CYP-LEX:

A novel large-scale lexical database of books for children and young people

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What is morphology and why is it important?

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 - 'quick' + '-ify' \rightarrow 'quickify'



Not as easy as it seems...

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- → What do we need to learn and how?

 \ldots or why we need a new corpus

May 31, 2023

The perks of reading ...or why we need a new corpus

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We need a large-scale publicly available corpus of books that children and young people read!

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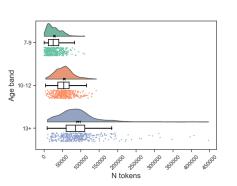
Invalid token removal

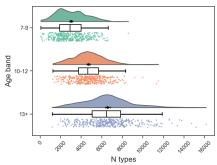


CYP-LEX: Children and Young People's Books Lexicon 70,287,217 tokens & 105,694 types

4 0 1 4 4 4 4 4 3

CYP-LEX size





	CYP-LEX 7-9	CYP-LEX 10-12	CYP-LEX 13+
N tokens	11,162,653	21,837,794	37,286,770
μ (σ) tokens	27,906.63 (19,212.43)	54,594.48 (24,011.91)	93,216.92 (57,718.38)
N types	52,851	70,945	90,980
μ (σ) types	3,027.81 (1,452.05)	4,712.81 (1,550.43)	6,446.57 (2,365.59)

	Cbeebies 0–6 years <i>N</i> = 27,236		CPWD 5–9 years $N = 12,452$		CBBC 6–12 years <i>N</i> = 58,691		SUBTLEX-UK Adults N = 160,024	
	% shared	r	% shared	r	% shared	r	% shared	r
CYP-LEX 7–9 $N = 52,851$	39%	.67	19%	.71	70%	.77	91%	.72
CYP-LEX 10–12 $N = 70,945$	30%	.63	14%	.68	58%	.75	86%	.76
CYP-LEX 13+ N = 90,980	24%	.58	11%	.62	48%	.72	79%	.76

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CYP-LEX 10-12 vs. CYP-LEX 7-9

25,627 unshared words

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31,025 unshared words

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$\label{eq:Raw frequency} \text{Raw frequency} \leq 3 \\ \text{74\% (N} = 22,855) \text{ of unshared words}$

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• CYP-LEX 13+ vs. CBBC: 'shit' (Zipf = 4.92, N = 3,077)

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- CYP-LEX 13+ vs. CBBC: 'shit' (Zipf = 4.92, N = 3,077)
- CYP-LEX 13+ vs. CPWD: 'hell' (Zipf = 5.21, N = 6,103)

Wait a minute... aren't they identical?

7–9

10-12

13 +

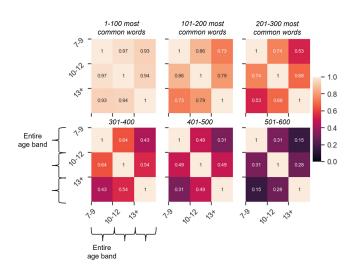


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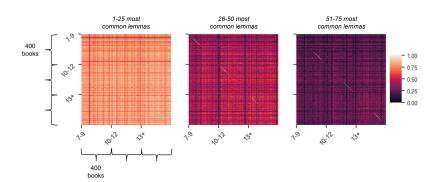
Semantic similarity across the age bands

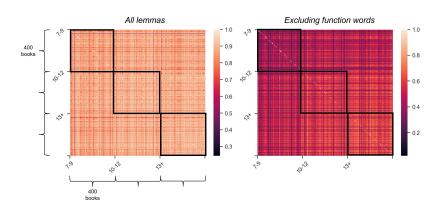
600 most common words in sets of 100

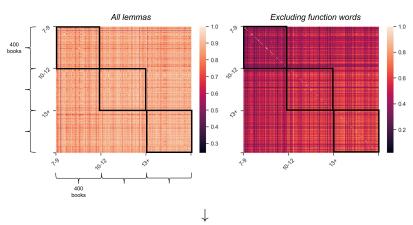


Semantic similarity across the books

75 most common lemmas in sets of 25







The 'older' the children, the more similar the books?..

Type-token ratio

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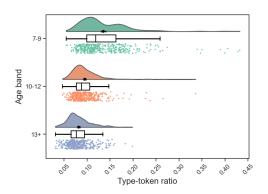
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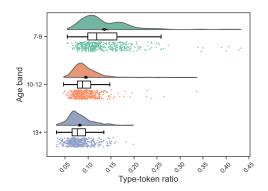
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Type-token ratio

- Large corpora typically have higher TTR: the longer the sample, the higher the probability of encountering a new word
- In CYP-LEX, this relationship is inverse!



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 100 most frequent vs. infrequent lemmas across all the books in the 7–9 age band

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Most of these occur in all books



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These ones occur in 3 books only



Thank you!

- [1] D. Plaut and L. Gonnerman. "Are non-semantic morphological effects incompatible with a distributed connectionist approach to lexical processing?" In: Language and Cognitive Processes 15 (2000), pp. 445–485. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1080/01690960050119661.
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- [4] S. Andrews and S. Lo. "Is morphological priming stronger for transparent than opaque words? It depends on individual differences in spelling and vocabulary". In: *Journal of Memory and Language* 68 (2013), pp. 279–296. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2012.12.001.
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