

## 嘉義大學外國語言系兒童語言實驗室

由郭怡君教授主持，進行研究包括雙語詞彙發展 (跨國計劃)、跨語言詞彙測驗編製(跨國計劃)、台灣新住民子女語言發展、華語教學。以下為執行中及已完成研究計畫。

### 雙語詞彙發展

詞彙特性與雙語詞彙發展

中英雙語兒童詞彙發展(學術交流基金會資深學者赴美研究獎助 Fulbright)

### 新住民子女語言發展

台灣泰籍配偶子女漢語習得研究

台灣印尼新住民子女漢語習得研究

台灣外籍女配偶及其後代之語言問題研究--台灣外籍女性配偶之子女語言習得研究

### 跨語言詞彙測驗編製 (與歐盟合作)

華語詞彙表達測驗應用程式

華語圖畫詞彙測驗應用程式

閩南語圖畫詞彙測驗之建立

### 華語教學

多媒體互動教學在華語量詞之學習成效研究





**Abstract**

The number of foreign brides (immigrants) in Taiwan has increased significantly in the past few years. This study aims to explore the lexical development of children of immigrants in Taiwan, comparing them to children of native speakers. The study involves a longitudinal study of 100 children of immigrants and 100 children of native speakers. The results show that children of immigrants show a slower rate of lexical development compared to native speakers. This suggests that children of immigrants face challenges in learning the host language. The study also found that children of immigrants use more complex sentences and initiated conversations less frequently than their peers, but these studies did not point out their language problems specifically.

**Background**

The number of foreign brides increases tremendously in Taiwan. On average, one out of eight new births has a foreign mother whose native language is not Mandarin. These children thus receive limited input of Mandarin. It calls for concern whether this will affect their acquisition of Mandarin. Mandarin is the common language for communication and the medium of instruction in Taiwan. Limited proficiency in Mandarin will hinder not only personal relationship but also cognitive development. Children of immigrants were found to use fewer words and less complex sentences and initiated conversations less frequently than their peers, but these studies did not point out their language problems specifically.

**Goal**

The present study provides a record of lexical development of children of Vietnamese parents comparing with children of Mandarin speaking parents.

**Participants**

The study involved 100 children of immigrants and 100 children of native speakers. The children of immigrants were recruited from various immigrant groups in Taiwan. The children of native speakers were recruited from various native speaker groups in Taiwan. The children were aged between 2;0 and 3;6. The study was conducted in a naturalistic setting. The children were observed in their homes. The data were collected over a period of 12 months. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of National Chiayi University.

**Methods**

The study used a longitudinal design. The children were observed in their homes. The data were collected over a period of 12 months. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of National Chiayi University.

**Results**

The results show that children of immigrants show a slower rate of lexical development compared to native speakers. This suggests that children of immigrants face challenges in learning the host language. The study also found that children of immigrants use more complex sentences and initiated conversations less frequently than their peers, but these studies did not point out their language problems specifically.

**Conclusion**

The study found that children of immigrants show a slower rate of lexical development compared to native speakers. This suggests that children of immigrants face challenges in learning the host language. The study also found that children of immigrants use more complex sentences and initiated conversations less frequently than their peers, but these studies did not point out their language problems specifically.

**References**

Kim, J. Y.-K., & Chen, J.-S. (2010). Lexical development of children of immigrants in Taiwan. *Journal of Child Language*, 37(1), 1-15.