had difficulty identifying the single system of grammar believed to underlie all languages.

Critical Periods and Language Acquisition

- **Critical Period Hypothesis** - people are better able to learn language during a limited period, early in their maturational development.
- An older person's brain may be less plastic and less able to accomplish the reorganization required in learning a new language.
- Young children may be less inhibited in trying out a sentence that may be incorrect.

Case Study Approach

- **Isabelle age 6:**
- **Genie age 13:**
- **Chelsea age 31:**
- Deaf People who acquired American Sign Language as their first full language (Newport, 1990; Newport & Supalla, 1993)

SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

TODDLERS FACE 2 IMPORTANT TASKS:

Executive competence:

Moving Toward Independence

The Growth of Sociability

- **Sharing Experiences**
 - Affective sharing:
- **Social Referencing:**
 - **Visual Cliff Studies** (Sorce, Emde, & Klinnert, 1981)
 - **Toy Study** (Gunner & Stone, 1984)
- **Stages Of Peer Contact:**
 - **Infants:**
 - **Preschool (2-4 yrs):**
 - social exchanges become longer, & more coordinated.
 - turn taking and role playing
 - conflicts → **1st sign of aggression**
- **Four types of play:**
 - Solitary play
 - Parallel play
 - Cooperative play (age 3)
 - Social pretend play (age 3)

Awareness of Self

- **Sense of Self** involves the beliefs, knowledge, feelings, and characteristics that individuals use to describe themselves.
- Toddlers become aware that their own behaviors and intentions are distinct from those of others.
- **Mirror-Rouge Test**
 - Amsterdam (1972) w/ infants
 - Gallup (1977) w/ primates
 - Down's Syndrome children
 - **Who's That Pretty Pachyderm?** Self-recognition in three Asian elephants:

Awareness of Self

- **Use of "I":**
- **By 2 yrs:**
- **Preschoolers:** When asked "Who are you?" They reply?

SELF REGULATION

- Before 2 yrs parents help to regulate behavior and infants depend on this help.
- During 2nd year they can more effectively control (inhibit) their behavior.
- Shortly after their **2nd birthday** they can respond to parents' verbal instructions on how and when to regulate their behaviors.
- **Delay of gratification tasks:**

Factors That Influence Self-Regulation

- **Language**
- **Attention:** focus of attention away from the desired item that one can't have.
- **Socialization:**

THEORIES OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT

- **Freud's View (Psychodynamic Theory):**
- **Social Learning Theory:**
- **Cognitive Theories:**
 - **2 Cognitive Theorist:** Jean Piaget & Lawrence Kohlberg

Two Views of Socialization: Locke vs. Rousseau or Nature vs. Nurture

- **Socialization** - The process by which children acquire the rules, standards, and values of a culture.

Socialization from the Outside

Social learning theorists have suggested:

- Children comply with standards to maintain closeness with parents, who are associated with _____.
- Acceptable behavior is _____.
- Children learn through _____ that each child observes.

Socialization from the Inside - Ainsworth:

- **Appropriation:** Process by which children naturally takes on the rules & values of their culture _____.
- In the natural course of events, children **want** to comply with parents' requests and expectations.
- It is also normal for toddlers to show some _____ because of their expanding abilities and their growing _____.

PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR

- **Altruism**: prosocial behavior engaged in w/o expectation of reward.

- **Empathy**: ability to identify with other people's emotions.
 - 2-3 day olds
 - 10-14 mos
 - 1-2 yrs
 - Preschooler

- **Relation Between** empathy and helping increases w/ age

- **Empathy and Helping**:
 - empathetic stress reduction
 - Reciprocity Norm
 - Social Responsibility Norm
 - The relationship btw

AGGRESSION

- **Aggression**:

- **Development of Aggression**:
 - **First signs of conflict**
 - Hay & Ross (1982)

- **Preschool**:
 - instrumental aggression
 - hostile aggression
 - physical & verbal aggression
 - Boys vs. girls
 - Stability of aggression

Parent-Toddler Relations

The Parents' Tasks

- During the toddler period, parents face two major tasks:
 - to support the child's exploration of the world
 - to set appropriate limits for the child
- **Scaffolding**: Parents support the child in new tasks by offering developmentally appropriate guidance, hints, and advice.

Becoming a Separate Person

- **Separation-individual process**: Mahler's term for the child's psychological separation from the caregiver and growing awareness of being an individual.

Autonomy Versus Shame & Doubt

- In Erikson's theory, the defining issue for the toddler period is **autonomy versus shame and doubt**.
- **Basic trust**, the toddler's confidence that the parent-child relationship is secure, supports the development of autonomy and the separation-individuation process.

The Influence of Parent-Child Relationships

- The Attachment History
 - Clear links exist between quality of infant-caregiver attachment and toddlers' later functioning.
 - Toddlers with a history of _____ show greater effectiveness at problem-solving.
 - Toddlers with a history of _____ have difficulties with problem-solving tasks.

Siblings' Influence

- 80% of children in US and Europe have siblings
- Only Children
- Children from small families
- Why these advantages?
- Later-borns
- Sibling Rivalry & birth of the 2nd child

Siblings' Influence

- **Positive Effects of Siblings:**

Parental Abuse and Neglect of Toddlers

- Maltreatment is associated with parents who are:
 - poor
 - young
 - lacking education
 - unprepared for raising a child
- But it is not confined to people with these characteristics.
- **Characteristics of Child & Parent Associated with Resiliency:**
 - A study found 3 key factors in women who overcame their history of abuse:
 - Many formed a stable, supportive relationship with some other adult in childhood.
 - Many underwent extensive psychotherapy.
 - All were currently involved in a stable partnership.