

- Language Development
 - At birth and first few weeks, infants' signals and vocalizations are reflexive and they make their needs known through crying and showing distress
 - Milestones in language development
 - Cooing at 2 months
 - Babbling at 6 months
 - Babbling/gibberish at 9 months
 - Babies must hear human speech for babbling to develop further.
 - As adults interact with infants and the infants listen to spoken language, babbling increases.
 - Deaf infants exposed to sign language from birth babble with their hands much as hearing infants do through speech.
 - 1st words
 - Children's first spoken words @ 1 yr usually refer to
 - Important people
 - Objects that move
 - Familiar actions
 - Outcomes of familiar actions
 - Young children sometimes apply words too broadly
 - Overextension: When a word is applied to a wider collection of objects and events than is appropriate
 - Two word Utterance Phase
 - Young toddlers add to their vocabularies slowly, at a rate of one - 3 words a week.
 - Between 18-24 months,
 - spurt in vocabulary,
 - Children adding from 10-20 new words a week.
 - Telegraphic speech: toddlers 2 word utterances which leave out smaller and less important words
 - Ex- "light on!"
 - Comprehension vs. Production
 - Language Production: the words and word combinations that children use.
 - Comprehension: the language they understand
 - Comprehension develops ahead of production at all stages.
 - Comprehension only necessitates recognition of word meaning
 - Production requires active recall of the word and its meaning.
 - Infants' Prespeech Gestures
 - Baby signs, signs parents and their preverbal babies use in order to communicate with one another.
 - According to Acredelo and Goodwyn, baby signs maybe improvised or borrowed from ASL (American Sign Language), such as the sign for "more" that you see near the beginning of the video clip.
- Supporting Early Language Development
 - Child Directed Speech (CDS): Short sentences with high pitched, exaggerated expression and very clear pronunciation

- o CDS preferred from birth
- o Conversational give and take strongly predicts
 - Early language development
 - Later academic success
- o CDS and parent-child conversations create a zone of proximal development
- Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory
 - o Social contexts (other people) contribute to cognitive development
 - o CDS and parent-child conversation creates ZPD facilitating language expansion
 - o Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) - tasks the child cannot do alone but can learn to do with help

Chapter 6: Emotional and Social Development in Infancy and Toddlerhood

- Two sides of emotional behavior
 - o Emotional expression: communicating feelings through facial expressions, gestures, and vocalizations
 - o Emotional Understanding: reading the emotional expressions of others
- Growth of emotions
 - o Emotions are evident early on:
 - Ex- pain, hunger, taste (sour, bitter, sweet)
 - o Newborn:
 - Happy
 - Smile early weeks
 - Smile when full, during sleep, or right after waking up
 - 6-8 weeks: Social Smile
 - 2 month smile
 - 3-4 months: interactive/whole body smile: They'll smile for anyone.
 - 4 month old smile: smiling with whole body
 - 3-4 months laughing: First laughter are to in response to active stimuli, such as the playful parent
 - Around middle of 1st year, smile & laugh more with familiar people.
 - Have several smiles:
 - o Big smile in response to parent's greeting
 - o Reserved, muted smile for a friendly stranger
 - o Big, mouth open smile during stimulating play
 - Anger and Sadness
 - General distress: since birth
 - Anger increases with age.
 - Has been observed around 3-4 months
 - 4-6 months angry expression increases in frequency and intensity
 - Once capable of intentional behavior, they want to control actions and effects of their actions
 - When they can't, they may show anger
 - Sadness as young as 2 ½ months
 - Still faced, unreactive parent
 - o 2-7 month olds tried
 - facial expressions,

- vocalizations, and
 - body movements to elicit response
 - When that didn't work, they turned away and frowned, & cried.
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=apzXGEbZht0>
- Fear
 - Has been observed around 3-4 months
 - Like anger, fear increases around 6 months
 - Typical in response to unpleasant or restricting events
 - 6 to 12 months (e.g., heights, approaching strangers, sudden or unusual events)
 - Stranger Anxiety—8 to 12 months
 - Most frequent expression of fear is to an unfamiliar adult
 - Not all babies - depends on temperament
 - Responding to the emotions of others
- Interpreting Emotions
 - Empathy: understanding what another person is feeling
 - Cues can be vocal, facial, gestural, and situational
 - Understanding Emotions of Others
 - Emotional Contagion
 - Early infancy
 - 1st few months, babies match the feeling tone of the caregiver
 - Recognize Other's Facial Expressions
 - From 5 months, babies realize emotions have meanings
 - Emotions are related to object or event (attend to context)