

LEARNING TO IDENTIFY INTERROGATIVES AND QUESTIONS



ZIQING JI, YU'AN YANG, DANIEL GOODHUE, VALENTINE HACQUARD, JEFFREY LIDZ

Introduction

Research Question Q

How do children learn to identify interrogatives and questions?

Hypothesis \mathscr{D}

There are regularities of formal features in interrogative clauses and of functional features in questions, which might help children figure out the canonical mappings between interrogatives and questions.

METHODOLOGY

Data Source

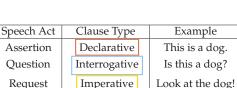
- Corpus Name: CHILDES Providence (Demuth et al. 2006, MacWhinney 2000)
- Age Range: 11-18 months
- One file from each month within the age range is selected for annotation

Questions should elicit longer pauses.

- Parents should look at the child more

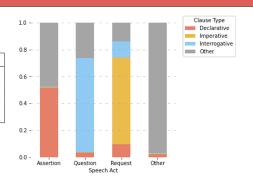
after Questions.

GENERAL FINDINGS



Basic SpeechActs and ClauseTypes

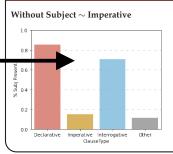
The Clause Types are predominantly used with their canonical Speech Acts in our data.

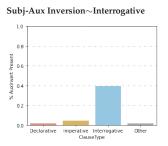


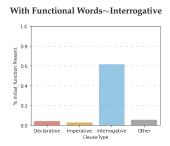
FORMAL FEATURES

Feature Name	Examples	
Subject	(+) You can have it.	Declarative
	(-) Look at that.	Imperative
Subject-Auxiliary Inversion	(+) Can you find the ladybug?	Interrogative
	(-) You can go in there.	Declarative
Presence of functional words	(+) Where's the zipper?	Interrogative
	(-) There's the zipper.	Declarative

FORMAL FEATURES – RESULTS





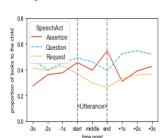


FUNCTIONAL FEATURES

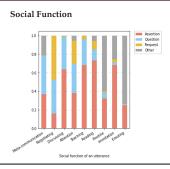
- Pause: marking end of turn
 - What's that? [pause] Is that the postman?
 - This isn't yours. [pause] That's enough.
- Gaze: marking next speaker
- Social Function:
 - Meta Communication: Yeah?
 - Discussing: Is that silly?
 - Negotiating: Do you wanna do that for your birthday?
 - Attention: You wanna look at this one?

FUNCTIONAL FEATURES – RESULTS





After Ouestions ~ Gaze at Child



REFERENCES

- Demuth et al. 2006. Word-minimality, epenthesis and coda licensing in the early acquisition of English.
- MacWhinney, Brian. The CHILDES project: The database. Vol. 2. Psychology Press, 2000.

FUTURE STEPS

Questions~ Longer Pauses

How do children form the categories of speech acts and clause types based on the relationship between formal and functional features?