Kindergarteners' statistical learning is influenced by instruction

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Statistical learning
Inferring word boundaries (Safran, Johnson & Aslin, 1996; Endress & Bonatti, 2007; Gomez & Gerken, 1999) Learning words and referents (e.g. Vouloumanos, 2008; Yu & Smith, 2007; Smith, Suanda & Yu, 2014) Acquiring agreement markers (e.g. Lany, 2014; Lany & Safran, 2013; Monaghan, Mattick, Davies & Smith, 2015) Learning a meaningful agreement marker (Spit, Andringa, Rispens & Aboh, under review)

Explicit instruction and replication
Lack of replication in general (Cumming, 2014), and in linguistics in particular (Marsden, Morgan-Short, Thompson & Abugaber, 2018) Reported positive effects of explicit instruction in adults (Spada & Tomita, 2010), but no studies with children

Research questions
Can we replicate our findings that kindergarteners learn a meaningful agreement marker on the basis of distributional properties? Does explicit instruction influence the acquisition of such a marker?

Participants
102 Dutch speaking children (51 females, $M = 5;7$), 50 were explicitly instructed, 52 were not instructed

Method
Exposure
Miniature language:
Four proper names, three verbs, two grammatical markers, six frequent nouns and twelve infrequent nouns
Exposure: 108 training sentences (+ 12 fillers)
Rule
Pli: probability that the noun has multiple referents = 1
Tra: probability that the noun has multiple referents = .5
Test
Picture matching task with eye tracking

Results

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References

Conclusion
Explicit instruction did not increase accuracy, but it did lead to earlier predictive eye movements. In a follow-up experiment, we will test children on a delayed post-test, to investigate the effect of sleep on the development of kindergarteners’ knowledge