

# Is it easier to segment words in speech directed to a child than an adult?

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28th June 2023



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# Outline

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# Introduction

# The problem



Where are the silences between words?



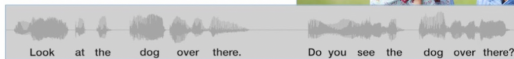
Where are the silences between words?



A prerequisite for infants to build a lexicon for word learning is the ability to segment words out of the speech stream. (Jusczyk and Aslin, 1995).

# CDS vs ADS

## Child-Directed Speech (CDS)



## Adult-directed speech (ADS)



## CDS advantages

- ▶ Behavioral studies suggest that infants segment words more easily in CDS (child directed speech) than ADS (adult-directed speech) (Thiessen et al., 2005).

## Previous studies on word segmentation

Researches	Languages	Algorithms	CDS advantage?
Batchelder (2002)	English, Spanish, Japanese	1	Yes
Fourtassi et al. (2013)	English, Japanese	1	Yes
Ludusan et al. (2017)	Japanese	4	Yes
Cristina et al. (2018)	English	9	Not much
Loukatou et al. (2019)	French	17	Not much

**Research question:** Are there CDS advantages over ADS in the statistical segmentation of words in Korean?



# Methods

# What is Ko corpus?

- ▶ Ko corpus containing 35 mothers freely interacting with their own children for about 40 minutes(Ko et al., 2020).
- ▶ The same corpus also contains ADS in which the mother talks to their family members and experimenters for about 10 minutes(Ko et al., 2020).

# What is Ko corpus?

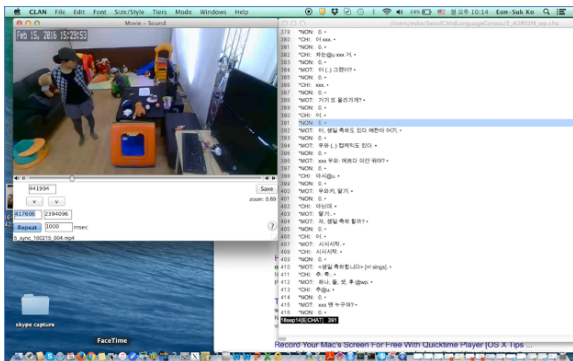


Figure: The pictures show the environment of the apartment where the data were collected and the hand-coded transcriptions.

# KoG2P (Cho, 2017)

Orthography:	차가 있어 (i.e., chaakfaa iissvv; There is a car.)
Orthography (for algorithm):	ch aa ;esyll kf aa ;esyll ;eword ii ss ;esyll vv ;esyll ;eword
Phonetic input:	차가 이써 (i.e., chaakfaa iissvv; There is a car.)
Phonetic input (for algorithm):	ch aa ;esyll kf aa ;esyll ;eword ii ;esyll ss vv ;esyll ;eword

# Word segmentation models

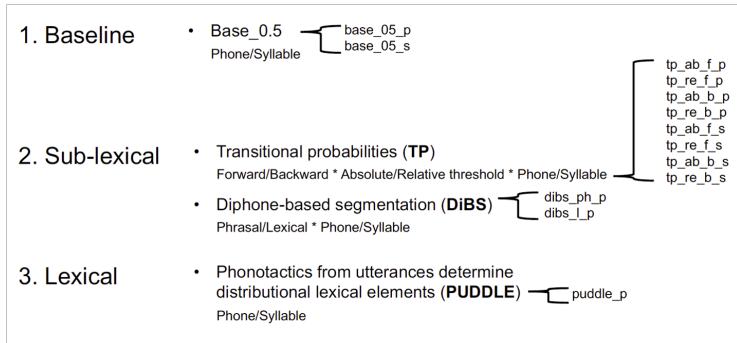


Figure: 13 models from WordSeg package (Bernard et al., 2018)

