

On the left are a range of theorists who have conducted language acquisition studies. The results of their study and the implications of these results have been mixed up. Match each of them up correctly.

The study	... looked at ...	What could it tell us?
Cazden, Belugi, Brown	Kaluli tribe in PNG and zero CDS.	Children need interaction in order to learn language, but also within a certain period (critical period hypothesis).
De Villiers and De Villiers	Correcting grammar could slow down children's development.	Adults changing their language does not always have a significant impact.
Study of Oxana Malaya	Child knows more words when mother talks more.	Children might automatically learn grammar but need word meanings (could support Chomsky's universal grammar).
Clarke-Stewart	The 'fis' error not being corrected.	Corrections might make a child lose confidence or stop them taking risks etc.
Nelson	Feral children struggling.	The more a child hears, the more they learn.
Berko and Brown	Deaf children with hearing parents do poorly with language.	Parents can hold their children back if they don't accept their child's needs.
Schiffelin and Ochs	Meaning is more important than grammar.	Children don't always hear corrections so interaction is not always most important.



Answers and notes:

The study	... looked at ...	What could it tell us?
Cazden, Belugi, Brown	Meaning more important than grammar (semantic value is more important), e.g. children will say "I no do this" which makes sense first and foremost.	Children might automatically learn grammar but need word meanings (could support Chomsky's universal grammar).
De Villiers and De Villiers	Deaf children with hearing parents do poorly with language. They are effectively using different languages.	Parents can hold their children back if they don't accept their child's needs.
Study of Oxana Malaya	Feral children struggling. Could make the link to the critical period hypothesis here also.	Children need interaction in order to learn language, but also within a certain period (critical period hypothesis).
Clarke-Stewart	Child knows more words when mother talks more. Links to socio economic status here could be helpful.	The more a child hears, the more they learn.
Nelson	Correcting grammar could slow down children's development.	Corrections might make a child lose confidence or stop them taking risks etc.
Berko and Brown	The 'fis' error not being corrected.	Children don't always hear corrections so interaction not always most important.
Schiffelin and Ochs	Kaluli tribe in PNG and zero CDS.	Adults changing their language does not always have a significant impact.