# Procedure

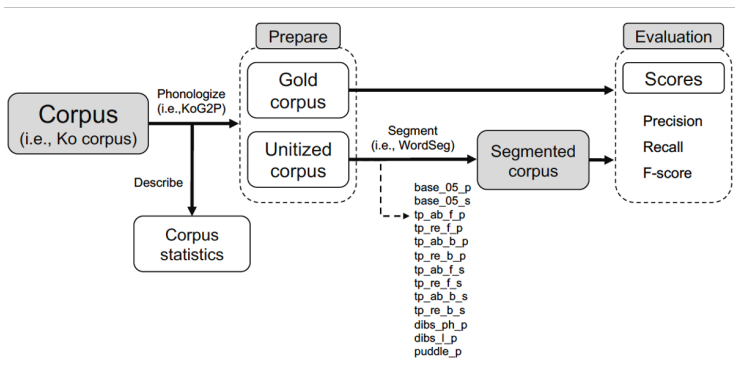


Figure: The overview of research process

## Results and Discussion

## Case study 1: Are properties different between CDS and ADS?



## Characteristics of our CDS vs ADS data

Properties	CDS	ADS	<i>p</i>
Word length (s)	1.679 (.108)	1.735 (.164)	.094
Utterance length (s)	6.540 (.879)	9.210 (2.763)	.000 ***
% hapaxes	.216 (.054)	.487 (.069)	.000 ***
% 1-w phrase	.332 (.059)	.326 (.117)	.779
MATTR	.837 (.065)	.908 (.034)	.000 ***
Mono	.239 (.044)	.313 (.057)	.000 ***
Ono	.042 (.020)	.001 (.003)	.000 ***

*Note.* \*\*\*  $p < .001$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*  $p < .05$ ; Word length (s): the average length of words; Utterance length (s): the average length of utterances; % hapaxes: percent of hapaxes; % 1-w phrase: ratio of single word phrases; MATTR = Moving Average Type to Token Ratio (over a sliding 10-word window); Mono = monosyllabic word; Ono = onomatopoeia

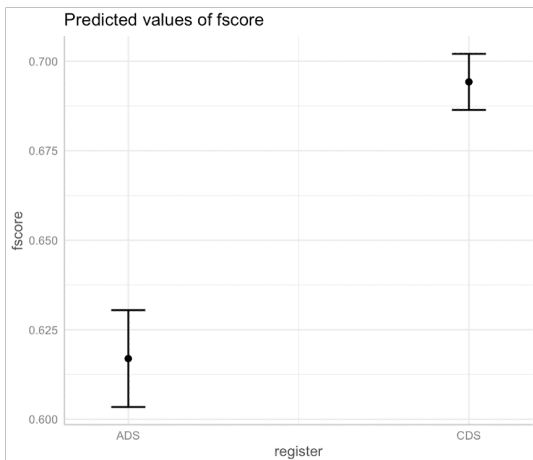
## **Case study 2:** Does CDS have a segmentation advantage over ADS?

# Does CDS have a segmentation advantage over ADS?

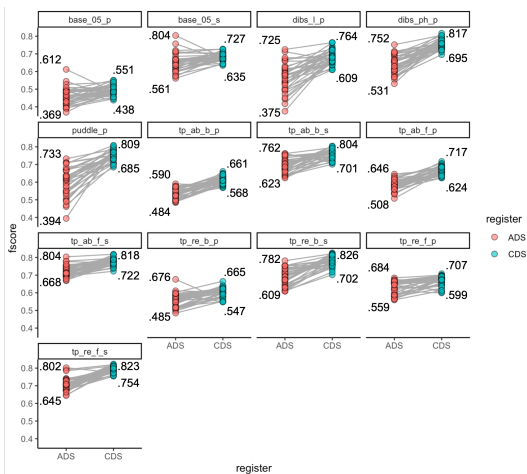
**lmer(fscore ~ register + algo + (1+register|dyad), data=segDF)**

factor	chisq	df	<i>p</i>
register	112.4	1	***
algorithm	6178.9	12	***

# Does CDS have a segmentation advantage over ADS?



# Does CDS have a segmentation advantage over ADS?



## **Case study 3:** Which corpus properties have an effect on the segmentation advantages of CDS?

## Which corpus properties have an effect on the segmentation advantages of CDS?

Properties	$\beta$	SE	df	$t$	$p$
(Intercept)	.942	.068	903	13.883	.000 ***
Word length (s)	-.009	.034	903	-0.276	.782
Utterance length (s)	-.017	.002	903	-7.668	.000 ***
MATTR	-.169	.055	903	-3.099	.002 **
Mono	.038	.050	903	.750	.453
Ono	2.105	.996	903	2.114	.035 *

*Note.* \*\*\*  $p < .001$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*  $p < .05$

# Conclusion



# Conclusion

- ▶ The properties of ADS and CDS are different from each other.
- ▶ CDS seems to have advantages over ADS in segmentation.
- ▶ The different properties of the registers affect the performance of word segmentation.

Thank you for listening.